

the limits of the US Constitution, which provides protection against unlawful searches, affirms the right to a fair trial, and prohibits torture and blackmailing of witnesses. These rights must be respected when the police use their powers [1].

5. Use of technologies:

New technologies such as surveillance cameras, facial recognition, genetic testing and cyber security are being used by law enforcement agencies in the US to improve the effectiveness of investigations and ensure the safety of citizens.

So, taking into account all of the above, it can be said that law enforcement agencies in the USA play an important role in maintaining order, protecting public safety and fighting crime. These features of the activities of law enforcement agencies in the USA are aimed at ensuring the effectiveness and fairness of law enforcement, protecting the rights and freedoms of citizens, and ensuring public safety.

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ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL POLICE OF UKRAINE DURING WAR TIME

Since February 24, 2022, a special legal regime has been introduced in Ukraine, which provides for the granting of powers to the relevant state authorities, military command, military administrations and local self-government bodies necessary to avert threats, repel armed aggression and ensure national security, eliminate threats to Ukraine's state independence and territorial integrity, as well as temporary restrictions on constitutional rights and freedoms of a person and a citizen and the rights and legitimate interests of legal entities caused by the threat [4].

Today, martial law is a special legal regime for the activities of state authorities, other state bodies, local governments, and organizations in Ukraine in exceptional conditions related only to

external circumstances such as the need to repel aggression against Ukraine or prevent an immediate threat of aggression. The work of the National Police of Ukraine has changed, namely, their powers have been expanded for the period of martial law. Thus, the National Police of Ukraine will be able to receive free of charge information from state bodies, local governments, and legal entities, including information on prisoners of war, in accordance with Article 23 (36) of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police". The National Police also receive the right to escort persons detained on suspicion of committing a criminal offense, taken into custody, accused or sentenced to imprisonment, as well as to guard them in the courtroom, according to Article 23 (37) of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police". They are also authorized to conduct operational demining, in terms of detection, neutralization and destruction of explosives that are means, objects, instruments of administrative or criminal offenses; technical and forensic support of the scene of an incident; organization of work on granting, depriving and confirming the admission of police officers to conduct special explosive works under paragraphs 39, 40, 41 of Article 23 of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" [1].

Article 8 of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" was supplemented by part four, which provides that during martial law, the police shall act in accordance with its purpose and specifics of activity, taking into account the restrictions on the rights and freedoms of citizens, as well as the rights and legitimate interests of legal entities, which are determined in accordance with the Constitution of Ukraine and the Law of Ukraine "On the Legal Regime of Martial Law" [4]. During the martial law period, three laws of Ukraine were adopted, including those concerning the National Police:

- 1) The Law of Ukraine "On Amendments to the Laws of Ukraine "On the National Police" and "On the Disciplinary Statute of the National Police of Ukraine" in order to optimize the activities of the police, including during martial law";

- 2) The Law of Ukraine "On Amendments to the Law of Ukraine "On the Legal Status of Missing Persons" and other legislative acts of Ukraine on Improving the Legal Regulation of Public Relations Concerning the Acquisition of the Status of Missing Persons in Special Circumstances";

- 3) The Law of Ukraine "On Amendments to Certain Laws of Ukraine on Assignment of Special Ranks to Police during Martial Law".

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