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## **INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN THE FIGHT AGAINST CRIME (EUROJUST, INTERPOL, JOINT OPERATIONS)**

International cooperation in combating transnational crime is essential in the modern globalized environment, as threats such as organized crime, cybercrime, human trafficking and terrorism transcend national borders and require coordinated institutional responses [1].

Interpol, as the largest global police organization, plays a core role in facilitating real-time criminal intelligence exchange and coordinating international policing actions. Its system of notices, shared databases, and operational support mechanisms enhances national capacities to track fugitives, identify suspects, and respond to complex transnational threats [1].

Eurojust, the EU Agency for Criminal Justice Cooperation, strengthens judicial coordination among EU Member States and international partners. It helps resolve conflicts of jurisdiction, facilitates mutual legal assistance, supports the creation of Joint Investigation Teams (JITs), and provides legal and operational expertise for cross-border investigations [2]. Eurojust's cooperation strategy for 2024–2027 formalizes its expanding engagement with non-EU states and international organizations [3]. Annual reporting illustrates significant increases in coordination meetings and operational support in areas such as cybercrime, money laundering, and organized crime [4]. A similar positive dynamic in external cooperation was also reflected in Eurojust's 2023 work with partners outside the EU [5].

Joint operations constitute an essential tool of modern international crime control. By combining resources of national law enforcement, Interpol, Europol, and Eurojust, states can conduct coordinated investigative actions, synchronized arrests, and unified evidence-gathering activities [8]. Research shows that such integrated operational approaches increase overall effectiveness in combating organized and cyber-enabled crime [6].

Despite progress, institutional and legal challenges remain. The operational cooperation between Europol and Interpol still lacks a unified legal framework that would regulate jurisdiction, accountability, and data protection guarantees [6]. Additionally, differences in national legal systems and uneven levels of institutional capacity create obstacles for effective cross-border cooperation [7].

Strengthening the international legal framework, increasing procedural harmonization, and expanding institutional interoperability are essential for enhancing the effectiveness of international cooperation mechanisms. These measures will help states better confront the rapidly evolving landscape of transnational crime [8].

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## **PECULIARITIES OF POLICE ACTIVITY UNDER MARTIAL LAW**

The introduction of martial law significantly transforms the legal, organizational, and practical foundations of police activity. In such