

taken hostage by a man named «HB» (1993), the intervention against the Islamists "GIA" in Roubaix (1996), the arrest of Ivan Colonna (2003)), the attack on Mohamed Mer (2012) or the hunt for the perpetrators of the attack on Charlie Hebdo and the attack on the Vincennes hypercache in January 2015 [6].

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**ACTIVITIES OF THE POLICE AND OTHER LAW
ENFORCEMENT BODIES DURING MARTIAL LAW**

Territorial defense is of particular importance for the state's defense capability. The first months of the war showed the shortcomings of the existing system in the protection of the state's territories. At the same time, ordinary citizens began to form

territorial defense battalions (TrD), demonstrating a powerful potential for its development, taking into account the new military-political circumstances.

The Ministry of Internal Affairs in general and the National Police in particular are part of the security and defense sector of Ukraine. Today, along with the preparation and conduct of ordinary military operations, requires increased attention and processing of a set of measures to prepare for the fight against special operations forces, sabotage and reconnaissance forces, mobile groups of the enemy that have broken into the territory of the country, and other anti-state armed formations throughout the country, and possibly during the occupation of certain territories of Ukraine. These measures form the basis of the state's TrD. The Decree of the President of Ukraine dated September 23, 2016 No. 406 / 2016 "Regulations on the Territorial Defense of Ukraine" defines the main tasks of the Military Defense Forces [2], which are aimed at maintaining the martial law regime, protecting the state border, functioning of state authorities, military administration bodies, protection of strategic objects, combating sabotage and reconnaissance forces of the aggressor, etc.

The main role in solving the tasks of the state's Ministry of Defense rests with the Armed Forces. Therefore, when planning the work of TrD, it is necessary to determine the scope of tasks and measures that should be assigned to the Armed Forces of Ukraine, and which should be performed by military formations, including units of the National Police. At the same time, in the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Security Service of Ukraine, and the main bodies of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, structural subdivisions of the Ministry of Defense are being created to plan and coordinate actions related to the preparation and conduct of the Ministry of Defense. These subdivisions are designed to interact within the framework of the powers of the relevant ministries, departments, services and troops for the planning and coordination of actions and the implementation of the tasks and measures of the Council of Ministers assigned to them. The creation of headquarters of TrD in cities is possible today, taking into account the Law of Ukraine "On Local Self-Government" [3].

Units of the National Guard, National Police, and rapid response units of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine are involved in the fight against sabotage and reconnaissance forces of the enemy penetrating the territory of the country. Combined police units are created in each zone of the Ministry of Internal Affairs on the basis of territorial (departments) of the Ministry of Internal

Affairs in the regions. Under these conditions, the operational situation is extremely complicated, which requires special, extraordinary methods of solving official tasks, improving the quality of management, and strengthening material and technical support from the police. All features of police actions under martial law are defined by current legislation, primarily the Law of Ukraine "On the Legal Regime of Martial Law" dated 05.21.12.2015 [1].

According to this law, during the introduction of martial law, the National Police bodies facilitate the activities of the military administration, prosecutor's office, court, justice, etc.; fight against crime, ensure the protection of public order and the security of particularly important and strategic objects. But there are questions about the actions of the National Police units, when the situation will rapidly develop in such a way that the territory becomes occupied, and the directions of activity of the mobile units of the patrol police, criminal investigation or community officers.

Perhaps qualified and authoritative policemen who know the area and local residents can start work on organizing resistance to the aggressor's troops and helping the state's special services. With certain knowledge and experience, police officers can significantly influence the situation and the enemy, inflict significant losses on him and help liberate the territory. But for successful resistance actions, reducing the losses of partisan groups, special knowledge is needed, starting from technical knowledge and handling of military and special weapons, means of communication, to the ability to organize a partisan movement in the city and quickly conduct special sabotage or other measures.

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