

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".

The history and practice of holding mass events, such as gatherings, rallies, marches and demonstrations, shows that quite often mass events are accompanied by violations of human rights, riots, damage to private and public property (vandalism), actions putting people's health in danger and other types of minor and sometimes even grave offences.

An important role in the process of keeping the demonstrations peaceful as well as maintaining law and order is played by the police, who are entrusted with the function of ensuring public safety and order during mass events. However, police as the representative of a law enforcement sector of different countries have their own peculiarities of work, methods of operation and forms of activity. This requires studying best international practices and experience in ensuring public safety and order during mass events by the National Police of Ukraine to improve its practices and approaches.

For instance, in Germany, units of both state and federal police can participate in mass events, since Germany has a two-tiered police system that includes federal and state police. In Ukraine, different units are also involved in providing order at mass events, including patrol police, security forces, Special Forces and relative units of the National Guard of Ukraine. In addition, the experience of Germany is illustrative for Ukraine in that German law stipulates that the organizers of a mass event must notify the police on the planned events (but not local authorities), which permits or prohibits it after reviewing the applications for holding mass events [1].

Similarly, in the United Kingdom, a permit for a mass event is issued by the chief of police. An application for a permit to hold a mass event must be submitted to the police department no later than 6 days before the scheduled date of the event. This country provides for quite severe penalties for participants in mass riots, which can be punishable by imprisonment for up to 10 years as well as sanctions for provocations and incitement to violence, which can be punished by imprisonment for up to 6 months or imposing a fine of up to £5,000. Moreover, event organizers may also be subject to sanctions in case of violation of event rules, such as late notification, unauthorized changes of the date, time and route of events, etc., which may result in imprisonment for up to 3 months or a fine of up to £1,000.

Thus, despite the differences in the organization of public safety and order by the police during mass events in different

countries, there are several common practices that are observed in almost all countries. These common practices include:

1. Organization of the police on a territorial basis to provide security in different areas.

2. Internal functional specialization: Police agencies have specialized units for different types of tasks, including providing security during mass events.

3. Specialized units to augment police functions: In many countries, specialized units are created to assist the police in situations related to mass events.

4. Legislative regulation of mass events: There are usually clear legal provisions governing the organization and security of mass events.

5. Regulation of sanctions and liability for participants of mass events and violators of the rules of conduct: Sanctions and liability are established for violators for actions that disrupt public order and security during mass events.

These common practices help to ensure public safety and order during mass events, despite the differences in the organization of the police in different countries. The obtained positive experience and the best international practices in terms of providing public order and security in course of mass events should be widely shared between the law enforcement bodies of different states for enhancing counteraction with the public. This can be done by means of organizing special professional trainings by such international missions as the European Union Advisory Mission (EUAM) Ukraine. Not only the corresponding units of the National Police of Ukraine have benefited from previously held complex trainings, but also Rapid Operational Response Unit (KORD) and the National Guard of Ukraine, which should be considered a substantial development stage in the operation of the mentioned subdivisions of the law enforcement sector in terms of providing public security and order during mass events in Ukraine.

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INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES IN THE FIELD OF ENSURING THE SAFETY OF CITIZENS: FROM UKRAINE TO GLOBAL ADVANCED TECHNOLOGIES

Ensuring the safety of citizens is one of the most important functions of the state, because it concerns the basic rights and needs of people. The modern world faces complex security challenges, such as the rise of crime, cyber threats, terrorism and other threats. In order to effectively face these challenges, it is necessary to improve methods and approaches to ensure the safety of citizens. One of the key components of solving this task is innovative technologies that provide new opportunities in ensuring security.

The confirmation of the importance of using artificial intelligence for the ensuring of national security is the results of research by the Science and Technology Organization of NATO, which determine the most significant of them for the development of technologies for the next two decades. Thus, according to this study, the key technologies are: Big Data, artificial intelligence, autonomous vehicles, space, hypersonic aircraft, quantum technologies, biotechnologies, new materials, etc. [1].

Currently, Ukraine has adopted four long-term programmatic documents in the field of security:

1) The strategy for ensuring state security [2], which stipulates that the main tasks of state policy in the sphere of ensuring state security are: completion of the creation, further development and