

La loi du 21 janvier 1995 porte l'évidence que l'État n'a plus les moyens d'un monopole exclusif dans ce domaine en introduisant la notion de «coproduction de sécurité» que les Contrats de sécurité (CLS) ont pour mission d'encadrer. En effet, les CLS intègrent les services de sécurité privés parmi les interlocuteurs du partenariat pour la sécurité intérieure [1].

L'expansion des sociétés de sécurité privée en France, les débats sur la place de la police nationale, et accessoirement sur celle de la gendarmerie nationale, la résurgence des polices municipales et l'émergence de forces de sécurité dans certaines entreprises publiques (RATP et SNCF) montrent que l'exercice des missions de sécurité, y compris sur les espaces publics, est devenu pluriel.

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FEATURES OF POLICE ACTIVITIES UNDER MARTIAL LAW

Martial law is a period associated with countering russian aggression, which requires a careful approach to the definition and application of powers of National Police and its structural units. According to Art. 13 of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" of July 2, 2015, police include relevant units with certain functions, namely: criminal police, pre-trial investigation bodies, patrol police, security police, as well as special police and specialized police service [1]. The activity of police in an intensified mode is typical for wartime, because it is necessary to establish the operation of checkpoints, to carry out the evacuation of civilian population, to ensure the inspection of vehicles and documents. Among important aspects is the search and reconnaissance work to identify saboteurs and combating looting. The Law of Ukraine "On the Legal Regime of Martial Law" dated May 12, 2015 regulates the specifics of police actions in these conditions [2]. In Ukraine, on March 15, 2022, the People's Deputies of Ukraine adopted the Law (draft No. 7147) "On Amendments to the Laws of Ukraine" "On the National Police" and "On the Disciplinary Statute of the National Police of Ukraine" with the aim of

improving police activities, including during the operation martial law regime". The additional powers of police during martial law are:

- a police officer, upon written request, receives from state bodies, local self-government bodies, and state-owned legal entities information necessary for the performance of police tasks and powers, in particular, on prisoners of war;

- escorting persons detained on suspicion of committing a criminal offense, taken into custody, accused or sentenced to imprisonment, as well as guarding them in the courtroom;

- a police officer can detain in temporary detention centers persons detained for committing criminal or administrative offenses, persons for whom detention has been applied as a preventive measure, persons subject to administrative arrest, as well as accused and convicted persons;

- the implementation of operational demining by the police: detection, neutralization and destruction of explosive objects;

- technical and forensic support for inspection of the scene of the event, including those related to fires, and special explosive engineering work based on the facts of explosions, receipt of reports on the detection of suspicious explosive objects, the threat of an explosion;

- representation and fulfillment of obligations of Ukraine in the International Criminal Police Organization – Interpol;

- cooperation with the European Police Office (Europol);

- collection of biometric data of persons, including fingerprinting;

- implementation of administrative supervision in accordance with the law. In particular, among the main directions of patrol police during martial law is the enhanced protection of public order and security, the fight against armed formations, saboteurs, illegally created formations and looters. In this situation, one should not forget about maintaining the legal regime of martial law and cooperation with territorial defense [3].

In order for National Police to be able to effectively ensure public order and security during martial law, it is necessary to properly organize these measures. For this purpose, taking into account social, political and economic conditions, it is necessary to take measures to provide them with the necessary material and technical resources for the development of algorithms for police actions during a possible emergency situation, such as, for example, the seizure of government buildings, especially important objects, hostages, etc. [4, p. 30]. Psychological training, special physical training and professional training of the personnel of National Police of Ukraine are becoming important. As officers are usually prepared for martial law conditions, even sudden, unpredictable situations do not lead to problems in carrying out police activities [5, p. 190]. During martial law, the National Police has the ability to apply a wide range of measures regarding administrative suspension, special purpose. Such application refers mostly to the prerogatives of police, therefore it distinguishes them

from general termination measures applied by subjects of administrative and legal protection. In the conditions of martial law, the peculiarities of the activities of National Police bodies have been determined, which revealed the need for the allocation of special units, groups or individual police officers, who are endowed with increased professional, special, physical training and will be able to successfully perform certain types of administrative activities [6, p. 368]. Such organizational actions are designed to improve the work of National Police of Ukraine.

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COMBATING OF INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

Nowadays, the phenomenon of terrorism is quite common. Until recently, turning to terror as a means of solving political or religious problems was an exceptional, extraordinary phenomenon, nowadays, almost daily reports of terrorist acts are seen as inevitable. Terror has become an organic component of modern life and has acquired a global character.

Terrorism (from Latin *terror* – fear, intimidation) is a form of political extremism, the use of the most violent methods of violence,