

corruption mechanisms. The EU Anti-Corruption Initiative has continued to work closely with its Ukrainian counterparts to ensure that the country's recovery is transparent and that Ukraine's history of corruption in the public sector does not interfere with this process.

These initiatives show that European countries are willing to go the extra mile by extending their cooperation beyond direct aid to the war-torn country and its victims. While these efforts were not isolated, with other countries such as the United States making significant contributions and working with Ukraine and the EU to help the country, the united approach of the European continent has been unparalleled. European countries have shown unexpected resilience and solidarity by cooperating with each other, with other countries and with Ukraine, demonstrating that they have the tools and mechanisms for effective international cooperation that can be called upon in times of urgent need. This cooperation should serve as an example in the multilateral response to organized crime and of how to achieve more tangible and lasting results – especially at a time when the multilateral coalitions we have so long taken for granted are disintegrating.

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**PECULIARITIES OF PRACTICAL SKILLS
IN COMBATING CORRUPTION FROM THE EXPERIENCE
OF EUROPEAN COUNTRIES**

Anti-corruption is a very important problem, because it is a threat to the state and society as a whole, and probably all countries have faced the search for a solution to this problem. The harmful consequences of corruption lead to a loss of authority in the eyes of citizens, a distortion of the moral foundations of society, a decrease in legality, and a loss of social solidarity. The main goal of combating corruption is to identify and overcome its prerequisites and consequences, to expose corrupt actors and persons who have committed corruption. Prevention of corruption in the country is the

gradual democratization of all spheres of public life and the development of civic consciousness and activity in a democratic state. Therefore, it is worth noting the experience of European countries that were able to find ways, achieved positive results and laid the foundations for sustainable social and political development [1].

Singapore's anti-corruption system is based on the principles of consistency, rigor and logic. Today, the Corruption Investigation Bureau of Singapore is a multi-purpose agency with an integrated approach and a shining example of all the key functions of preventing and fighting corruption, policy-making, assistance and cooperation with civil society. The main role of this body is to investigate criminal cases related to corruption and other criminal cases in the public and private sectors of Singapore's economy. It is engaged in checking the legality of actions and decisions of all civil servants, considering complaints from the public, including accusations of corruption and demanding compensation for damages, investigating facts of abuse of office and negligence on the part of civil servants. Singapore's success story in the fight against corruption depends primarily on strict legislation, effective investigation of these crimes and prosecution of the guilty by an independent and fair judicial system. Studying the procedures of the public sector in order to minimize cases of corruption [2].

Japan's experience in the fight against corruption shows that the existence of a single codified anti-corruption law does not prevent effective actions to solve this problem. Anti-corruption provisions are contained in many national acts. In his policy, the legislator places special emphasis on prohibitions against individuals, state and municipal employees. thus, they provide for a number of measures aimed at ensuring the political neutrality of officials vis-à-vis private companies both while in office and while in liberated settlements. Japanese law imposes strict restrictions on the financing of political parties and organizations, and also establishes strict financial reporting procedures. And non-fulfillment of the established provisions entails the application of sanctions. Considering the anti-corruption policy in Japan, one can name the factors that contributed to the reduction of the level of corruption in this country. First, these are strict restrictions aimed at financing political parties and organizations. Second, it can be argued that Japan creates favorable working conditions for civil servants and currently guarantees a fair level of remuneration. Thirdly, public control remains the main factor in the fight against corruption [1].

Studying and analyzing the practice and experience of European countries in combating corruption, we can conclude that the analysis of the foundations of the formation and implementation of the state anti-corruption policy in the international dimension provides opportunities for achieving positive results. Their experience is completely different, each country has its own characteristics that remain effective. Therefore, they remain an example for many countries, including Ukraine. Considering the extremely important importance of preventing corruption, one of the most priority tasks of the countries of the world is the improvement and modernization of legal and socio-economic measures. The main methods of anti-corruption policy development are the implementation of international anti-corruption legislation. It is equally important to find a unique way to overcome corruption, which the state properly will be able to implement.

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DIFFERENCES IN THE ORGANIZATION OF PUBLIC SAFETY AND ORDER BY THE POLICE DURING MASS EVENTS

Part one of Art. 1 of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police" stipulates that *The National Police of Ukraine (police) is a central executive body that serves the public by ensuring the protection of human rights and freedoms, combating crime, and maintaining public safety and order* [2]. Therefore, one of the tasks of the police is to provide police services in the field of ensuring public safety and order as it is defined in Art. 2 part 1 para. 1 of the Law of Ukraine "On the National Police".