

Thus, the main function of the internal affairs bodies in ensuring the martial law regime is to counter internal threats, which is achieved by solving such tasks as fighting crime, especially its organized forms; countering various manifestations of terrorism; ensuring public safety, etc.

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COUNTERING TERRORISM IN SPAIN: HISTORICAL AND NOWADAYS EXPERIENCE

Terrorism has marked the history of Spain since the 1960s. Firstly, it'll better to analyze what the terrorism is. Terrorism is unlawful use of force or violence against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political or social objectives [1, p. 8].

The phenomenon of terrorism is a global problem, it has affected countries to different degrees and in different ways. There were some types of terrorist organizations that have engaged in acts of terrorism in Spain:

1. Radical and independent nationalists. The most active terrorist group in the history of Spain was driven by this ideology of independence: ETA, Euskadi Ta Askatasuna (Basque Country and Freedom), was responsible for the death of 853 people between 1968 and 2010. ETA's violent campaign was driven by the desire for the independence of the Basque Country. Other groups which followed ETA's example were EPOCA (Catalan People's Army) and Terra Lliure (Catalonian nationalist paramilitary group), the Guerrilheiro do Povo Galego Ceive Army (Guerrilla Army of the Free Galician People in Galician language) and MPAIAC (Movement for the

Independence and self-determination of the Canary Archipelago in the Canary Islands [2, p. 7].

2. Jihadists. Spain has experienced a series of terrorist attacks carried out by two major Islamist extremist groups, Al-Qaeda (AQ) and the Islamic State (IS). These groups have a strong interest in Spain for three main reasons. Firstly, many parts of Spain, known as Al-Andalus at the time, were once under Islamic rule but were eventually taken over by Christians. Both AQ and IS use this historical narrative to justify their desire to reclaim Spain. Secondly, these terrorist groups view Western and European values as un-Islamic. Lastly, they oppose Spain due to its participation in international military campaigns against AQ and IS. In terms of specific attacks, the first of this nature occurred in 1985 at the El Descanso restaurant. The most devastating attack in Spanish history took place on March 11, 2004, in Madrid, resulting in 193 fatalities and 1761 injuries. More recently, on August 17, 2017, the Islamic State carried out attacks in Barcelona and Cambrils, leading to the deaths of 16 people and more than a hundred injuries [3, p. 10].

3. Extreme Left. The main exponents of Extreme Left terrorism were GRAPO, First October Revolutionary Anti-Fascist Resistance Groups. Founded in 1975, they remained active until the first decade of the twenty-first century. Supporting a Maoist ideology, they tried to establish a socialist republic in Spain by force. They are responsible for around 80 murders.

4. GAL. Antiterrorist Groups of Liberation, does not conform to ultra-ideology. It was a type of unauthorized counterterrorism, which used the same terrorist methods as their opponents (mainly ETA). They murdered 27 people between 1983 and 1987.

5. Extreme Right Wing. Terrorism of this type was fragmented in different organizations: BVE (Spanish Basque Battalion), Triple A (Anticommunist Apostolic Alliance) or GAE (Spanish Armed Groups). The main goal of these groups was to return to a dictatorship like the Franco regime and respond to ETA's attacks from the opposite side. They committed around 60 murders.

Juan Avilés, an expert on international terrorism, in his article «Experiencing Terrorism in Spain: The Case of ETA» affirmed that in Spain during the 1960s there was a confluence of nationalist, Marxist-Leninist and far-right terrorism: “ETA began to kill in 1968 and continued to do so until 2011; Catalan independence terrorists killed for the first time in 1971 and achieved infamous reputation with the murders of businessman José María Bultó in 1977 and of politician Joaquín Viola with his wife in 1978. Although they were

never able to reach the deadlines of ETA; the FRAP - Revolutionary Antifascist and Patriot Front held a campaign of deadly attacks in the summer of 1975; the GRAPO – First October Revolutionary Anti-Fascist Resistance Groups, began a campaign of terror in 1975 with its last fatality in 2006; and the first victims of the extreme right wing died in Montejurra in May 1976. Added to national terrorism in Spain, jihadist terrorism appeared in the 1980s and would commit acts of terrorism in many countries, including Spain, and cause more than two hundred victims among our fellow citizens. Jihadism would become one of the main security problems of the international community in the 21st century» [4, p. 44].

Nowadays, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, European Union and Cooperation says that global security has become a fundamental priority for Spain, in recent decades. Terrorism is one of the greatest threats to the achievements and rights obtained in the field of justice, security and freedoms. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, European Union and Cooperation is carrying out a continuous analysis of the phenomenon of international terrorism, as well as proposing and defining different actions to address this threat. Spain furthermore advocates that the victims of terrorism should play a central role in national, regional and global anti-terrorist strategies. Furthermore, progressive disarmament, arms control and non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction are three key and complementary objectives for progress towards international peace, security and stability. Disarmament measures are aimed at reducing military capabilities or even banning certain categories of weapons already deployed. Recent progress in this field in recent years remains significant. Spain has been participating in military operations abroad for over three decades, both in United Nations and in European Union (military and civilian) peacekeeping operations, as well as in international coalitions (such as the International Coalition against self-styled Islamic State) [5, p. 1].

The US Department of State, specifically the Bureau of Counterterrorism, has a Spanish Report on Terrorism for 2021 that states the following: «Spain remained on “high” national alert for terrorism throughout 2021 for the seventh year in a row. Spanish authorities continued to arrest individuals suspected of planning terror attacks, facilitating terrorist financing, and engaging in ISIS- and al-Qaida-related recruitment and radicalization, both online and in their communities. During the year, Spanish counterterrorism cooperation with the United States was excellent. In 2021, Spain served as co-facilitator of the UN Global Counterterrorism Strategy

Review. Spain maintained its contribution to the Global Coalition to Defeat ISIS, with about 150 personnel deployed to Iraq throughout the year in military and police training missions. The Spanish government continued to implement its National Strategy Against Terrorism. The Ministry of Interior developed the document to align with the four pillars of Counterterrorism Strategies of the EU and the UN: Prevent, Protect, Pursue, and Prepare the response. The strategy includes measures to prevent and respond to terrorist attacks against soft targets, such as hotels, stadiums, tourist resorts, and cultural sites, in line with UNSCR 2341 on protecting critical infrastructure from terrorist attacks. The Spanish criminal code punishes any act of “collaboration with the activities or purposes of a terrorist organization,” including promoting terrorism on social media. Spanish authorities reported they had undertaken 22 counterterrorist operations and detained 45 suspects for terrorism-related charges during the year» [6, p. 1].

To summarize the above information, we can state that Spain has a long history of dealing with terrorism. However, the threat landscape has evolved, with a growing concern over the rise of global terrorism, particularly from extremist ideologies. Spain recognizes the importance of international collaboration in countering terrorism. It continues to work closely with European partners and global allies to share intelligence and coordinate efforts against transnational terrorist networks. They have improved their capabilities in response to evolving tactics and strategies employed by terrorist organizations. Preventing radicalization remains a critical component of Spain's counterterrorism strategy.

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EUROPEAN EXPERIENCE IN THE WORK OF UKRAINIAN INVESTIGATIVE BODIES

In the course of reforming the law enforcement system in Ukraine, in particular pre-trial investigation bodies, it is necessary to take into account not only our own experience, but also the achievements of foreign law enforcement systems, as well as the negative consequences of using an inflexible, excessively regulated, formal approach in the organization of pre-trial investigation. In the development of ways of introducing the foreign experience of the functioning of investigative bodies into the national administrative and legal legislation, it is necessary to be guided by the principle of efficiency in the process of fulfilling the main task set by society, in particular, identifying the person who committed the crime and sending the materials regarding him to the court in the shortest possible time for a fair decision [1, p. 233].

Following the example of European states, nowadays, investigative units are experimenting with the direct involvement of operational unit employees in the investigation of crimes by appointing them as investigator. This experiment is carried out at all levels – from the investigative departments in the regions to the central apparatus. In this connection, the National Police created a new unit – the only pre-trial investigation body of the National Police by combining a number of criminal police units and pre-trial investigation bodies (on the basis of existing investigative units, which are provided for by the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine) in order to improve the effectiveness of criminal investigation by