

supported the adoption of the SDGs as a framework for guiding its development, managing to achieve progress. Despite the recent war events led to a halt of the 2030 Agenda, as well as a growing vulnerability of the Ukrainian population, the SDGs still represent a potentially powerful tool for tackling war implications, as a pathway for peace and reduction of all forms of violence. This presentation will, therefore, delve into the contextualization of the SDGs during wartime, exploring, on one hand, how SDGs should be adapted to the new scenario and, on the other, how universities can be vehicles of SDG actions.

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OPTIMIZATION OF TACTICAL TRAINING OF POLICE OFFICERS UNDER THE CONDITIONS OF MARTIAL LAW

The declaration of martial law in Ukraine brought on by the start of a full-scale military aggression by the Russian Federation on February 24, 2022, which had previously been waging a hybrid war with Ukraine since 2014, led to numerous changes in society and the state. These changes also affected the work of law enforcement agencies, including the National Police of Ukraine, which, in accordance with Art. 1 of the Legislation of Ukraine "On the National Police" is "the central executive body that serves the society by ensuring the protection of human rights and freedoms, combating crime and maintaining public security and order" [1]. Based on the provisions of the abovementioned Law, which concern maintaining public security and order, we should emphasize the importance of upscaling the training of police officers for proper organization of service and implementation of police tasks determined by the legislation of Ukraine.

On March 15, 2022, people's deputies of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine (which translates as the Supreme Council of Ukraine) adopted the Law of Ukraine (draft No. 7147) "On Amendments to the Laws of Ukraine "On the National Police" and "On the Disciplinary Regulations of the National Police" with the aim of optimizing police work, including during the martial law" [2]. In our opinion, the implementation of this Law makes it possible to ensure the efficient operation of the police as well as carrying out basic tasks in the state of martial law. The law of Ukraine provides for vesting the bodies and divisions of the National Police with additional authorities, among which special attention should be paid to the following points:

✓ on-the-spot demining: detection, deactivation and disposal of dangerous objects;

- ✓ technical and forensic support of the scene inspection, including activities related to combustion, as well as carrying out special explosive work upon receiving information regarding explosions, detection of suspicious explosive objects, explosion threats;
- ✓ escorting persons detained on suspicion of committing a criminal offense, taken into custody, accused or sentenced to imprisonment, as well as guarding such persons in the courtroom.

Despite the fact that the ultimate authority has already been entrenched earlier in the statutes and regulations of the Ministry of Internal Affairs (hereinafter - the MIA of Ukraine), namely the Order of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine dated January 20, 2005 No. 60 DSP, in which the Law of Ukraine "On approval of changes in order of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine dated January 20, 2005 No. 60 DSP" was amended to comply with the current procedure for organizing the work of law enforcement agencies in the context of restricting the right to freedom of movement [3; 4; 5]. Evidently, police officers being vested with such authority requires special skills and knowledge.

It should be noted that since the beginning of the full-scale invasion by the Russian Federation of the territory of Ukraine, the need has arisen to optimize the previously acquired knowledge and skills of police officers, as well as to form new competencies for efficient service under martial law. The procedure for organizing and carrying out service training in the bodies and divisions of the National Police is regulated by the Regulations on the organization of service training for employees of the National Police of Ukraine, approved by Order of the MIA of Ukraine dated January 26, 2016 No. 50, which states that "service training is a system of measures aimed at consolidating and updating the necessary knowledge, skills and abilities of a police officer, considering the specifics and profile of one's official activity" [6]. In our opinion, complex implementation of this system is an indispensable component of the work of educational centers and institutions at the moment, when there is an pressing need to maintain internal stability in the state under the condition of fighting an aggressive war that threatens the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine from the aggressor state, the Russian Federation.

Importantly, the legislator divides the service training of police officers into types:

- ✓ functional training;
- ✓ general training;
- ✓ tactical training;
- ✓ firearms training;
- ✓ physical training [6].

Given the current situation, it is difficult to say what type of service training should be considered the most useful and significant for police officers, because the specifics of martial law require impeccable professional training, as well as readiness to act quickly and correctly in emergency situations.

In the current situation, Dnipropetrovsk State University of Internal Affairs takes an active part in the training of police officers. Notably, the range of training has been expanded both in terms of subjects and number of trainees, meaning that not

only military students, but also certified employees (students of the master's program, adjuncts, scientific and teaching personnel, as well as operative employees that were sent to advanced training courses) take part in such a training. It should be emphasized that within the framework of tactical training of employees, a currently used technique is the introduction into the educational process of studying various models of communication with large groups of people, which is especially important during martial law, when police officers serve at various points of communication. A large crowd of people implies there's a risk a panic will start, which may consequently lead to a threat to their life and health, especially if this happens amidst warfare, then the risks also increase significantly for the police officer themselves. In order to avoid such situations, the "Scandinavian model" is being studied, which has proven to be effective in mass riots, rallies, demonstrations that get out of control. We are certain that this model can also be useful in martial law. This is indicated by its specificity. An important feature is the use of special equipment for managing crowd movements consisting of a large number of citizens by dividing them into different groups and further escorting them to avoid possible offenses. It is necessary to consider the technical requirements for special equipment, its capabilities and tactics in different situations. Physical impact on the crowd will only be applied in accordance with the procedure established by legislation and upon exhausting all available methods of ensuring law and order and stopping offenses. It should be stressed that the risk of offenses being committed during the evacuation of the population is rather high, if we take a large crowd of people being present as the basis for this statement. Consequently, a police officer must be ready for such decision-making conditions and be adept at all the necessary techniques [7; 8].

The main stages of ensuring public security and order according to the Scandinavian model are as follows:

- ✓ special aspects of event planning;
- ✓ preparation of measures for implementation;
- ✓ estimation of manpower and equipment;
- ✓ location layout of forces and means;
- ✓ schemes of action tactics;
- ✓ possible emergency situations and actions to be taken in them [7; 8].

In this respect, it should be taken into account that in order to introduce the Scandinavian model of ensuring public security and order during martial law in Ukraine (implementation of evacuation measures, work with other cases of mass gatherings of people), it is necessary to conduct scientific research on field experiments in order to adapt and adjust this model to the situation of martial law and possible cases of its application, tactics of actions, special and transport vehicles, features of the crowd behavior.

Thus, the introduction of martial law on the territory of Ukraine set new goals and tasks for the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the National Police in matters of ensuring the training of police officers to maintain their appropriate professional level during operations in emergency situations. Dnipropetrovsk State University of Internal Affairs in the current situation has expanded the range of police training both in terms of subjects and number of trainees, meaning that not only military students,

but also certified employees (students of the master's program, adjuncts, scientific and teaching personnel, as well as operative employees that were sent to advanced training courses) take part in such a training. It should be emphasized that within the framework of tactical training of employees, a currently used technique is the introduction into the educational process of studying various models of communication with large groups of people, which is especially important during martial law, when police officers serve at various points of communication.

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