

ANTI-CORRUPTION STRATEGY FOR 2021-2025



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GENERAL PROVISIONS

1.1 Introduction

Findings of sociological research show a substantial decrease, over the recent years, in a share of citizens who has direct experience in corruption (in 2013 the share was 60 percent, in early 2020 – not more than 40 percent). There is a gradual increase in comparative corruption level indexes of Ukraine. According to the international organization "Transparency International", over the period of 2013 to 2019, the Corruption Perceptions Index (hereinafter referred to as "CPI") of Ukraine went up from 25 to 30 scores.

This confirms that the progress achieved over the recent years does not satisfy the society, due to the progress being overly slow. In its conclusion on the applications for membership in the European Union submitted by Ukraine, Georgia and the Republic of Moldova on June 17, 2022, the European Commission noted that Ukraine has made significant progress towards the rule of law, but further fighting corruption remains a key requirement.

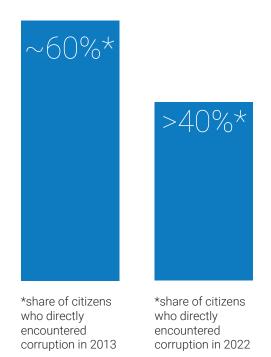
Slow-paced implementation of anticorruption policy in Ukraine significantly hinders economy of the country. Survey of businesses demonstrates that corruption prevalence and distrust in the judiciary are the key obstacles to attracting foreign investment to Ukraine.

Concentrating efforts on anticorruption policy implementation will enable Ukraine, in the nearest years, to outstrip the CPIs of other EU memberstates in Eastern Europe, and in 10 years, to reach an average CPI among European countries.

The previous Anti-Corruption Strategy (for 2014 – 2017) and the National Programme for its implementation were quality documents with high anticorruption potential.

This potential was not realized and not implemented in the full extent, primarily due to the long-lasting establishment of anti-corruption institutions in 2014 – 2019.

Due to the fact that, since 2016, these programme documents had neither been revised, nor updated, their provisions became gradatim irrelevant. In late 2017, the Anti-Corruption Strategy for 2014 – 2017 expired. A new Anti-Corruption Strategy failed to be approved. This resulted in carrying out anticorruption activities by public institutions in unbalanced and unproductive manner.



1.2. Concept of Formation of the Anticorruption Policy for 2021 – 2025

The aim of this Anti-Corruption Policy is to achieve substantial progress in preventing and counteracting corruption, as well as to ensure that anti-corruption activities, carried out by all the authorities of state power and self-governments, to be in coordination and system. Under this Anti-Corruption Strategy, corruption is concepted as the main obstacle to sustainable economic growth, and development of effective and inclusive democratic institutions.

The previous Anti-Corruption Strategy was focused on the priorities related to the creation of a system of up-to-date anti-corruption instruments (legal institutions) and the development of a system of anti-corruption authorities which would ensure efficient application of such instruments. At the same time, due to implementation by the Government of sectoral reforms pursuant to other programme documents, the possibilities for corruption in the sectors have been being eliminated.

The concept of this Anti-Corruption Strategy is grounded on a combination of both aforementioned approaches, in particular: sections 2 and 4 determine key directions for further improvement of the general system of prevention and counteraction of corruption, and section 3 defines the most priority spheres from the point of view of counteracting corruption.

A well-balanced combination of these approaches will enable not only to lower a level of corruption, and to increase citizens' trust in public authorities, but also to significantly accelerate economic growth in Ukraine.

Priority sectors for preventing and counteracting corruption for 2021 – 2025 (section 3) have been determined in view of the findings got from a standard

survey on the level of corruption in Ukraine (covering business, experts, and ordinary citizens), conducted in 2020, and other research on state of corruption, its dynamics and prevalence in Ukraine, as well as in view of the results of analysis of the effectiveness of anti-corruption policy implementation.

Thus, according to the standard survey on the level of corruption, both business (**57%** of respondents) and citizens in Ukraine (**52%** of respondents) responded that the judiciary is the most priority sphere for counteracting corruption. Next priority spheres for citizens of Ukraine are as follows (in descending order): health care (38%), police and prosecutions (37%), public economy (27%), taxation and customs (25%), as well as financing of political parties and election campaigns (21%). According to business representatives' point of view, the most priority spheres for counteracting corruption are as follows: police and prosecution (41%), taxation and customs (32%), financing of political parties and election campaigns (25%), health care (24%), defense and security **(23%)**.

The views, expressed by business and experts, on the most corrupt spheres, to date, are similar in content. Such spheres are seen to be the customs, land-related affairs, urban construction, construction of massive infrastructure facilities, the judiciary. Various research on experience in corruption show that corruption practices in medical servicing is the most frequently experienced by citizens, and by business – in interaction with law enforcement and prosecution authorities.

Results of analysis of the state of corruption in Ukraine, effectiveness of the previous anti-corruption policy, international standards and the best global practices in the field of preventing and counteracting corruption made it possible to formulate the basic principles of the anti-corruption policy for 2021 – 2025 as follows:

- 1) optimization of functions of the state and local self-governments, realization of which shall provide: eradication of duplication of the powers which are exercised by various authorities; temporary suspension of low-efficient powers which are characterized by high corruption risks; elimination of cases when an authority exercises the powers combination of which creates increased corruption risks;
- digital transformation of the exercise of powers of public authorities and local self-governments, transparency in the exercise and disclosure of data as the basis for minimization of corruption risks;
- 3) establishment of lawful and more comfortable ways, contrary to existing corrupt practices, to satisfy needs of individuals and legal entities;
- 4) ensuring inevitability of legal responsibility for corruption and corruptionrelated offences, that shall enable an additional deterrent effect for all subjects of legal relations;
- 5) formation of society's intolerance to corruption, fortifying culture of integrity and respect for the rule of law.

These principles must be taken into account: in development and implementation of programme documents of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, other public authorities in order to ensure effective prevention of corruption in all spheres of public policy; in development and implementation of anti-corruption programmes of public institutions stipulated in part one article 19 of the Corruption Prevention Law of Ukraine (hereinafter – the Law), as well as in the activities of local self-governments, during the consideration and adoption of laws by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine.

1.3. Mechanism of implementation, and assessment of results of the Anti-corruption Strategy

The Anti-Corruption Strategy is implemented through a relevant state anti-corruption programme that is developed by the National Agency on Corruption Prevention (hereinafter – the National Agency), with particularities stipulated under the Law taken into account, and approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine for the expiry term of this Strategy.

In each of the priority spheres, the Anti-Corruption Strategy determines key problems and defines strategic results to be achieved for addressing them. These results are formulated in such a way that they give a clear understanding of the set of measures required for their implementation.

For each of the expected strategic results, the state anti-corruption programme determines measures. performance indicators for each measure, commissioners of a measure, deadline for a measure to be exercised, as well as sources and amounts of financial resources required for their implementation.

The measures, determined under the state anti-corruption programme, are obligatory to be implemented within the term set by the programme.

Amendments to the Anti-Corruption Strategy are made with the involvement of the National Agency.

Coordination Working Group on Anti-Corruption Policy is established under the National Agency (hereinafter – Coordination Working Group) as consulting and advisory body co-Chairs of which are the Head of the National Agency and the Minister of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine.

The personal composition of the Coordination Working Group is approved by the Cabinet of Ministers.

The Coordination Working Group comprises the commissioners of the measures of the State Anti-Corruption Programme for the implementation of the Anti-Corruption Strategy and People's Deputies of Ukraine (by consent).

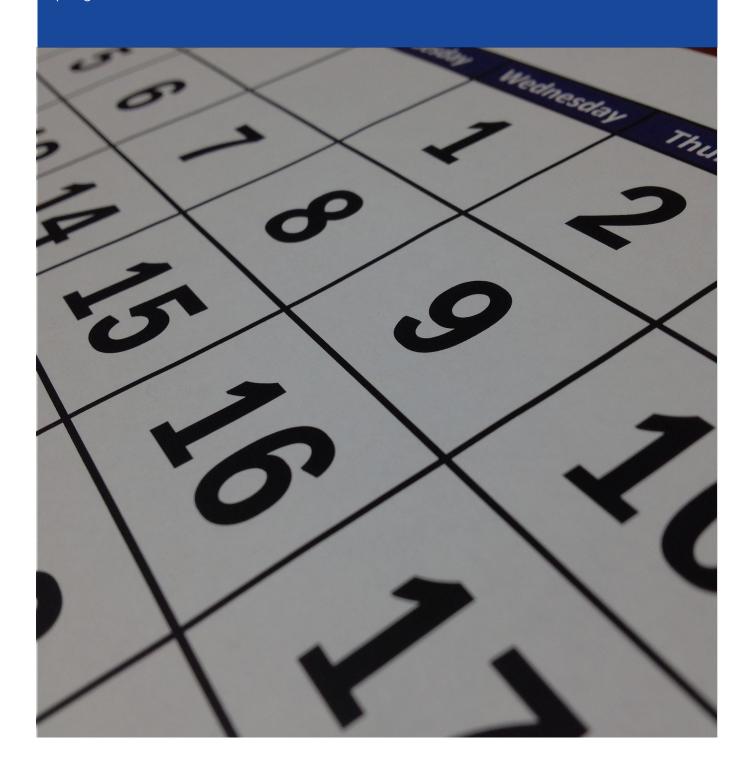
The main objectives of this consulting and advisory body are to facilitate the coordination of the actions of the State authorities in implementing the Anticorruption Strategy and to implement the measures of the State Anti-corruption Programme for its implementation; preparation of proposals for formation and implementation (including enhancing the legal framework).

The financial sources for implementation of the Anti-Corruption Strategy are the state budget, local budgets, allocated for implementation of the state programme, as well as international technical assistance.

Monitoring realization of the Anti-Corruption Strategy

Each quarter, commissioners submit to the National Agency information about the state of implementation of the measures, envisaged under the state programme, with such information being published by the National Agency.

The National Agency ensures monitoring of realization of the Anti-Corruption Strategy by means of systematic collection, generalization and analysis of information about implementation of the measures, envisaged under the state programme.



General assessment and report on the state of realization of the Anti-Corruption Strategy

General assessment of the state of realization of the Anti-Corruption Strategy is conducted on the grounds of the results, gained from the assessment of implementation of the measures of the annual State Anti-Corruption Programme for the implementation of the Anti-Corruption Strategy, analysis of sociological and analytical research on state of corruption, statistical observations and analysis of practice of application of anti-corruption legislation.

The indicators of efficiency of realization of the Anti-Corruption Strategy, are, inter alia, as follows:

- implementation of the measures, envisaged under the state programme;
- compliance of adopted normative and legislative acts, envisaged under the state programme, with international standards and best world practices;
- going up of the CPI ranking position of Ukraine;
- an increase in the share of citizens who have negative attitude to corruption practices;
- a decrease in the share of citizens who have personally experienced corruption practices;

an increase in quantity of citizens who are ready to report about facts of corruption, as well as citizens who have reported to the competent authorities about facts of corruption, which took place in respect of these citizens.

Report on the state of realization of the Anti-Corruption Strategy is presented in a national report on efficiency of anti-corruption policy, prepared by the National Agency in compliance with the procedure stipulated under the Law.

ENHANCING OF EFFICIENCY OF SYSTEM OF PREVENTION AND COUNTERACTION OF CORRUPTION

2.1. Formation and realization of anticorruption policy

2.1.1. Problem statement. Anticorruption policy is not grounded on comprehensive, objective and accurate data; the efforts made by various public authorities, local self-governments, and civil society are coordinated in an insufficient manner.

Expected strategic results:

- 1) researchaimed to determine general indicators and causes of corruption in Ukraine, as well as measurements of citizens' experience and perception of corruption are conducted on a regular basis:
- 2) there is ensured a single unified system for collection, generalization and visualization of statistical information stipulated by Art.183 of the Law, about the results of activities exercised by the National Agency, the National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine, the State Bureau of Investigation, the National Agency of Ukraine for finding, tracing and management of assets derived from corruption and other crimes, the National Police, organs of prosecution, courts, and other state authorities;
- 3) in formation and realization of a state policy, the National Agency, the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, and other state authorities use official statistical information, results gained from assessment of corruption risks and generalization of the most frequent corruption practices, as well as consider results gained from sociological, and other, research;
- 4) collection, analysis and publicizing of information about a state of realization of anti-corruption policy are performed by means of up-date IT-tools;

- 5) sufficient financial and other resources are allocated for formation and realization of anti-corruption policy;
- 6) coordination of realization of anti-corruption policy is effective and efficient, due to, inter alia, creation of efficient mechanisms for interaction between anti-corruption institutions and other state authorities and local selfgovernments;
- 7) results of monitoring and assessment of efficiency of anticorruption policy are full, accurate, objective, and public;
- 8) anti-corruption programmes, and other programme documents of anti-corruption nature, of state authorities, local self-governments, and other public institutions are an effective mechanism for counteraction and prevention of corruption practices in public sector; civil society are engaged into development and monitoring of these programme documents.
- 2.1.2. Problem statement. Non-systemic and fragmented amendments made into legislation on prevention and counteraction of corruption have a negative impact on law enforcement.

- 1) quality of legislation on prevention and counteraction of corruption is ensured by means of planning of legislation drafting in accordance with the fundamentals of the anti-corruption policy, and by multileveled expertise, with participation of the National Agency and society (among other things, by means of making amendments to legislation, that defines procedures for drafting of normative and legislative acts);
 - 2) deficiencies in law enforcement

are detected in result of analysis, conducted by the National Agency or other authorized institutions, of practices in law enforcement, and are abolished by means of making, in due course, required amendments to legislation;

2.1.3. Problem statement. Provisions of normative and legislative acts, and drafts of such acts need further development in order to eliminate possible corruption-causing factors.

Expected strategic results:

- 1) the adopted law, that stipulates types and legal force of normative and legislative acts, establishes requirements for the procedure of their drafting (including public consultations), adoption, and entering into force; envisages rules for legislation drafting techniques, interpretation, recording, and systematization, and governs the procedure for elimination of gaps and collisions;
- 2) obligatory anti-corruption expertise of drafts, and acting normative and legislative acts is conducted, in a systematic manner, by the due authorized subjects; results of anti-corruption expertise (including civil society anti-corruption expertise) are made public and are obligatory to be taken into consideration;
- 3) conflicts, gaps and other corruption-causing factors that cause ambiguous interpretation, violation of the principle of legal certainty and systemic corruption risks in the areas of corruption prevention and priority areas identified in section 3 of this Anti-Corruption Strategy are eliminated.
- .2.1.4. Problem statement. The authorized units (persons) for corruption prevention/anti-corruption compliance officers realize their potential not in full swing, due to insufficient guarantees of their autonomy.

- 1) the authorized units (persons) for corruption prevention/anti-corruption compliance officers exercise their functions as an integrity, independent, leading network, with best international and national practices taken into account, and are provided with complex coordinating assistance by the National Agency;
- 2) authorized units (persons) for corruption prevention/anti-corruption compliance officers possess, share and implement coherent and effective standards of their functioning, that are developed by the National Agency jointly with other stakeholders, and are grounded on the founded qualification requirements, rigorous selection for such positions, resource sufficiency, and protection against interference;
- 3) the priorities in the exercise by the authorized units (persons) for corruption prevention/anti-corruption compliance officers their functions are the prevention of the spread of corruption practices; the ensuring of the involvement of society into analysis and elimination of corruption risks in normative and legislative acts, issued by state authorities and local self-governments.

2.1.5. Problem statement. In many spheres of social life, the use of corrupt practices is more convenient, quicker, more efficient, and sometime even a single way, to satisfy their needs by individuals or legal entities, compared to satisfaction of these needs in a lawful manner.

- 1) 1) in the areas of education, science, healthcare, administrative, social and communal services, and in state regulation of economy, in contrast to existing corrupt practices there have been created the comfortable lawful ways of satisfying the needs of individuals and legal entities, that primarily envisage:
 - the identification of the most spread corrupt practices and the causes of their existence;
 - the improvement of lawful forms for satisfaction of needs of individuals and legal entities, ensuring guarantees of obtaining the desired and lawful outcome in a quick and comfortable manner;
 - ensuring appropriate regulatory, legislative, organizational, and financial foundations for well-coordinated efforts of national and local government agencies aimed to streamline procedures for delivery of administrative, social, communal and other services, as well as protection of business entities from unscrupulous behavior of these bodies;
 - the bringing the system of state authorities and local governments in line with the administrativeterritorial system;
 - the introduction of e-services, advancing transparency and accountability in the processes related to interaction of the state with the citizens and businesses;

- 2) the citizens reject corrupt practices due to information and education campaigns aimed at raising awareness on availability of e-services, facilitating of procedures, etc.
- 3) representatives of the business community and Business Ombudsman institution are active participants in the process of minimizing corruption risks and introducing effective regulation that promotes economic development and investment;

2.2. Building of the low perception of corruption

2.2.1. Problem statement. Petty corruption is a generally accepted standard of behavior and is not perceived as a breach of ethical or legal norms. There is no persistent demand (request) of the population in respect of the public officials to be compliant with the rules of ethical conduct and integrity.

- 1) general level of tolerance to corruption has decreased in Ukraine due to:
 - the integration of the integrity issues into the curriculum at different levels of education which includes, inter alia, the creation of a stable image of corruption society, significantly slows down the social and economic development of the State and of corrupt officials as those who make public administration inefficient and the realization that unfair practices, even when they seem an opportunity to solve their problems in the short term, are always disadvantageous to the individual and society in the medium and long term;
 - the creation of facilitating conditions for professional development of the scholars and professionals who work with the population, in particular on the building intolerance of those who are being educated to corruption in all its manifestations;
 - the communication towards the society on negative consequences of corruption and corruptionrelated offences (for society and the state, as well as for the offenders) and the importance of

- ensuring public control over the activities of executive authorities and local self-governments;
- the adoption of a set of measures aimed at creating in public servants an image of themselves as serving the interests of the Ukrainian people, as well as public confidence in the public servant as the key basis for his tenure;
- the establishment of a culture of the rule of law, a culture of integrity and zero tolerance for corruption, including through public service announcements
- 2) level of awareness of citizens, who understand the importance of the standards of integrity and ethical conductofpublicofficials, is increased due to active and systemic carrying out informational, awareness, training, and methodological measures that are integrated into formal and informal education.

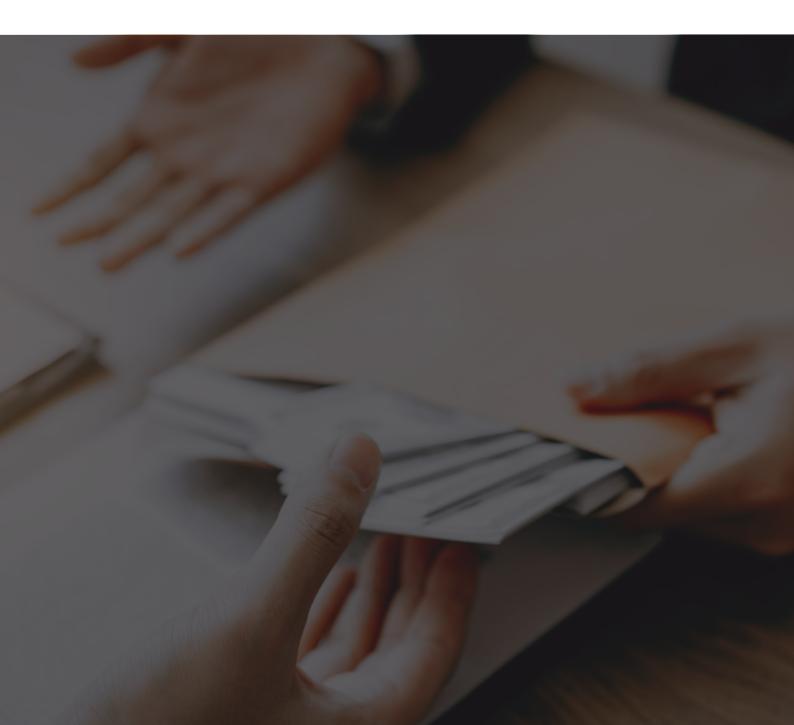
2.2.2. Problem statement. The dearth of the unbiased coverage of the situation in regards to preventing and combating corruption in Ukraine induces the distorted perceptions by the population of the causes of corruption, level of corruption, and effectiveness of anti-corruption institutions.

Expected strategic results:

1) The communication strategy in the sphere of prevention and fight against corruption is up-dated; its content is regularly updated taking into account the results of the analysis of the effectiveness of the conducted communication

campaigns; appropriate organizational and financial facilities for the coordinated efforts to be implemented are ensured;

2) citizens possess the full and objective information on corruption in Ukraine, the causes, state and dynamics of corruption, the system of anti-corruption institutions, division of the functions between them, as well as the effectiveness of different state agencies in terms of the prevention and fight against corruption, on possibility and ways of interacting citizens with anti-corruption institutions in respect of making allegations of corruption and carrying out the oversight by the civil society.



2.3. Settlement of conflict of interest, adherence to general limitations and restrictions, rules of ethical conduct

2.3.1. Problem statement. Conflict of interest is a component of the majority of corruption offences, including every corruption crime. Deficiencies of the legislation and the dearth of the effective risk-based mechanisms for identifying conflicts of interest exclude the possibility to minimize corruption by means of prevention and settlement of a conflict of interest.

Expected strategic results:

- 1) legislative definitions of the "real conflict of interest", "potential conflict of interest", "private interest" are specified in terms of the easiness of their comprehension and application;
- 2) legislative procedures for the reporting about a conflict of interest and the mechanisms for its settlement, including in respect of the person with no direct-line manager, or who holds an elected position, are improved;
- 3) the set of rules for internal and external settlement of a conflict of interest is improved;
- 4) the prohibitions to adopt certain decisions, to perform the actions or to conclude an agreement are established as the method for preventing a conflict of interest:
- 5) the mechanisms for preventing a conflict of interest, including those that are caused by existing corporate rights, by means of, inter alia, establishing the prohibition to make any decisions or to perform the actions in respect of the legal entities an individual has the corporate rights thereof;
- 6) the effective, complete, objective and impartial risk-oriented monitoring and control over compliance with the

requirements for the prevention and settlement of the conflict of interest and related to it restrictions, that are defined by the chapters 4–5 of the Law, including with the use of IT-tools, resulted in efficient detection of the decisions and agreements made within the conflict of interest, adequate response is provided to detected violations, as well as to decisions made in violation of the requirements of the Law.

7) the Law of Ukraine "On Service in Local Self-Government bodies" and the Law of Ukraine "On Local Self-Government in Ukraine" have been systemically amended with a view to resolving the issues of conflict of interests prevention, possibility of combining the posts of service in local self-government bodies with the status of deputies of local councils.

2.3.2. Problem statement. Legal regulation of prohibitions and restrictions on the accepting gifts, participation in certain legal relations is deficient, not in all cases the prohibitions are facilitated by legal liability measures.

- 1) the legislative definition of the "other profit-generated activity" is introduced for the purposes of the Law;
- 2) the list of the cases, which are not covered by the prohibition on gift acceptance, is detailed, and the related to these cases limitations are improved (in particular, rules for determination of the span of time during which a person is prohibited to make decisions or perform actions in favor of the person who gave the gift);
 - 3) the regulation of the procedure

instructing how to act in case of illegal benefit or a gift, inter alia, taking into account the way of their acceptance in non-material form, is improved;

- 4) the scope of the individuals who are under the restrictions, inter alia, on membership in the supervisory boards, other executive or control agencies, supervisor boards of the profit-generating organization, is expanded;
- 2.3.3. Problem: Activity of subjects who influence (lobbying) on the adoption of decisions by parliament is non-transparent and non-public.

Expected strategic results:

- 1) due to effective regulatory and legal regulation, the activity of the subjects of influence (lobbying) is carried out in the legal field and became clear and open for the whole society.
- 2.3.4. Problem statement. The standards for ethical conduct for the parliamentarians of Ukraine is not established at the legislative level. The current rules of ethical conduct are not duly implemented due to non-performance by the heads of their functions in terms of bringing the perpetrators to justice.

Expected strategic results:

- 1) the rules of ethical behavior of the deputies of Ukraine, deputies of local councils and local self-government voters are established in legislation with the introduction of mechanisms of bringing to justice for their violations; the People's Deputies of Ukraine, deputies of local councils and local self-government voters are aware of the rules of ethical behavior;
- 2) implementation of measures of responsibility of managers for absence of the legal response to revealed facts of gross violation of anti-corruption legislation;

3) monitoring of the effectiveness of measures to bring to justice people's deputies of Ukraine, deputies of local councils and election persons of local self-government for violation of the rules of ethical behavior.

2.4. Implementation of financial control measures

2.4.1. Problem statement. Legislative regulation on determination of certain categories of persons as the declaring subjects is deficient, causing limitation of potential of the use of the instruments for financial control.

Expected strategic results:

- 1) the financial control measures apply to the defined scope of the officials of legal entities, the state-owned or communal-owned share in the statutory fund of which exceeds 50 percent;
- 2) the scope of declaring subjects is reviewed and detailed with consideration of the findings of the corruption risks assessment performed by the National Agency;
- 3) the legal differentiation of the positions with a high and high level of corruption risks has been eliminated
- 2.4.2. Problem statement. The procedure for submission of information into the Unified State Register of declarations of the persons authorized to perform the functions of the state or local self-governments is burdensome due to insufficient awareness of the declaring subjects of the requirements for the filling of the declaration form; the periodic problems in functioning of the Register, deficient quality of the legislation.

Expected strategic results:

1) the Unified State Register of declarations of the persons authorized to perform the functions of the state or local self-governments is permanently accessible for filling in and viewing the declarations, among other things, due

- to implementation of the upgraded Register's software, location of the correspondent hardware and the software in the premises of the National Agency;
- 2) the declaring subjects spend shorter time for filing the declarations and make less mistakes while entering information, among other things, due to the upgraded declaration form, the facility for automatized transfer of certain information from other stateowned registers into the declaration;
- 3) the subjects of the declaration cannot obtain comprehensive information and consultations on filling out the declaration, among other things, by properly conducting informational and educational work;
- 4) normatively determined features of changing the rules during the period of submitting annual declarations to ensure stability and predictability of the declaration rules.
- 2.4.3. Problem statement. Prior performance in terms of control and verification of declarations, monitoring way of life is deficient.

- 1) number of declarations fully verified within one year, are increased due to streamlining the verification and risk assessment procedures;
- 2) the efficiency of control and verification measures increased, in particular, due to:
 - the use of the efficient system of logical and arithmetic control, other software and analytical tools;
 - the establishment of the automatized system for

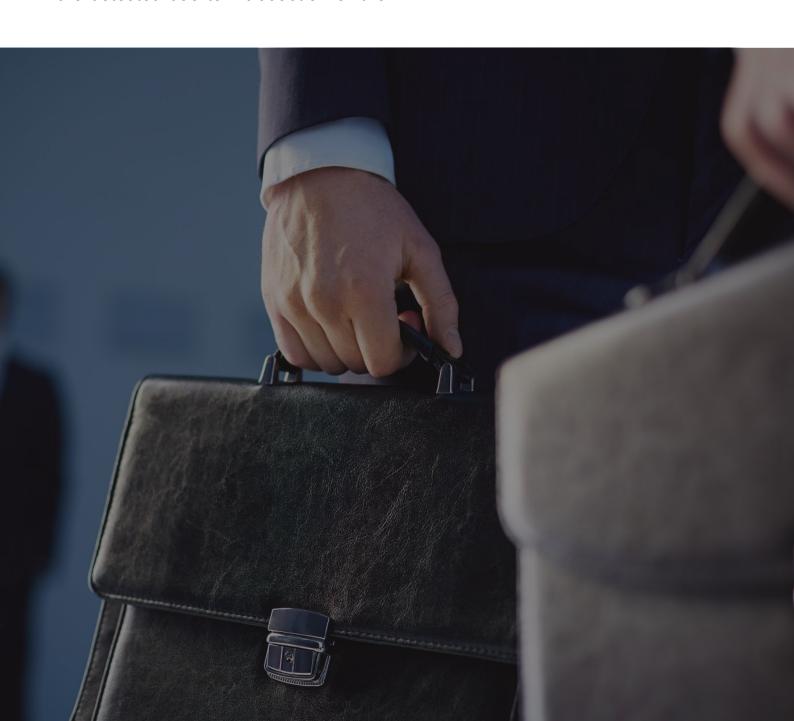
monitoring of information;

- the optimization of the access by the National Agency to the information that contains bank secret information, as well as of the procedure for adoption by the National Agency of normative and legal acts;
- the international cooperation of the National Agency with competent authorities of foreign countries;
- the active use of foreign registers and databases by the National Agency;

3)theuntimely submitted declarations are detected due to introduction of the

automatized control over timeliness of their submission.

- 4) the regulatory and legal regulation of the procedure for monitoring the way of life of the subjects of declaration has been improved;
- 5) The National Agency has effective tools to prevent the abuse of a special procedure for implementing financial control measures against persons who belong to the staff of intelligence agencies and/or directly carry out intelligence, counter-intelligence, operational and investigative activities.



2.5. Ensuring the integrity of political parties and election campaigns

2.5.1. Problem statement. The burdensome and non-transparent mechanism for the formation, operation and termination of political parties.

Expected strategic results:

- 1) at the legislative level, favorable conditions are provided for the formation of new political parties, in particular by simplifying the relevant procedures, in order to prevent the use of political parties as business projects;
- 2) the political system is cleansed of political parties that have not participated in national elections for 10 years, in accordance with the requirements of the Law of Ukraine «On Political Parties in Ukraine»;
- 3) the statutes of political parties are brought in line with the requirements of the legislation, the formal approach to the registration of their constituent documents is eliminated;
- 4) at the legislative level, the procedure for terminating a political party and its structural formations at its own discretion is simplified;
- 5) at the legislative level, a list of systematic significant violations of the requirements of the legislation on political parties is established, the consequence of which may be a restriction on the participation of political parties in the election process based on a court decision.

2.5.2. Problem statement. The excessive influence on political parties and election campaigns by individuals and legal entities leads to the predominance of private interests over public interests in representative bodies.

- 1) the possibilities for contributions in favor of political parties by individuals who do not have sufficient legal income to make such contributions are eliminated;
- 2) the new mechanism for the distribution of state funding to provide financial support to parties that have not overcome the statutory barrier to election of deputies of Ukraine is introduced;
- 3) the exhaustive list of prohibitions on political parties spending public funds is established, as well as priority areas for the use of these funds are identified in order for political parties to comply with the restrictions set for participants in the budget process;
- 4) the procedure for the use of the unprinted media, outdoor advertising, social media and other online platforms for the purposes of the election campaign is established.

2.5.3. Problem statement. The system of control over the financing of activities of political parties and election campaigns needs to be improved.

- 1) there is an electronic system for submitting and publishing reports of political parties;
- 2) the automatic mode of checking the reports of political parties by integrating with other information and telecommunications and reference systems, registers, databases is introduced;

- 3) the risk-oriented approach to monitoring the activities of political parties is introduced;
- 4) the new procedures for submission and verification of reports of political parties, as well as forms of report and conclusion on the results of such verification are adopted;
- 5) the effective division of powers between the Central Election Commission and the National Agency in terms of the control over the financing of political activities and campaigning is ensured.



2.6. Corruption whistleblower protection

2.6.1. Problem statement. The dearth of respect for whistleblowers in society, as well as lack of persons who want to report corruption, the necessary knowledge about the legal guarantees of protection of their violated rights.

Expected strategic results:

- 1) the respect toward whistleblowers as the responsive citizens is formed in society due to enlightenment measures;
- 2) allegations of corruption become a part of the legal culture of citizens;
- 3) a significant part of citizens are duly aware of the guarantees for whistleblowers' protection.
- 4) the persecution and discrimination of the whistleblowers in the workplace or the violation of their other rights is an exception, not a norm.
- 2.6.2. Problem statement. The Dearth of necessary knowledge for proper making allegations of corruption, subjects competent for their consideration, as well as the mechanism for effective consideration of such allegations.

Expected strategic results:

- 1) the legislative amendments are introduced to ensure convenient allegation of corruption and effective consideration of such allegations; the unified electronic online portal for whistleblowers to make allegations of corruption is functioning;
- 2) a significant part of citizens are duly aware of the procedure and channels for allegations of corruption due to effective information and clarification and enlightenment work;
 - 3) the appropriate internal channels

for reporting corruption are established, which contain information related to state secrets, investigative secrets, as well as official information collected in the course of operational and investigative, counterintelligence activities in the sphere of the national defense.

2.6.3. Problem statement. Whistleblower protection is not adequate because of insufficient institutional capacity of agencies authorized and the deficiencies in the legislative regulation.

- 1) The National Agency and other authorized agencies (units) exercise their functions to protect whistleblowers in practice due to:
 - themonitoring of activities in terms of the work with whistleblowers carried out by the authorized units (persons) on prevention and detection of corruption/anticorruption compliance officers;
 - the ensuring proper coordination between agencies authorized to ensure whistleblower protection;
 - the proper legal aid provided for whistleblowers;
 - psychological aid provided for whistleblowers;
- 2) the courts and free legal aid centers are the reliable mechanism for protecting the rights of whistleblowers by improving the level of qualification and competence of judges in cases concerning the protection of the rights of whistleblowers, employees and lawyers of free legal aid centers;
- 3) the Ukrainian legislation meets international standards for the protection of whistleblowers; effective mechanisms are created for the implementation of legislation on the

protection of whistleblowers, including the implementation of security measures against them;

4) the legislation provides for the peculiarities of the protection of incriminating servicemen.



PREVENTION OF CORRUPTION IN THE PRIORITY AREAS



3.1. Fair trial, prosecution, and police

3.1.1. Problem statement. The level of trust of society to the judiciary authorities is going down. The Law does not define the integrity as the qualification requirement to the members of the High Council of Justice and the High Qualification Commission of Judges of Ukraine.

Expected strategic results:

- 1) the integrity is determined as the obligatory legislative requirement to the members of the High Council of Justice and the High Qualification Commission of Judges of Ukraine, the disciplinary authorities in the judiciary system;
- 2) integrity assessment of new members of the High Council of Justice, the High Qualification Commission of Judges of Ukraine is carried out by an independent commission, the current composition of the High Council of Justice is checked for compliance with the requirements of integrity and professional ethics; new members of the High Council of Justice, the High Qualification Commission of Judges of Ukraine meet these requirements; for members who did not meet these requirements, the question of losing their position was considered;
- 3) the possibility is eliminated for members of the High Council of Justice and the High Qualification Commission of Judges of Ukraine to make decisions in case of conflict of interest.
- 4) an open and nominal method of decision-making by members of the High Qualification Commission of Judges of Ukraine and the High Council of Justice in the procedures for selecting candidates for the position of judge (with the ability to correlate the scores with the evaluation criteria).

Problem 3.1.2. statement. **Procedures** for qualification evaluation of judges and competition procedures need improvement development of clear and predictable criteria (indicators) of integrity and professional ethics. Integrity and professional ethics as standard requirements for judges are not sufficiently implemented in practice, and the assessment of these requirements is not always transparent and predictable.

- 1) The High Qualification Commission of Judges of Ukraine, the High Council of Justice, together with the bodies involved in the evaluation, bodies of judicial self-governance, and the public have developed and put into practice clear and predictable criteria (indicators) of integrity and professional ethics for the qualification evaluation of judges and the selection of new judges;
- 2) the assessment of the compatibility with these criteria (indicators) of integrity of the candidates within the selection and appointment of new judges, with participation of the Public Integrity Council, is improved;
- 3) the mechanism for conducting by the High Qualification Commission of Judges of Ukraine of the procedures of qualification assessment of judges and competitive procedures, in order to avoid unjustified delays, is improved;
- 4) the objective and transparent methodology is established for the scoring/determining the results by the members of the High Qualification Commission of Judges of Ukraine and the High Council of Justice during their making decisions in selection, assessment and promotion of the judges, and the information on the exams is published.

3.1.3. Problem statement. Lack of effective mechanisms to maintain the integrity of the judiciary and respond to established facts of influence, pressure on judges and interference in their activities.

Expected strategic results:

- 1) the disciplinary organ within the system of the judiciary, established on a basis of competition conducted by independent commission, makes operative and fair consideration of disciplinary cases in respect of judges;
- 2) the list and the grounds for disciplinaryliability of a judge and its forms are clarified in a manner that enables the judges to foresee their conduct, in particular, there are more coherently defined the signs of the disciplinary misconducts, that defame the rank of the judge or undermine the authority of justice, as well as the mechanisms for disciplinary investigation and hearing of disciplinary cases are improved and facilitated;
- 3) the disciplinary practice in respect of the judges is consistent, predictable, constant and open; all decisions made by the disciplinary organ are on time made public; the disciplinary proceedings of cases against judges are generally open and streamed online in a live-time mode;
- 4) the grounds and mechanisms for closing disciplinary proceedings are improved, in particular, the mechanism is introduced for closing a disciplinary case against a judge, even in case if he/she has resigned after the disciplinary case has been opened against him or her;
- 5) an effective mechanism for checking the legality of the origin of the judge's property has been introduced; judges who violated the obligation to confirm the legality of the source of property origin are dismissed in accordance with Article 126 of the Constitution of Ukraine;

- 6) the prosecution mechanisms are not used to put pressure on judges; the institute of criminal liability of judges for arbitrary abuse of power is introduced.
- 3.1.4. Problem statement. There are corruption risks that are caused by the inconsistency and deficiency of the legislation in the judicial system.

- 1) the mechanisms that make it impossible for the same person to hold the administrative office in courts for a long time are established;
- 2) The e-litigation is ensured, in particular, by introducing the possibility of online consideration of certain categories of cases regardless of the location of the parties and the court, which, in particular, contributes to the equal distribution of cases between courts and judges;
- 3) the scope of application of alternative methods of dispute resolution and pre-trial dispute resolution is expanded;
- 4) the system of execution of court decisions is improved;
- 5) the regulations for transparent planning and allocation of budgetary resources in the judiciary are introduced on the basis of objective and clearly defined criteria; an audit of the activities of the State Judicial Administration of Ukraine, in particular regarding the financial and economic support of courts and judicial authorities, management of state property belonging to the scope of its management.
- 6) there is the revised and established network of local courts taking into account the administrative and territorial reform, the necessity to ensure direct access to justice, economic feasibility;
- 7) the amount of the judge's remuneration provided by the Law of Ukraine "On the Judiciary and the Status

of Judges" is not limited on the basis of other legislation.

3.1.5. Problem statement. Internal management processes in the prosecutor's office are not always transparent and efficient.

Expected strategic results:

- 1) the electronic personnel management system, the transparent and effective system for assessing the quality of work of prosecutors, based on the results of which personnel and management decisions are made, as well as decisions on bonuses, is introduced:
- 2) the amendments to the Law of Ukraine "On the Prosecutor's Office", which determine an exhaustive list of the grounds for dismissal and termination of functions of prosecutors, including the Prosecutor General, which prevents their unmotivated application, are made;
- 3) the functioning of the disciplinary body, which ensures timely and objective consideration of disciplinary complaints against prosecutors, is improved.
- 3.1.6. Problem statement. The dearth of an effective model for appointment, remuneration, promotion and disciplinary proceedings in the National Police system.

Expected strategic results:

- 1) the organization of work of permanent police commissions created in the system of the National Police is studied, the complex of organizational and practical measures for improvement of their activity is developed and taken;
- 2) the practice of application of the norms of the Disciplinary Statute of the National Police is analyzed, proposals for amendments to it are prepared;
- 3) the system for evaluating the effectiveness of the National Police

is developed, as well as an electronic personnel management system is developed.

3.1.7. Problem statement. The need to improve the process of conducting an independent evaluation of the work of anti-corruption bodies and to develop mechanisms for bringing to justice.

- 1) there are no conflict of interest in the investigation of offenses against employees of the National Agency, the National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine, the Specialized Anti-Corruption Prosecutor's Office, the National Agency of Ukraine for Detection, Investigation and Management of Assets Obtained from Corruption and Other Crimes;
- 2) the issue of grounds for dismissal of heads of law enforcement agencies in case of administrative prosecution for an administrative offense related to corruption has been settled;
- 3) an effective mechanism for conducting an independent assessment (audit) of the effectiveness of the National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine and the Specialized Anti-Corruption Prosecutors Office has been introduced.

3.2. State regulation of economy

3.2.1. Problem statement. There is no digital transformation of the exercise of powers by public authorities and local governments as a basis for ensuring transparency and minimizing corruption risks in their activities.

Expected strategic results:

- 1) there is the developed and put into commercial operation an official tool for the preparation and conduct of public procurement in the field of informatization, which provides for the visualization of procurement, the availability of telecommunications networks, automation of expected cost calculations;
- 2) the single interoperable system of state databases is created on the basis of a single state data processing center and national spatial data infrastructure, elimination of duplication of data collection processes.
- 3.2.2. Problem statement. There is the selective application of the mandatory rules for business, which is accompanied by corresponding corruption risks.

- 1) the introduction of the risk-oriented state surveillance (control) system is completed;
- 2) an audit of the current state of implementationof electronic auctions and systems for access to a limited common resource was conducted; the main methods of bypassing their limitations are defined; the implementation of electronic auctions and systems for access to a limited common resource has been completed, taking into account the results of the audit (the electronic cabinet of the subsurface user, electronic auctions «Prozorro.Sale»);

- 3) after the relevant amendments to the legislation are made, the publication of financial statements, information on taxpayers' risk in accordance with the Unified Register of Tax Invoices, license registers, as well as other key data sets, disclosure of which has a significant anticorruption effect (in compliance with the requirements of the legislation on access to public information and protection of personal data);
- 4) an information and analytical system (hereinafter IAS) of natural resources management was implemented, which provides openaccess to current information about natural resources, includes the functionality of providing electronic services, electronic reporting, traceability, environmental monitoring and inspection, as well as an open software interface for creating based on of IAS data (without the right to change them) analytical and visual (geo-information) software;
- 5) A two-tier information and telecommunication system has been introduced to enable the creation, posting, disclosure and exchange of information and documents electronically, the holding of a concession competition and competitive dialogue; as well as the publication of documents in the procedure of direct negotiations with the tenants of state property transferred to concession (EFV).

3.2.3. Problem statement. There is an excessive and unreasonable regulatory burden on the business community, which preconditions the high corruption level in this sphere.

Expected strategic results:

- 1) the analytical module for assessing the regulatory burden on various types of businesses as a tool to reduce expenses for compliance with the legislation requirements while performing economic activity is established;
- 2) the public dialogue with the business environment in regards to deregulation is ensured;
- 3) the opportunity to open common types of business in online mode in accordance with the principle of life situations is facilitated and provided;
- 4) the new unified integrated permitting system for the access to the market is established, which replaces the existing various procedures, establishes simplified rules and digitizes all the cases of registration of activities;
- 5) the unnecessary reports are cancelled: the entrepreneurs do not have to submit the same information to different government authorities several times; the personal taxpayer account is integrated into the convenient unified state-owned web-portal of electronic services.
- 6) the review of regulatory acts of the organs and officials of local self-government in terms of their resultiveness; the proposals are made to amend the acts that do not meet the requirements of the current legislation, that do contain corruption-causing factors or distort competition.
- 7) the channels of cooperation with the Council of the Business Ombudsman are provided, aimed at implementation of its systemic recommendations and elimination of obstacles for business in Ukraine.

3.2.4. Problem statement. Inefficient state regulation that hinders development of integrity business and causes the corrupt practices.

- 1) in the decision-making procedures in the sphere of state policy formation in the executive and legislative branches of power the structured effective policy analysis process is introduced, as well as the systematic analysis of market regulation and implementation of its recommendations is continued;
- 2) the system of remuneration in state authorities and local self-government bodies is introduced on the basis of job classification and bonuses depending on the personal contribution to the overall result of the organ's work; remuneration is decent and foreseeable, which allows attracting and retaining the integrity, professional and motivated staff;
- 3) the effective and transparent accounting and timber market is established:
- 4) the reform of the sector of the telecommunications is implemented by means of reforming of the regulator and legislation in the sphere of telecommunications in the framework of the obligations taken by Ukraine under the Association Agreement between the European Union and the European Atomic Energy Community and their Member States, of the one part, and Ukraine, of the other part, and on the ground of the Directive 2018 / 1972 (EU).

3.2.5. Problem statement. The insufficient scope of information about the activity of the Anti-Monopoly Committee of Ukraine, and its discretionary powers, complicates public control over its functioning and causes the corruption risks of high level. The dearth of the effective programme for softening liability of cartel participants who made allegation of the cartel and provided evidence.

- 1) the Anti-Monopoly Committee of Ukraine functions on the grounds of transparency, foreseeability and legal certainty; the level of corruption risks in its activities has significantly decreased due to unimpeded but regulated public access to discussion and decision-making, draft regulations and information on action plans detailing the issues, ways to solve them and results;
- 2) at the legislative level it is prescribed that the Anti-Monopoly Committee of Ukraine is obliged to publish on its official website:
 - the recommendations and proposals given to the state authorities, local self-governments, institutions, organizations, legal entities and associations;
 - a comprehensive list of cases under consideration by the Antimonopoly Committee of Ukraine, with an indication for each case of a violation of the legislation on the protection of economic competition in the dynamics of information about the essence of the case, the general stages of its consideration;
- 3) the excessive level of discretion in the discharge of the functions of the Anti-Monopoly Committee of Ukraine is eliminated, in particular, in terms of:
 - the initiation of a case of violation of

- the law on protection of economic competition, an approximate time frame for the consideration of such a case and, if necessary, the possibility of postponement with appropriate justification;
- the time frame for the verification of information on illegal state aid;
- ways to improve the mechanism for identifying and replacing the public commissioners responsible for dealing with cases of violations of the law on the protection of economic competition, taking into account their professional qualities, experience, impartiality, the independence, legality and validity of their decisions;
- approaches to determining the amount and calculation of fines imposed for violations of the law on the protection of economic competition;
- 4) in order to stimulate the disclosure of the cartel practices, the procedure, grounding on the best practices of EU countries, for the release from or reduction of liability of the participants of the cartel practices, who make allegations for the Anti-Monopoly Committee of Ukraine and provided the evidence, is established.

3.2.6. Problem statement. Significant part of the providers of the governmental aid to legal entities do not notify the Anti-Monopoly Committee of Ukraine about the new government aid, which has a negative impact on the competition and may root from the prior corrupt arrangements.

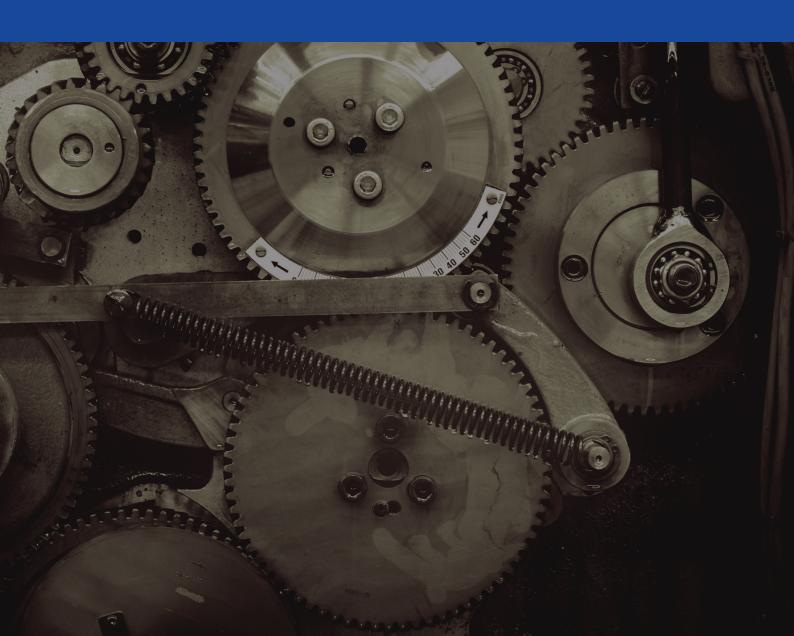
Expected strategic results:

1) the law prescribes legal liability of senior managers of the providers of governmental aid for noncompliance with the requirements of the Law of Ukraine "On the Governmental Aid to Legal Entities" in terms of the obligation to notify the Anti-Monopoly Committee of Ukraine about the new government aid.

3.2.7. Problem statement. The ineffective mechanism of preliminary control and assessment of the impact on competition of acts and decisions regarding the creation and functioning of economic entities of the state and communal sectors of the economy causes the existence of a negative impact on competition.

Expected strategic results:

1) sufficiently effective mechanisms have been introduced in legislation to control the impact on competition of possible anti-competitive actions in sectors of the economy.



3.3. Taxation and customs

3.3.1. Problem statement. There are insufficient transparency and efficiency of customs authorities, the excessive discretionary functions of the customs officers.

Expected strategic results:

- 1) the grounds for possible corruption of customs officers have been eliminated by introducing a rule which prescribes using reserve methods of determining customs value only within the framework of appeal procedures;
- 2) official importers (who have the exclusive right to import certain goods or franchise provided by the manufacturer or official distributor of such goods) are given the opportunity to appeal the decision of the customs authority to determine the customs value or classification of goods imported by persons without official status importers;
- 3) corruption risks are minimized as a result of the creation of a body of public control over the current activities of customs authorities, which will have the powers defined by law;
- 4) unjustified influence of subjective factors during customs clearance is minimized due to automation and digitalization;
- 5) during the course of development and implementation of anti-corruption actions in the customs organs the effective cooperation with the public and business associations is established, as well as the regular monitoring of the functioning of the customs organs, by means of carrying out periodical surveys of the entrepreneurs and workers of the customs organs, is established.
- 3.3.2. Problem statement. Approaches to the classification of commodities, the determination of their customs value, and the scheduling of audits are not

transparent.

Expected strategic results:

- 1) conditions have been created for Ukraine to receive preliminary customs information from the customs authorities of the European Union countries on goods that are objects of export to Ukraine from their territories;
- 2) the predominant administration of customs payments based on the results of post-audit control has been introduced.
- 3.3.3. Problem statement. The administrative procedure for appeals against actions of the customs officials is deficient.

Expected strategic results:

- 1) the efficient and transparent mechanism for the consideration of the complaints against the actions of the officials of the customs organs, as well as the monitoring of the results of their considerations, are established;
- 2) the mechanism for bringing to disciplinary liability of the workers of the customs organs (including the dismissal) reforms effectively and transparently.
- 3.3.4. Problem statement. Interference by the law enforcement organs into the functioning of the customs organs and the abuse during the transfer of orientations about the re-review of the commodities.

Expected strategic results:

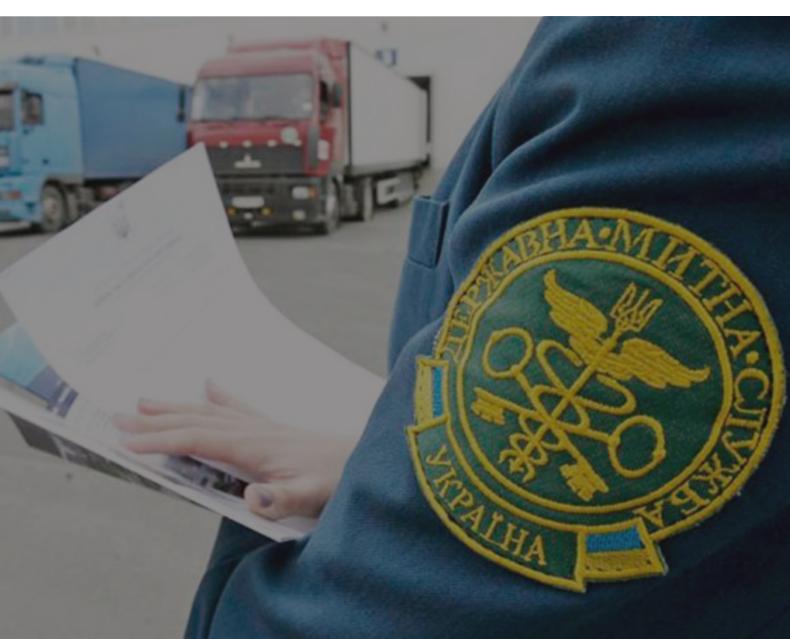
1) the grounds for interference beyond the criminal proceeding of the officers of the law enforcement organs into the functioning of the customs organs and their presence at the customs control areas are minimized.y роботу митних органів та для їх перебування в зонах митного контролю.

3.3.5. Problem statement. The excessive discretionary functions of the tax officers.

Expected strategic results:

- 1) the undue influence of the subjective factors during the exercise of their functions by tax officers is made impossible;
- 2) the list of the grounds for the audits conducted by the tax organs, as well as the number of the audits conducted with direct contact with a tax-payer, are shortened:
- 3.3.6. Problem statement. The functions of the application of financial sanctions by the organs of the tax authority, the excessive focus of these organs on that application cause corruption risks.

- 1) a new body for pre-trial investigation of crimes in the financial sphere has been established on a transparent and competitive basis; guarantees of independence of such body, its institutional capacity and accountability are provided;
- 2) the main criterion for assessing the effectiveness of the tax authorities and their officials is the degree of compliance with tax legislation, rather than the implementation of the plan of budget revenues;
- 3) the advice and clarification for taxpayers is a priority for the tax authorities.



3.4. State-owned and private sectors of economy

3.4.1. Problem statement. The current governance model in the public sector is inefficient, resulting in losses and corruption.

Expected strategic results:

- 1) the principles of state property policy approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine meet the international standards, are periodically updated and consistently implemented in practice by all entities that perform the functions of owners of economic entities of the public sector of the economy;
- 2) the functions of the owner, the regulator and the body that formulates the policy for economic entities of the public sector of the economy are distinguished;
- 3) there is established the annual independent audit of the public sector economic entities that are of strategic importance for the economy and security of the state; there is the provided periodic revision of the criteria for mandatory independent audit and establishment of a supervisory board in public sector economic entities, including taking into account the level of corruption risks and the level of corruption in the economic sector;
- 4) in all entities for which the establishment of supervisory boards is mandatory, such boards are empowered on a competitive and transparent basis to select and appoint the management of the entities, as well as the authority to monitor the adoption of internal anticorruption measures. The formation of supervisory boards is competitive and transparent;
- 5) there is established the standards of corporate governance in public sector entities that are particularly important (strategic) for the economy of Ukraine,

- or the highest level of corruption risks, or belong to the most important entities of the defense industry (in particular, the right to early termination of the contract with the management in case of violation of anti-corruption legislation or rules of ethical conduct);
- 6) the systems of internal control and risk management are introduced in the economic entities of the public sector of the economy.
- 3.4.2. Problem statement. Insufficient transparency of the procedures of privatization and nonfulfillment by buyers of the conditions of sale of the object for privatization.

- 1) there is established the tools to prevent the negative impact of privatization bodies and the organizers of privatization auctions on the number of participants and competition;
- 2) there is conducted the assessment of the most common problems in the fulfillment by the buyers of the mandatory conditions of sale and/or operation of the privatization object; the conclusions of such assessment are taken into account in the practical activities of privatization bodies:
- 3) the mall-scale privatization or leasing of the state-owned and municipal property is carried out using the electronic system "Prozorro.Sale" and in compliance with the principles of fair competition.
- 3.4.3. Problem statement. Insufficient amount of publicly available information about state-owned entities significantly reduces the transparency of their activities, complicates public control and

promotes corruption.

Expected strategic results:

1) on the basis of the Unified Register of State Property, a register of state and municipal unitary enterprises, as well as business companies, in the authorized capital of which more than 50 percent of shares (stakes) belong to the state or territorial community, has been created and filled with information. such legal entities in accordance with international standards, including the received state aid.

3.4.4. Problem statement. High level of tolerance to corruption in the private sector of the economy.

- 1) the amendments are made to the legislation introducing incentives for the private sector to increase the integrity of doing business;
- 2) there is established the permanent and effective cooperation between public authorities, the business environment, the Business Ombudsman Council and the Ukrainian Network of Integrity and Compliance on ensuring legitimate business interests, analyzing systemic problems and developing changes to legislation, promoting a culture of honest, ethical and responsible business;
- 3) the concept of implementation of anti-corruption standards in the private sector is developed with the participation of the Council of Business Ombudsman, business representatives, collective action initiatives, associations of entrepreneurs and trade unions;
- 4) there is provided the methodological assistance to the private law entities on the practice of the application of the anti-corruption standards, the identification of the corruption risks in their activities, as well as the development and implementation of the effective anti-corruption programs aimed at eliminating these risks;

- 5) there is provided, in cooperation with the business environment, the assistance to legal entities of the private law in the development and improvement of the codes of integrity on the basis of the leading corporate governance practices;
- 6) there is established the effective mechanisms for verification of information on the ultimate beneficial owners of legal entities of the private law in the Unified State Register of Legal Entities, Individuals - Entrepreneurs and Public Associations;
- 7) there is adopted the Law of Ukraine "On Administrative Procedure", which, in particular, determines the right of a person to be heard before the threat of an unfavorable administrative act; ensures the adoption of balanced decisions that will legally balance public and private interests; determines the features of administrative proceedings in cases with a large number of persons; establishes the obligation to motivate decisions and indicate the procedure for appealing them;
- 8) there is adopted the Law of Ukraine "On Administrative Fees", which, in particular, defines the concepts, types and functions of administrative fees, principles of establishment, payment and use of administrative fees;
- 9) the internal auditors are obliged to make allegations of the facts of corruption and corruption-related offenses as prescribed by legislation.
- 10) the law on the Business Ombudsman Institution has been which will help adopted, prevent corruption offenses or offenses related to corruption or other violations of the legal rights and interests of business entities that have been affected by unfair conduct (actions, decisions and / or inaction) by public authorities and local governments.

3.5. Construction, land and infrastructure

3.5.1. Problem statement. Information in the sphere of urban planning and land management being non-public causes corruption and the possibility of construction contrary to the law.

Expected strategic results:

- 1) there is completed establishment of the Unified State Electronic System for Construction;
- 2) there is created the single electronic urban cadaster, which is the platform for providing all administrative services in the sphere of urban planning, a public source of urban information. The city-planning documentation comes into force from the moment of its entering in the city-planning cadaster and assignment of the spatial index;
- 3) The city cadaster is integrated with other registers, cadasters and databases. The control of actuality and reliability of data in registers is provided and the responsibility for timeliness and reliability of the information entered in them is established;
- 4) it is established that urban planning documentation is developed in vector digital form. City planning conditions and restrictions are generated automatically by the software of the City Cadaster in the form of an extract from the detailed plan of the territory indicating the established restrictions (after adoption of detailed plans of the territory containing information on urban conditions and restrictions for each land plot) or from the general plan of the settlement. lack of a detailed plan of the territory and provided that the possibility of automatic formation from the current master plans of information on urban conditions and restrictions for each land plot);
- 5) there is established the obligatory consideration of the requirements of

the city planning documentation during the development and implementation of programs of socio-economic development.

3.5.2. Problem statement. The dearth of the public information on cultural heritage sites and conflicts in urban planning and conservation legislation cause the abuse and construction of cultural heritage sites.

- 1) the inventory of cultural heritage sites is conducted, as a result of which the list of historical settlements is updated; filling and publicity of the electronic register of cultural heritage objects is provided;
- 2) there are developed and adopted the historical and architectural reference plans with the boundaries and modes of use of the protected areas of the cultural heritage sites and historical areas, as well as the removal of these boundaries in nature;
- 3) there are envisaged the incentives for the development of the historical and architectural reference plan (in its absence, the prohibition on new construction and reconstruction within the historic areas, and in the absence of approved boundaries of historic areas throughout the historic settlements);
- 4) there is the law adopted to clearly define the content and scope of powers of the cultural heritage protection organs with restrictions on the application of the principle of tacit consent in the sphere of the cultural heritage protection;
- 5) there is revised the list of administrative and other services in the sphere of the cultural heritage preservation that are provided (including by the cultural heritage protection organs)

in connection with the implementation of city planning activities in order to simplify them and their provision in electronic form is established.

3.5.3. Problem statement. The imperfect system of the state control and regulation in construction stimulates the emergence of corrupt practices.

Expected strategic results:

- 1) there is improved the mechanisms of non-governmental control over the construction of facilities through the provision of author's and technical supervision, independent engineering involvement accredited control. of laboratories and inspection bodies. as well as there is strengthened the responsibility of the subjects of such control:
- 2) in order to protect the rights of investors, the procedures for investing and financing the construction of housing facilities with the use of private funds raised from individuals and legal entities are improved by introducing clear mechanisms that is to help save funds and use them for their intended purpose;
- 3) there are established the obligatory inspection of the documentation submitted to obtain permits, as well as the responsibility of the official for improper performance of duties related to such inspection; the legislation establishing criminal liability for offenses in the sphere of city planning is improved;
- 4) the discretionary powers of architectural and construction control and supervision bodies are eliminated by determining an exhaustive list of grounds for refusing to issue or revoking permits, issuing instructions or applying sanctions, and the obligation to take statutory actions (decisions), if appropriate, is established;
- 5) there is solved the problem of mass falsification of construction materials by means of the implementation of

the provisions of EU Regulation No. 305/2011 on the establishment of the harmonized conditions for placement on the market of construction products;

- 6) the easy and fast access to engineering and transport infrastructure is provided;
- 7) there is completed the introduction of the transparent information system for the administration of the State Fund for Regional Development, which reflects the effectiveness of projects and their compliance with regional development strategies.
- 3.5.4. Problem statement. The procedure for forming land plots is complicated and accompanied by excessive discretion.

- 1) the process of land formation is revised and simplified (the number of steps of administrative procedures is shortened);
- 2) to the land legislation there are made the amendments, which provide for a comprehensive electronic procedure for the formation of land plots;
- 3) the software for the formation of land plots is put into operation, the development of land management documentation and technical documentation on land valuation is introduced exclusively in electronic form (without the development of paper documentation).
- 4) an inventory of land plots of state and communal forms of ownership, agricultural purpose of state and communal forms of ownership and entry of information obtained as a result of the inventory on such land plots into the State Land Cadastre is provided.
- 3.5.5. Problem statement. The procedure for collecting land tax and leasing of state-owned and municipal is accompanied by corruption risks due to the possibility of providing

them for use below the market value.

Expected strategic results:

- 1) запроваджено пілотний проект is 1) there is introduced the pilot project to determine the land tax based on indicators of mass valuation of land, taking into account the international standards of property valuation for tax purposes;
- 2) there are made the amendments to the Tax Code of Ukraine establishing the rental rates for state-owned and municipal land plots on the basis of their market value.
- 3.5.6. Problem statement. The free procedure for changing the purpose of land plots encourages corruption in making appropriate decisions.

Expected strategic results:

- 1) there are established the mechanisms for stimulating local self-government bodies to promptly develop and approve planning documentation for the entire territory of territorial communities (both within settlements and outside them);
- 3.5.7. Problem statement. Absence of the procedure of sale of state-owned and municipal or rights to them (lease, superficies, emphyteusis) through electronic auctions in the conditions of free circulation of agricultural lands.

Expected strategic results:

- 1) there are made the amendments to the land legislation, which provide for transparent mechanisms for the sale of land plots of state and communal forms of ownership or rights to them through electronic auctions.
- 3.5.8. Problem statement. Free privatization of state and communal lands is a source of corruption in land

relations.

Expected strategic results:

- 1) amendments to the land legislation, which provide for the transformation of free privatization of land plots into other forms of social support of the population, were made (while maintaining the right to free privatization of land plots provided for use to citizens until 2002).
- 3.5.9. Problem statement. Excessive concentration of functions in the central executive authority, which implements the state policy in the sphere of land relations, causes conflicts of interest and mass abuse.

Expected strategic results:

- 1) the powers to dispose the stateowned lands, to exercise control over the use and protection of lands, to regulate the land management, to maintain the State Land Cadaster are divided between separate organs.
- 3.5.10. Problem statement. Imperfection of the existing control tools and insufficient transparency of road construction, repair and operation processes.

- 1) in terms of the public infrastructure projects, the obligatory publication of all information is established by the Law of Ukraine "On Openness of Use of Public Funds", as well as there is ensured the disclosure of data in accordance with the CoST IDS (Infrastructure Data Standard) and the publication of data, including the project documentation and the methods of calculating expected purchase costs) in machine-readable format according to the OC4IDS and OCDS standard:
- 2) the results of the monitoring of the quality of road works, the data on the results of inspections, the penalties are published on the official website of the initiator of the inspection, the initiator or

customer of the monitoring.

- 3) there is created the open map of the construction, repair and operation of roads, which reflects the tenders and contracts for such work in order to avoid multiple works on the same sites; this map is integrated with the Unified State Electronic System in the sphere of construction;
- 4) there are established the requirements, according to which all road construction works are planned taking into account the results of instrumental surveys;
- 5) there are established the round-the-clock comprehensive automatized dimensional and weight control; the administrative liability for shippers, carriers for exceeding the dimensional and weight parameters; the information on violations of dimensional and weight parameters, imposed sanctions is published on the official website of the central executive body, which implements the state policy on safety in land transport.

3.6. Defense sector

3.6.1. Problem statement. Non-transparent and inefficient use and disposal of the defense lands, real estate in the defense industry, as well as surplus movable military property, intellectual property; uncontrolled consumption of the fuel purchased for the needs of the Armed Forces of Ukraine.

Expected strategic results:

- 1) the electronic accounting system includes all data obtained as a result of the complete inventory of objects in the sphere of defense, including data on defense lands and land plots of economic entities of the defense-industrial complex;
- 2) the state registration of real rights to real estate of business entities of the defense-industrial complex is provided (with the inclusion of information on land plots in a special information layer in the Public cadastral map);
- 3) the automatized system for accounting and monitoring the fuel consumption and the quality of the fuel, which is procured for the needs of the Armed Forces of Ukraine:
- 4) the full inventory and assessment of intellectual property objects of economic entities of the defense industry is conducted.
- 3.6.2. Problem statement. Procurement of goods, works, and services for defense purposes is procured under conditions of excessive secrecy, has the low level of competition, which contributes to the abuse and unreasonable spending of budget funds.

Expected strategic results:

1) the procedures for the procurement of goods, works and services for defense

- purposes are competitive and envisage the use with certain precautions of the electronic procurement system; the closed procurement procedure is used as an exception, and the legally defined procedure of procurement from a single contractor has the detailed regulation at the level of by-laws, including – concerning the formation of the value and level of profit;
- 2) the secrecy in the sphere of defense procurement is lowered to the reasonable level, the amount of information about the results of the procurement, specified by law, is disclosed, including in the form of data sets; there is operating the transparent pricing system for defense products;
- 3) there is introduced the possibility to procure not only on the basis of the lowest price, but also taking into account the value of the product life cycle and taking into account other non-price criteria necessary for the purchase of the goods, works or services that meet the needs of the Armed Forces of Ukraine and other security and defense forces;
- electronic register of participants of selection and commissioners of the state contracts (agreements) is transparently formed, and there are also ensured transparent informing the potential suppliers about the plans of purchases of the goods, works and services of defense appointment is provided;
- 5) in order to minimize the risks of corruption in procurement by import, cooperation with the NATO Support and Supply Agency is established.

3.6.3. Problem statement. Ineffective model of control of defense products in the production process does not allow to timely and fully prevent the supply of defective samples of weapons and military equipment.

Expected strategic results:

- 1) the established system of the state guarantee of the quality of goods, works and services for defense purpose in Ukraine introduces the international requirements and standards of conformity assessment of the quality management system of producers, suppliers, which also meet the NATO standards;
- 2) the authorized authority for the state guarantee of the quality of defense products is established and is functioning, and issues the certificates of compliance.
- 3.6.4. Problem statement. Inefficient use of budget funds and abuse in providing housing for military-officers.

Expected strategic results:

- 1) the audit of the existing housing queue of military-officers is conducted; there is the fully automatized management system for queues for housing, due to which the provision of military-officers is transparent and is in accordance with the order;
- 2) the new mechanisms for meeting the housing needs of military-officers are established: the state mortgage and leasing programs are used; the monetary compensation is applied; the housing is built with external loans; the list of the objects of unfinished construction is formed, with the objects being reconstructed for housing needs; the Housing Code of the Ukrainian SSR is expired;

- 3) the information about the housing provided to military-officers is published on the official website of the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine, indicating the area of the premises, price, number of housing premises and the sources of funding.
- 3.6.5. Problem statement. Corruption risks in the formation and implementation of personnel policy in the field of defense, during conscription (acceptance) for military service, admission to higher military educational institutions, education and service abroad, organizational and staff events, awarding of state awards.

- 1) appointment to positions takes place on a competitive basis with the involvement of competitive and attestation commissions; integrity verification mechanisms are implemented;
- 2) personnel rotation is ensured, persons who have violated the requirements for the prevention and settlement of conflicts of interest, other requirements, prohibitions and restrictions established by the Law of Ukraine "On Prevention of Corruption" are identified;
- 3) the mechanism for obtaining lifting assistance is simplified and clearly regulated.

3.7. Health care, education and science and social protection

3.7.1. Problem statement. Patients and doctors do not receive the medicines and medical devices on time and in full, in particular, due to the incomplete transition to a new system of organization and control of medical procurement and not fully regulated processes for determining the needs and accounting of medicines.

Expected strategic results:

- 1) the procurement of the medicines and medical devices at the expense of the state and local budgets is carried out on a professional basis by centralized procurement organizations transparent and detailed procedures in accordance with objective needs based on the quality and proven effectiveness of such tools and products. If necessary, the specialized international organizations involved in also centralized procurement;
- 2) the specifics of the procurement of medicines and medical devices caused by the pandemic or carried out during the pandemic, are established in such a way as to prevent corruption risks;
- 3) the Ukrainian procurement organizations that purchase medicines and medical devices have independent supervisory boards consisting of representatives of central executive authorities, international organizations and public associations;
- 4) the standard catalogues and requirements for products procured in the medical sphere are used for the procurement;
- 5) the electronic system of accounting for medicines and medical devices is introduced in all state and municipal health care institutions, on the

- basis of which transparent and detailed methods and systems for calculating needs in all areas of procurement have been developed; this accounting system is integrated into the electronic health care system, which provides additional mechanisms for data verification; information from this system is published in the open data format;
- 6) there are established the clear rules and procedures for determining the existence and settlement of conflicts of interest of members of working and expert groups (especially those that accompany the purchase of medical products from the state budget and determine the lists of purchased products), ensure their strict observance in practice;
- 7) there are defined the clear ethical rules for interaction between pharmaceutical companies and healthcare professionals, compliance with which prevents abuse when prescribing drugs to patients; established legal liability for violation of these rules.
- 3.7.2. Problem statement. Patients do not receive the necessary treatment abroad, as well as during the provision of medical care with the use of transplantation due to corrupt practices due to insufficient regulation of relevant procedures and non-transparency of accounting.

- 1) the functioning of the state information systems of transplantation and the automated procedure for registration of citizens of Ukraine who need referrals for treatment abroad are ensured;
- 2) the procedure for import, export and transportation of human anatomical

materials within the territory of Ukraine, the rules of reimbursement of donor costs and other procedures are regulated and do not contain corruption risks;

- 3) the list of foreign health care institutions recommended by the Ministry of Health of Ukraine for treatment abroad are published.
- 3.7.3. **Problem** statement. The electronic health care system insufficiently integrated databases. which creates opportunities for abuse in the implementation of certain functions particular, the provision benefits for disability, preventive and mandatory medical examinations, the establishment of a disability group).

Expected strategic results:

- 1) the electronic health care system is integrated with other state databases outside the health care sector, which provides completeness, consistency and additional data verification, functionality for process automation; information from the electronic health care system is the main source of information about the provided medical services in Ukraine, on the basis of which decisions are made on the calculation of the program of medical guarantees, management decisions, the necessary statistics are formed;
- 2) the electronic health care system contains the results of preventive and obligatory medical examinations;
- 3) the tools for assessing the state of an individual's physical ability on the basis of the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health are introduced into the electronic health care system;
- 4) the functions of providing an appropriate medical conclusion to determine the group of disability and social assistance on the basis of such

a conclusion are differentiated between the state agencies in order to reduce corruption risks;

- 5) the electronic register of sick leaves is put into operation.
- 3.7.4. Problem statement. Insufficientlytransparentrecruitment procedures in health care facilities reduce competition and create opportunities for corruption in such appointments.

Expected strategic results:

- 1) there is the single web portal for vacancies in state and municipal health care facilities with open access;
- 2) selection forman agement positions in the state and municipal health care institutions is carried out by competition commissions with mandatory public representation and in accordance with the established list of necessary skills, competencies and evaluation criteria; the range of public associations that can delegate their representatives to the competition commissions is expanded, and the principles of transparency and openness in their work are ensured.
- 3.7.5. Problem statement. Access to educational institutions and the course of the educational process involve corruption risks. Awarding of academic degrees and conferring of academic titles often take place with significant use of corrupt practices and other manifestations of dishonesty.

- 1) The enrolment of persons in educational institutions, the educational process and the evaluation of educational outcomes are transparent and based on objective criteria;
- 2) Preparation of qualification works, in particular theses, takes place

independently and responsibly, manifestations of academic misconduct are not tolerated, effective ways to prevent and stop them are developed.

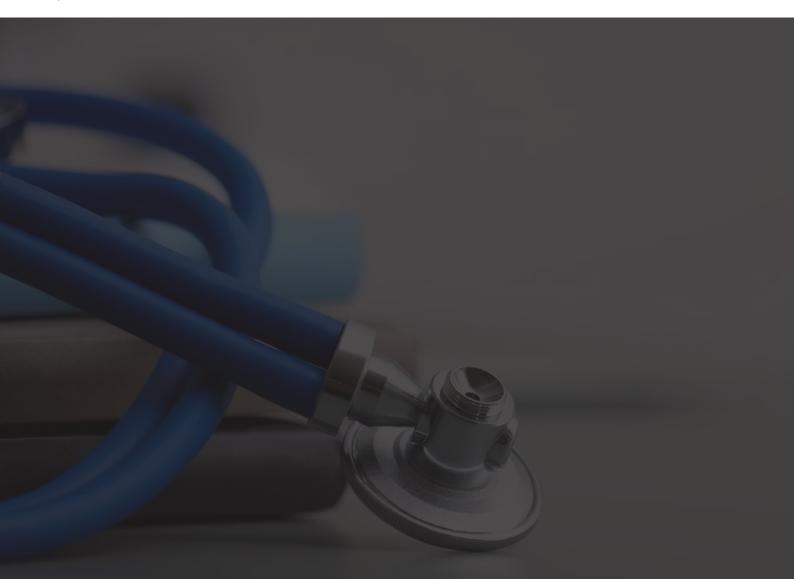
3.7.6. Problem statement. There are conflicts of interest during the formation and implementation of public policy in the field of education and science.

Expected strategic results:

- 1) responsibilities for the formulation and implementation of state policy in the fieldofeducation and science, in particular the management of state property, inspection and supervision activities and the provision of administrative services, distributed among the various institutions;
- 2) the allocation of public funds among educational institutions is transparent, efficient and based on objective, predefined procedures and performance indicators.

3.7.7. Problem statement. There is a lack of proper accounting and transparency in the use of funds provided in social protection budgets for all categories of recipients of social assistance.

- 1) the unified information system of the social sphere is established and the provision of services in the social sphere is simplified;
- 2) a fair competition is ensured to support public associations of people with disabilities.



ENSURING THE IRRESPONSIBILITY OF CORRUPTION



4.1. Disciplinary liability

4.1.1. Problem statement. Violation of anti-corruption legislation in practice is not always considered a disciplinary offense; a significant number of subjects covered by the Law avoid disciplinary sanctions.

- 1) there are improved the provisions of the legislation, that define the grounds and procedure for bringing the subjects covered by the Law to disciplinary liability for violating the requirements of anti-corruption legislation with the introduction of basic rules stating that:
 - gross violation of the requirements of the Law is the basis for bringing such persons to disciplinary responsibility;
 - the separate ground disciplinary action is the entry into force of a court decision to bring such a person to administrative responsibility for committing an offense related to corruption, or to close the proceedings on administrative offense connection with the expiration of the administrative penalty or in connection with the release of the offender from administrative liability due to the insignificance of the offense:
 - the entry into force of a court verdict to prosecute such a person for committing corruption а corruption-related criminal offense, as well as the entry into force of a court decision to release such a person from criminal liability on the grounds provided for in Articles 45-49 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine, is an unconditional ground for dismissal;

- 2) the disciplinary and administrative liability has been established for non-compliance with the requirements of the legislation on bringing offenders to disciplinary responsibility;
- 3) the Law defines the following basic principles of bringing to disciplinary responsibility the subjects to which it applies:
 - a person who has grossly violated the requirements of the Law is subject to disciplinary liability regardless of whether another type of legal liability is established for this offense, whether this offense is considered within criminal, administrative or civil proceedings, stage of consideration and final decision in such cases;
 - the statute of limitations for imposing disciplinary sanctions are unified for different categories of officials;
- 4) it is established in legislation that courts that have considered a case of committing a corruption or corruption-related offense or a case of declaring assets unfounded are obliged to send a copy of the decision in the case, which has entered into force, to public authorities, local governments, enterprise, institution or organization in which (which) the person in respect of whom such a case was considered works.

4.2. Administrative liability

4.2.1. Problem statement. Some of the rules, prohibitions and restrictions established by anticorruption legislation are not covered by legal liability measures. Articles $172^4 - 172^9$, $212^{15} - 212^{21}$ of the Code of Ukraine on Administrative Offenses have a number of deficiencies that significantly reduce their security and preventive potential, as well as the effectiveness of the National Agency, the National Police, the Prosecutor's Office and the courts.

Expected strategic results:

- 1) the administrative liability for violation of restrictions after the termination of activities related to the performance of state or local government functions, violation of requirements to prevent conflicts of interest due to the ownership of enterprises or corporate rights, failure to take measures to resolve conflicts of interest is introduced;
- 2) based on the results of the analysis and generalization of the practice of bringing the perpetrators to justice for committing administrative offenses related to corruption, the relevant prohibitions are in systematic way improved;
- 3) sanctions for committing administrative offenses related to corruption, in practice, have a significant security and preventive effect, and are proportionate;
- 4) the grounds for bringing to administrative responsibility for violation of rules, prohibitions and restrictions in the sphere of financing of political parties and their submission of financial statements are improved.

4.2.2. Problem statement. Most perpetrators of corruption-related offenses, as well as offenses of financing political parties and submitting financial statements, avoid administrative liability and/or sanctions, taking advantage of the systemicshortcomingsoftheexisting procedure for bringing individuals to justice and the imperfection of the judiciary.

- 1) the procedure for bringing individuals to administrative responsibility for corruption-related offenses, as well as for offenses in the sphere of financing political parties and their submission of financial statements is improved, in particular, due to:
 - simplification of the procedure for handing over protocols on such offenses;
 - establishing an exhaustive list of significant violations in drawing up the protocol, which hinder the decision in the case of an administrative offense and determine the direction of the protocol for revision (proper registration), setting a deadline for elimination of such violations;
 - granting to the National Agency of the right to appeal and litigant status in the proceedings under the protocols drawn up by the Agency;
 - introducing of the prohibition on exemption from administrative liability for such offenses due to their insignificance, with the definition of an exhaustive list of exceptions to the rule;
 - the abolition of the deadline for imposing penalties for such offenses to the date of

- their detection, as well as the establishment of a rule according to which these periods are suspended if a person intentionally evades appearing in court or for good reasons cannot appear there;
- the improving of the procedure for applying coercive measures to persons who evade appearing in court without good reason;
- 2) the system of electronic proceedings in cases of administrative offenses is established.



4.3. Criminal liability

4.3.1. Problem statement. Certain provisions of criminal law relating to criminal liability for corruption offenses are contrary to international standards in this area, inconsistent with each other and with the provisions of criminal procedure law and the Law. As a result, in a significant number of cases, persons who have committed corruption offenses are exempt from criminal liability and/or punishment.

Expected strategic results:

- 1) the differences between the provisions of the Criminal Code of Ukraine and the Law on the definition of corruption offenses are eliminated;
- 2) the sanctions for committing corruption and corruption-related offenses are proportionate and have a significant protective and preventive effect; none of the corruption criminal offenses belongs to the category of criminal offenses;
- 3) the investigative and judicial practice of prosecuting persons guilty of corruption and corruption-related criminal offenses is sustainable and predictable, in particular through the generalization of law enforcement.

4.3.2. Problem statement. The low efficiency and quality of the pre-trial investigation of corruption and corruption-related criminal offences (significant share of such proceedings are pending for years) is caused by excessive complexity of certain investigative procedures.

- 1) the expediency of simplification of procedures for certain investigative and other procedural actions, taking into account the standards of human rights and the practice of the European Court of Human Rights is considered;
- 2) the system of electronic criminal proceedings is established;
- 3) guarantees of institutional and operational independence of the National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine and Specialized Anti-Corruption Prosecutor's Office are properly defined and implemented in practice through:
 - the clarification of the legislation on the status of the National Anti-Corruption Bureau in the system of public authorities (while saving the existing guarantees of independence), as well as the subject of appointment and dismissal of the Director of the National Anti-Corruption Bureau in accordance with the decision of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine No. 9-p/2020;
 - the external independent performance assessment, with participation of international experts, of the National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine and Specialized Anti-Corruption Prosecutor's Office;
- 4) the National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine and Specialized Anti-Corruption Prosecutor's Office effectively

perform the assigned tasks, inter alia, due to the following:

- the clarification of the provisions of the legislation on the conclusion of agreements on the admission of guilt in criminal proceedings for corruption and corruption-related criminal offenses;
- the ensuring of compliance, in practice, of the rules of investigative jurisdiction, with bringing prosecutors, who committed violations, to liability;
- the further optimization of internal processes, completed deployment of the electronic criminal proceedings system;
- 5) effective cooperation between National Anti-Corruption Bureau Ukraine. Specialized **Anti-Corruption** Office Prosecutor's and other authorities (primarily pre-trial investigation authorities, prosecutor's offices, the National Agency, the National Agency of Ukraine for Finding, Tracing and Management of Assets Derived from Corruption and Other Crimes and the State Financial Monitoring Service) is established.
- **Problem** 4.3.3. statement. **Legislation on the National Agency** of Ukraine for Finding, Tracing and **Management of Assets Derived from Corruption and Other Crimes (ARMA)** contains a significant number of gaps and corruption risks. There is low efficiency of the processes of transfer to the management of the ARMA, the assets to preserve their economic value, as well as of the prevention and counteraction to laundering money derived from crime.

Expected strategic results:

1) the risks of discretion, unpredictability and inefficiency of

- ARMA's actions in relation to seized assets are minimized by introducing clear regulations on the management of corporate rights, integral property complexes, residential buildings and other types of assets;
- 2) legal balance between the possibilities of appealing the decisions, actions and inaction of ARMA by interested parties and safeguards against blocking the work of the body through abuse of procedural rights is ensured:
- 3) the features of the property title of ARMA in relation to the seized assets, which are managed by this body, civil, tax and other rights and obligations of their owners, ARMA and third parties in relation to the relevant property are clearly defined;
- 4) judicial control over ARMA's management of seized assets is strengthened;
- 5) the control over the activity of ARMA by the public council under ARMA is strengthened, and also the transparent public accounting of assets in management is provided, including publication of the actual information concerning their condition and characteristics;
- 6) efficiency of ARMA is increased through strengthening institutional capacity of the body, mechanisms of its international cooperation, identification and assets recovery abroad, as well as due to staff reloading of its management based on the principles of professionalism and non-involvement;
- 7) fair and clear grounds have been established for the liability of the ARMA and its officials for the ineffective management of seized assets;
- 8) the seizure and transfer to the ARMA of illegally obtained assets in order to preserve their economic value shall be carried out efficiently and in a timely manner;

- 9) the management of assets seized in criminal proceedings, the search for illegally obtained assets outside Ukraine and their return are carried out effectively, inter alia, through:
 - strengthening the institutional capacity of the ARMA;
 - improving legislation on the transfer of assets to management;
 - ensuring effective international cooperation;
- 10) the cases of legalization of funds and assets obtained through corruption are detected and properly recorded due to the effective operation of the State Financial Monitoring Service and regulation of its cooperation with the National Agency, National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine, Specialized Anti-Corruption Prosecutor's Office, the National Agency of Ukraine for Finding, Tracing and Management of Assets Derived from Corruption and Other Crimes, and other state authorities;
- 11) measures to prevent the legalization of funds obtained through corruption are determined on the basis of the results of risk assessment, are duly implemented; FATF recommendations are consistently implemented.
- 4.3.4. Problem statement. The overalldynamics of court proceedings on corruption and corruption-related criminal offenses is low. There is no established practice of considering criminal proceedings in this category. There are frequent cases of abuse of procedural rights by participants in court proceedings.

Expected strategic results:

- 1) the judicial review of criminal proceedingson corruption and corruption related criminal offenses is carried out in compliance with the principle provided by the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine;
- 2) substantive jurisdiction of the Supreme Anti-Corruption Court is

narrowed by means of an increase of the size threshold of the subject of crime or the damage caused by it;

3) other courts of first and appellate instances shall not consider cases that fall within the substantive jurisdiction of the Supreme Anti-Corruption Court.

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