



CORRUPTION IN UKRAINE 2022: UNDERSTANDING, PERCEPTION, PREVALENCE

REPORT BASED ON THE RESULTS OF THE SURVEY OF POPULATION AND ENTREPRENEURS



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CORRUPTION IN UKRAINE 2022: UNDERSTANDING, PERCEPTION, PREVALENCE. REPORT BASED ON THE RESULTS OF THE SURVEY OF POPULATION AND ENTREPRENEURS. – Kyiv, 2023

This Report was prepared based on the results of sociological research based on the Methodology of the Standard Survey on the Corruption in Ukraine, approved in 2021 by the NACP. (Methodology was amended and reviewed in 2022). The survey was conducted in 2022 by the sociological company *Info Sapiens*. Interpretation of the results of sociological research and preparation of this report was performed by *Info Sapiens* research team made of D. Savchuk and A. Shurenkova.



НАЦІОНАЛЬНЕ АГЕНТСТВО
З ПИТАНЬ ЗАПОБІГАННЯ
КОРУПЦІЇ

The research data is presented, where it is possible, in comparison with that of the first wave conducted in 2017 by the sociological company *GfK Ukraine* with the support of the OSCE Project Coordinator in Ukraine under the auspices of the project *Support of Diagnostics, Monitoring and Prosecution of Corruption in Ukraine* (see *Corruption in Ukraine: Understanding, Perception, Prevalence. Report based on interviews with entrepreneurs, experts, and general public /Team of authors. – Kyiv: Vaite, 2018. – 42 p.*), second wave conducted in 2020 (*Corruption in Ukraine 2020: Understanding, Perception, Prevalence. Report based on interviews with entrepreneurs, experts, and general public. – Kyiv, 2020*) and third wave conducted in 2021 (*Corruption in Ukraine 2021: Understanding, Perception, Prevalence. Report based on the survey of population and entrepreneurs. – Kyiv, 2022*). Report structure, methodology description, as well as some conclusions of the study (on provision of coinciding with conclusions from 2017-2020) are taken from 2017, 2020 and 2021 reports.

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LIST OF THE MAIN ABBREVIATIONS

HACC – the High Anti-Corruption Court of Ukraine

SBI – State Bureau of Investigations

EU – European Union

MIA – Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine

NABU – National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine

NACP – National Agency on Corruption Prevention

OSCE – Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe

UN – United Nations

SAPO – Specialized Anti-Corruption Prosecutor’s Office

SBU – Security Service of Ukraine

FOP – Individual entrepreneur

CPAS – Center for providing administrative services

EUACI – the European Union Anti-Corruption Initiative in Ukraine

CORRUPTION IN UKRAINE 2022: UNDERSTANDING, PERCEPTION, PREVALENCE – SUMMARY

In December 2022, the 4th national survey of the population and entrepreneurs was conducted for comprehensive assessment of the corruption situation in Ukraine. The first wave of the study was conducted in 2017, the second – in 2020 and the third – in 2021.

According to the *population* survey, **corruption**, like in 2021, ranks **third** among the main **problems**, the list of which was offered to the respondents for assessment. High living costs and military activities ranked first and second in 2021-2022. **64,2%** of the population consider corruption a very serious problem. This indicator statistically decreased after 2 years of stability (in comparison with 2021, the decrease was 4,4 p.p.).

According to the entrepreneurs' survey, corruption, just like in the previous survey, ranks **second** in the problems rating: **55,2%** of interviewed entrepreneurs consider corruption a very serious problem. Compared to 2021, this indicator significantly decreased by 18,1 p.p. (vs.73,3%), though this decrease is most probably due to “scaling” of the problem rating scale under war conditions.

Speaking about the corruption prevalence perception indicator in general, then **81,1%** of the *population* and **69,2%** of *entrepreneurs* believe that **corruption is somewhat or very common** in Ukraine. These indicators have significantly decreased for both target groups, though the decrease of corruption prevalence perception indicator is more significant in the group of entrepreneurs (- 14,8 p.p. for entrepreneurs and - 4,3 p.p. for the population).

General indices of corruption prevalence perception on a 5-point scale have also **decreased** compared to 2021 equaling **4,25** points. for the *population* (compared to 4,39 p.p. in 2021) and **3,98** points for *entrepreneurs* (compared to 4,35 points in 2020). It is interesting that corruption prevalence perception index in the sector where the surveyed entrepreneurs are working is only 2,17 p.p. on a 5-point scale (compared to 2,25 p.p. in 2021).

According to the *population*, the top rank in corruption prevalence is shared by the **judicial system** and **customs**. They are followed by **border control** and **land relations**. The sequence of the most corrupt sectors, according to the population, remains unchanged in comparison with 2021. According to *entrepreneurs*, corruption is the most prevalent in **permits issuing sectors, mineral extraction and at the customs**; they are followed by forestry, land relations, public procurement of works and services for motor highways and privatization of enterprises. Corruption prevalence perception indices in the most corrupt sectors exceed 4 points on a 5-point scale in both target groups.

As for corruption level dynamics, in 2022, more than twice as many representatives of the *population* reported its **decrease** in comparison with the previous year – **15,5%** (in 2021 – 5,5%). At the same time, 29,2% of the *population* believe that the level of corruption in Ukraine has **increased** over the last 12 months (this share is significantly smaller than

in 2021 when it was 41,8%, though it's still larger than the share of those considering that the level of corruption has decreased). As for *entrepreneurs*, the share of the respondents who believe that the level of corruption has **decreased**, is three times greater than the share of those reporting the increase of corruption (**45,7%** vs. 16%).

Both *population* and *entrepreneurs* are most often inclined to consider central authorities, such as the President of Ukraine and his Office, Parliament and the National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine (NABU) **responsible for tackling corruption**. These three establishments are rating leaders for the second year in a row. It is noteworthy that in 2022 law enforcement agencies were significantly more often named, by both target groups, as institutions that should tackle corruption. This trend was especially evident in the population survey.

As for anti-corruption activity effectiveness estimates, they have significantly and statistically significantly increased for all the authorities, both among the *population* and among *entrepreneurs*. According to both groups, the President and his Office are **the most effective** in tackling corruption, while Security Service of Ukraine is ranking second. *Entrepreneurs* also ranked the Security Service of Ukraine and other law enforcement and specialized anti-corruption bodies, such as NABU, SAPO and SBI, second (with comparable efficiency ratings).

However, the awareness level of both groups about the activities of anti-corruption bodies remains low (both *population* and *entrepreneurs* know the most about the activities of the National Police, while their awareness level about other anti-corruption bodies is much lower). As for most institutions, the *population* mainly chooses a “completely unaware” option, while *business* chooses “superficially aware”.

Corruption experience of the *population* and *entrepreneurs* was deeply analyzed in the study, respondent's **corruption experience indicators** by sectors under review were identified, and analysis of corruption situations that could occur in the process of citizens' and *entrepreneurs'* application for services in various sectors (or at the time of interaction with representatives of relevant agencies and institutions).

In addition to the analysis of corruption experience, it was also analyzed who **initiates** the corruption situation. In all the analyzed situations, the initiators were mostly **representatives of service providing parties** (government officials, representatives of supplier companies, administrators or specialists of educational and medical institutions etc.). In general, over the last 12 months, **11,9%** of the *population* of Ukraine and **3,0%** of *entrepreneurs* were the initiators of corruption (in the surveyed sectors). These indicators have significantly decreased compared to 2021 when they were 14,4% and 4,7% respectively.

Comparing 2021 and 2022 survey results, it needs to be pointed out that in some sectors there is a tendency of preservation of a rather stable share of respondents who are used to receive services (interact with authorities, institutions or organizations) in a corrupt way, or initiate corruption practices on their own. For the *population*, this is the most noticeable in such sectors as MIA service centers, construction and land relations, pre-school and elementary education, provision of administrative services by state and local government authorities, for *entrepreneurs* – in the sector of customs.

At the same time, **17,1%** of the population and **7,9%** of entrepreneurs were involved in corruption because they were forced to make unofficial payments or provide certain services by representatives of public authorities, organizations or establishments in the relevant sectors. These indicators are also significantly lower than in 2021 that were 25,9% and 12,1% accordingly. Thus, along with the decrease in the level of the respondents' involvement in corruption, there is a tendency of routine petty corruption being more common than corruption in business, and citizens who have found themselves in a corruption situation are more likely than entrepreneurs to be the initiators of such situations.

The summarized indicators of the *population corruption experience* assessment by sector are shown in the table below.



Summarized indicators¹ of the population corruption experience assessment by sector

Sector of activity	Corruption experience according to self-assessment	Initiated corruption relations	Forced corruption situation	Encountered the sector
	of those who encountered the sector			
Law enforcement activities (Patrol Police, National Police, SBU, Prosecutor's Office)	↓32,7% (-17,4 p.p.)	↓6,3%	↓24,6%	↑6,8%
Services for connection and maintenance of power, gas, water supply, and water disposal systems	28,7% (-0,1 p.p.)	14,8%	27,6%	↓11,7%
MIA service centers activities	↓26,7% (-11,1 p.p.)	18,0%	20,5%	7,8%
Services of higher education institutions	↓25,7% (-12,7 p.p.)	11,6%	↓26,2%	11,9%
State and municipal medicine (medical services)	↓24,9% (-14,5 p.p.)	↓11,4%	↓23,0%	↓51,0%
Construction and land relations	↓23,9% (-21,4 p.p.)	8,6%	↓27,0%	3,5%
Services of educational institutions (municipal kindergartens)	↓15,5% (-17,8 p.p.)	9,2%	15,3%	↓8,3%
Services of educational institutions (primary and secondary education)	↓13,0% (-20,5 p.p.)	12,0%	↓8,4%	21,4%
Humanitarian aid	11,7% (ND)	5,0%	8,9%	16,7%
Provision of administrative services by the executive bodies and local self-government authorities (except for CPAS and MIA service centers)	↓9,9% (-8,1 p.p.)	7,4%	↓11,0%	↑8,5%
Activities of the administrative service centers (CPAS)	↓6,2% (-5,2 p.p.)	6,8%	↓6,1%	↑22,8%

ND (no data) – stands for situation when it is impossible to calculate the indicators due to absence of the relevant

¹ Here and further in the tables, the symbols ↑ and ↓ indicate data that are statistically significantly higher (lower) than the values of the previous wave of the study. The significance level is 0.95. The difference (in percentage points) with the 2021 figure is indicated in parentheses.

Most often, the population gains corruption experience during the contact with the **state or municipal medical institutions**. More than a half of citizens (51,0%) contact these institutions during a year. Thus, irrespective of the fact that corruption level in medicine is lower than in such sectors as **law enforcement authorities**, medical institutions are the ones where most Ukrainians gain **corruption experience** (each fourth of those applying for medical assistance). So, in general, in 2022, 12,6% of Ukrainians have had personal corruption experience in medical institutions or know about such experience from their family members. However, in comparison with 2021, this indicator has decreased 1,7-fold (in 2021, corruption experience in medical institutions was reported by 21,9% of Ukrainians).

The summarized indicators of *entrepreneurs'* corruption experience assessment are shown in the table below. The entrepreneurs contact with the state less often than the population and are less likely to encounter corruption situations during these contacts. It is pleasant to note that the level of corruption is the lowest in **tax authorities**, while the contacts with it are the most frequent. Such sectors as **customs, construction and land relations**, as well as **power, gas and water supply** are, like in 2021, in the lead among the most corrupt sectors.



Summarized indicators of entrepreneurs' corruption experience assessment by sector

Sectors	Corruption experience according to self-assessment	Initiated corruption relations	Forced corruption situation	Encountered the sector
	of those who encountered the sector			
Customs (customs control, preparation and clearance of customs documents for business entities)	35,2% (-7,6 p.p.)	5,9%	22,1%	↑11,3%
Construction and land relations	32,5% (unchanged)	7,3%	21,1%	↓8,5%
Services for connection and maintenance of power, gas, water supply and water disposal systems, except for services associated with current payments	29,3% (+0,3 p.p.)	6,8%	16,1%	↓9,0%
Judicial system (including enforcement of court decisions)	18,8% (-0,2 p.p.)	5,8%	7,6%	↓8,0%
Control and supervision of business activities	18,7% (-8,6 p.p.)	3,6%	17,5%	↓9,4%
Law enforcement activities to ensure law and order, pre-trial investigation	18,6% (-8,5 p.p.)	3,0%	9,0%	14,0%
Activities of tax authorities (accrual and collection of tax and other mandatory payments)	13,2% (unchanged)	3,6%	7,3%	23,2%

The following three sectors can be singled out for a **comparative analysis** of the *population* and *entrepreneurs'* corruption experience:

- 1) services for connection and maintenance of power, gas, water supply and water disposal systems;
- 2) law enforcement activities;
- 3) construction and land relations.

When solving issues with **power, gas and water suppliers**, the risk of encountering corruption is the **same** for *entrepreneurs* and the *population*. And when contacting **law enforcement agencies**, the risk of encountering corruption is **higher** for the *population*. These tendencies remain unchanged from 2021. As for **corruption** in the construction sector, unlike in 2021, the risk was higher for *entrepreneurs*.

In accordance with the Methodology of the Standard Survey on Corruption in Ukraine, **5 indicators** of the state anti-corruption policy effectiveness were calculated and are listed in the table below. Despite the war, situation with corruption is improving by most indicators. The exceptions are factual information about corruption and awareness about legal protection guarantees for whistleblowers.

There is a gradual **increase** in the *share of the population* with a **negative attitude towards manifestations of corruption**: in 2021, it reached almost a half (49,4%), while in 2022 **it has significantly exceeded the half** and amounts to **57,4%**. The share of entrepreneurs who are against corruption **continues to be larger** than the corresponding share of the population and has also increased in 2022 to **60,3%**.

The share of the population who have **experienced corruption** (according to respondents' self-assessment of their involvement in corruption has **reduced** in 2022: from 26% to **17,7%** and from 21,6% to **15,4%** accordingly).

The share of the citizens **willing to report** corruption cases decreased in 2020, however, in 2021, it has **increased** up to 9,8% among the *population* and to 22,7% among *entrepreneurs* and **continues increasing** in 2022: to **11,2%** and **26,2%** respectively.

The share of the respondents who have **reported on the corruption** they have experienced to the relevant authorities has **increased** from 3,3% in 2020 to **5,2%** in 2022 among the *population*, although that was still a very low indicator; among *entrepreneurs*, it was almost twice as high – **12,8%**. There is no significant difference between 2021 and 2022 indicators, therefore it is possible to confirm the absence of the trend of significant increase in the share of the respondents reporting corruption.

The share of those **supporting the activities** of whistleblowers decreased in 2021, but increased in 2022: the vast majority of both the *population* (**65,1%**), and *entrepreneurs* (**86%**) support their activities.

In 2021, only **13,4% of the population** could be considered **duly aware** about the legal protection guarantees for whistleblowers, and this indicator has decreased to **8,4%** in 2022.

Nº	The name of the indicator	Category	2017	2020	2021	2022
1	The share of the citizens with negative attitude towards manifestations of corruption ¹	Population	43,3%	↑46,8%	49,4%	↑57,4%
		Entrepreneurs	56,7%	↓51,5%	55,3%	↑60,3%
2	The share of the citizens with personal corruption experience ²	Population	ND	27,0%	26,0%	↓17,7%
		Entrepreneurs	ND	ND	21,6%	↓15,4%
3.1	The share of the citizens willing to report on the corruption cases ³	Population	10,9%	↓8,1%	↑9,8%	11,2%
		Entrepreneurs	21,0%	17,9%	↑22,7%	↑26,2%
3.2	The share of the citizens who have experienced and reported corruption to the relevant authorities ⁴	Population	ND	3,3%	↑5,7%	5,2%
		Entrepreneurs	ND	ND	10,5%	12,8%
4	The share of the citizens supporting the activities of whistleblowers ⁵	Population	ND	71,8%	↓60,6%	↑65,1%
		Entrepreneurs	ND	84,5%	↓79,5%	↑86,0%
5	The share of the citizens who are duly aware about legal protection guarantees for whistleblowers ⁶	Population	ND	ND	13,4%	↓8,4%

ND (no data) – stands for situation when it is impossible to calculate the indicators due to absence of the relevant data

1 Based on the results of the analysis of the replies on the projective situation, a share of the respondents who have refused corruption as a way of solving certain problems (from the use of a corrupt model of behavior) was determined. For more details, please, see Section 3.

2 The share of the respondents who have answered affirmatively to the question: “Have you encountered corruption in the last 12 months - in other words, did you give or were requested a bribe, use connections, etc.?” was calculated. (for entrepreneurs - “...for the benefit of the enterprise where you are working?”): did you encounter it personally or was it encountered by your family members - for the population; did you encounter it personally or was it encountered by the enterprise’s employees (as its representatives)- for entrepreneurs.

3 Based on the results of the analysis of the replies on the projective situation, the share of the respondents who would inform the relevant authorities or mass media about the possibility of using the corrupt way of dealing with a certain problem was determined. For more details, please see Section 3.

4 The share of the respondents who have answered affirmatively to the question: “Have you filed a complaint to the authorities or law enforcement agencies regarding a case of corruption?” was calculated (for entrepreneurs - as a head/representative of an enterprise).

5 The share of the respondents who have chosen “Fully support” or “Rather support” option as an answer to the question: “What is your attitude to people who file complaints (reports) to the authorities or law enforcement agencies regarding a corruption case?” was calculated.

6 The share of the respondents who have correctly identified at least 5 options out of 8 when answering the question “In your opinion, do citizens reporting cases of corruption to the competent authorities have the following rights?” was identified.

INTRODUCTION

The need to develop and implement a special toolkit as a basic element of corruption level assessment system is determined by the up-to-date requirements for the mechanisms of development and implementation of state anti-corruption policy formulated, in particular, in the UN Convention against Corruption (2003).

Article 61 of the Convention states that each participating state, in consultation with experts, considers the possibility of conducting the analysis of corruption trends in its territory, as well as the conditions under which corruption crimes are committed. In order to develop (to the possible extent) common definitions, standards and methodologies, the possibility of expanding statistical data, analytical knowledge about corruption and information is considered, including knowledge about optimal types of practices in the field of preventing and tackling corruption, and exchanging them through the mediation of international and regional organizations. Each participating state considers the possibility of monitoring its policies and practical anti-corruption measures, as well as assessment of their effectiveness and efficiency¹. The specification of these provisions is presented in the recommendations of international monitoring organizations, that are also implemented into the Ukrainian anti-corruption legislation.

So, according to Clause 5, Part 1, Art. 11 of the Law of Ukraine *On Prevention of Corruption*² the National Agency must ensure organization of studies on the situation with corruption in Ukraine. The Methodology of the standard survey on corruption in Ukraine approved by the NACP allows for monitoring of the situation in the field of prevention and combating corruption in Ukraine, which captures the dynamics of corruption prevalence indicators and the population's perception of anti-corruption activities effectiveness.

Study limitation is due to its being conducted at the time of the war of Russian Federation with Ukraine. In all waves of the study, the general population is population/enterprises residing/located in the territories controlled by the Ukrainian government, in other words, with exception of the occupied territories. In the year 2022, after the full-scale invasion started, the structure of the Ukrainian population has significantly changed due to the occupation and spread of hostilities over a large part of the territory, as well as due to mass departure of Ukrainians abroad. Data from each wave remain representative for the territory of Ukraine, where Ukrainian authorities exercise their powers (and implement anti-corruption policy accordingly). However, changes from the years before 2022 may be caused not only by an alteration in the attitudes and behavior of the studied population, but also by the population structure redesign.

¹ UN Convention against Corruption https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995_c16#o519

² Law of Ukraine *On Prevention of Corruption* <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1700-18#n159>

The purpose of the study is a comprehensive assessment of the corruption situation in Ukraine in 2022. Study tasks include assessment of the state anti-corruption activities in Ukraine, assessment of corruption perception and understanding, identification of population's and entrepreneurs' corruption experience, as well as assessment, in accordance with the Methodology, of corruption practices prevalence level in the following sectors:

Sociological study component	Sector	
Nationwide survey of the population	1	State and municipal medicine (medical services)
	2	Services of higher education institutions
	3	Services of educational institutions (primary and secondary education)
	4	Services of educational institutions (municipal kindergartens)
	5	Activities of MIA service centers
	6	Activities of administrative service centers (CPAS)
	7	Provision of administrative services by executive bodies and local self-government authorities (except for administrative service centers and MIA service centers)
	8	Humanitarian aid
Nationwide survey of the population/ Nationwide survey of entrepreneurs	9	Services for connection and maintenance of power, gas, water supply, and water disposal systems (except for the services associated with current payments)
	10	Construction and land relations
	11	Law enforcement activities to ensure law and order, pre-trial investigation
Nationwide survey of entrepreneurs	12	Activities of tax authorities (accrual and collection of tax and other mandatory payments)
	13	Control and supervision of business activities
	14	Customs (customs control, preparation and clearance of customs documents for business entities)
	15	Judicial system (including enforcement of court decisions)

The survey of the population and entrepreneurs provides a reliable assessment (representativeness) of the main indicators for Ukraine in general and for 6 economic and geographical regions of Ukraine, in particular:

- Kyiv city;
- Northern region: Kyivska oblast, Zhytomyrska oblast, Sumska oblast, Chernihivska oblast;
- Central region: Cherkaska oblast, Poltavska oblast, Kirovohradska oblast, Vinnytska oblast;

- Eastern region: Dnipropetrovska oblast, Donetska oblast, Zaporizka oblast, Luhanska oblast, Kharkivska oblast;
- Southern region: Odeska oblast, Mykolayivska oblast, Khersonska oblast;
- Western region: Ivano-Frankivska oblast, Khmelnytska oblast, Chernivetska oblast, Lvivska oblast, Rivnenska oblast, Ternopil'ska oblast, Volynska oblast, Zakarpatska oblast.

This survey of the population and entrepreneurs is the fourth wave of the nationwide study aiming at comprehensive assessment of the corruption situation in Ukraine; the field stage (data collection) took place in December 2022.

The first wave of the study was conducted in 2017; the second wave – in 2020, during the COVID-19 epidemic, the third – in December 2021, before the full-scale invasion. In 2017, the fieldwork stage was carried out by the team of the independent research company *GfK Ukraine* in the period from May to July. The researchers of the independent research agency *Info Sapiens LLC* carried out field stage of waves 2-4: from March to April 2020, from November to December 2021 and in December 2022.

The comparison of the results of this survey with the previous ones is presented in the report in the cases where it was methodologically appropriate, in other words, when the wording of the questions and the range of answers coincided.

Survey of the Population

The survey was carried out using Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The sample represents the adult population of Ukraine. The first research wave was conducted from May 29 to June 21, 2017; the second wave – from March 4 to April 6, 2020; the third – from November 29 to December 29, 2021; the fourth – from December 9 to December 28 2022. 2,585 personal interviews were conducted during the first wave; 2,516 – during the second wave, 2,636 – during the third wave and **2,646** – during the fourth wave. The maximum theoretical error of the population sample does not exceed ± 2 percentage points without taking into account the design effect. The samples of all research waves have a similar design: they are stratified by oblast and type of settlement, multistage, and random at each stage. In the households, respondents were randomly selected for interviewing with a last birthday method. The weighting coefficients are applied in accordance with the data of the State Statistics Service of Ukraine on the socio-demographic structure of the population. In order to form weighting coefficients (in accordance with the data of the State Statistics Service of Ukraine on the socio-demographic structure of the population as of 01.01.2022), fourth wave respondents were asked about the place of their permanent residence before the full-scale invasion on February 24, 2022, on the data of which the data array was weighted. In order to form a sample load per settlement, State Statistics Service Data were adjusted, for teams of interviewers, by the Info Sapiens data about current residence of the Ukrainian population received via phone survey via random number generation conducted in May-October 2022 (sample size – 11 031 respondents).

Due to military operations in 2022, field work was limited in the following regions:

1. AR Crimea – absent in the sample.
2. Dnipropetrovska oblast – Nikopolsky rayon and partially Pavlograds'ky and Synel'nykivs'ky rayons were excluded from the sample.
3. Donetska oblast – absent in the sample.
4. Zhytomyrska oblast – border regions are not covered.
5. Zaporizka oblast – only oblast capital and Zaporizky rayon were covered.
6. Kyivska область – border regions are not covered.
7. Luhanska область – absent in the sample.
8. City of Sevastopol – absent in the sample.
9. Mykolayivska область – only oblast capital, its suburbs and northern part of oblast were covered.
10. Sumska oblast – only oblast capital, southern and eastern part of oblast were covered.
11. Kharkivska oblast – only oblast capital, its suburbs and western part of oblast were covered.
12. Khersonska oblast – absent in the sample.
13. Chernigivska oblast – only oblast capital, southern and eastern parts of oblast were covered.

Survey of entrepreneurs

The survey was carried out using Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The sample represents individual entrepreneurs (FOP) and business owners and/or managers of enterprises – legal entities. **1,203** respondents in total were surveyed from December 12, 2022 until January 16, 2023. For information: 1,005 telephone interviews were conducted within the first research wave; 1,093 – within the second, and 1,224 – within the third. The maximum theoretical error of the sample of entrepreneurs does not exceed ± 3 percentage points without taking into account the design effect. The vast majority of respondents are owners, co-owners, directors or deputy directors of enterprises; in isolated cases – chief accountants, heads of departments and other respondents holding managerial positions. The sample¹ is random, stratified by the region of registration and the size of business entity. It is formed by random selection of telephone numbers contained in the UDR (except for those operating in the temporarily occupied territories). The weighting coefficients are applied in accordance with the data of the State Statistics Service of Ukraine on individual entrepreneurs (FOP), size of business entities, type of economic activity, and region of registration as of 2021.

After introductory questions, questions about the importance of problems, assessment of the corruption nature of the situations and self-assessment of awareness, the following information was read out to all categories of the respondents in order to ensure the same understanding of corruption:

¹ Approaches to entrepreneurs sample designing were changing in different waves. For example, in the third and fourth waves (2021 and 2022 respectively), FOPs' share was set in proportion to the distribution of the number of FOPs and legal entities – 29% (in the first wave – 20%, in the second – 50%). For uniformity, the previous samples were reweighted according to the 3rd and 4th waves approach. This allows data to be compared, but survey indicators for entrepreneurs in this report differ from those provided in the 2017 and 2020 reports.

Corruption provisions various forms of behavior. For the purpose of this study, corruption is:

- 1) abuse of power by a public official (government employee or employee of local self-government bodies) or employees of enterprises (organizations) in order to receive a bribe (illegal benefit);*
- 2) bribing (illegal benefit) a public official or employee of an enterprise (organization) with the goal of inducing him/her to abuse his/her official power.*

*Thus, **corruption** is always associated with **illegal benefits** (money, other property, advantages, benefits, services, etc.) that a public official or enterprise (organization) employee actually receives or tries to receive as payment for the abuse of his/her official power or opportunities associated with it”.*

If it is indicated that there are statistically significant¹ changes in the text, tables or figures compared to previous years, it should be borne in mind that a confidence level of 0,95 was used for statistical calculations everywhere.

Statistical analysis for subgroups of respondents was performed when the number of responses in a subgroup was 50 or more.

¹ Availability of statistically significant dynamics of indicators in 2021 and 2022 data comparison means that specified difference is unlikely to be accidental. This statement does not mean that this difference must be big, important or meaningful in the general sense of this word.





**SECTION 1.
CORRUPTION PERCEPTION
INDICATORS**

1.1. Corruption importance perception

According to the *population* survey, corruption ranks **third** among the main problems, the list of which was offered to the respondents (Figure 1.1). In 2022, **64,2%** of Ukrainians consider corruption to be a **very serious problem**. This indicator has statistically decreased after 2 years of stability (by 4,4 p.p. in comparison with 2021).

However, with the **large-scale military aggression** of Russian Federation against Ukraine regarded as a very serious problem by 90% of the respondents, almost all other problems offered for assessment have somewhat lost their importance. Thus, very significant decrease in the share of estimates “very serious problem” as well as in the combination of estimates “very serious” and “serious problem” is observed for almost all other problems. For example, a share of Ukrainians regarding low quality of education as a serious or very serious problem has decreased from 70% to 54,3%. This is unlikely to signify significant improvement of education quality, while perception of its low quality as a problem has likely reduced due to problem importance scaling in the respondents’ conscience.

The only exception is **unemployment** – the only problem that hasn’t lost its importance and, on the contrary, has become even more topical: if in 2021 unemployment was regarded as a problem by 84,9% of citizens (for 51,1% of them it was very serious), then in 2022, unemployment was regarded as a serious problem by as many as 87,5% of respondents (for 64,0% of whom it is very serious). Increase of both indicators is statistically significant.

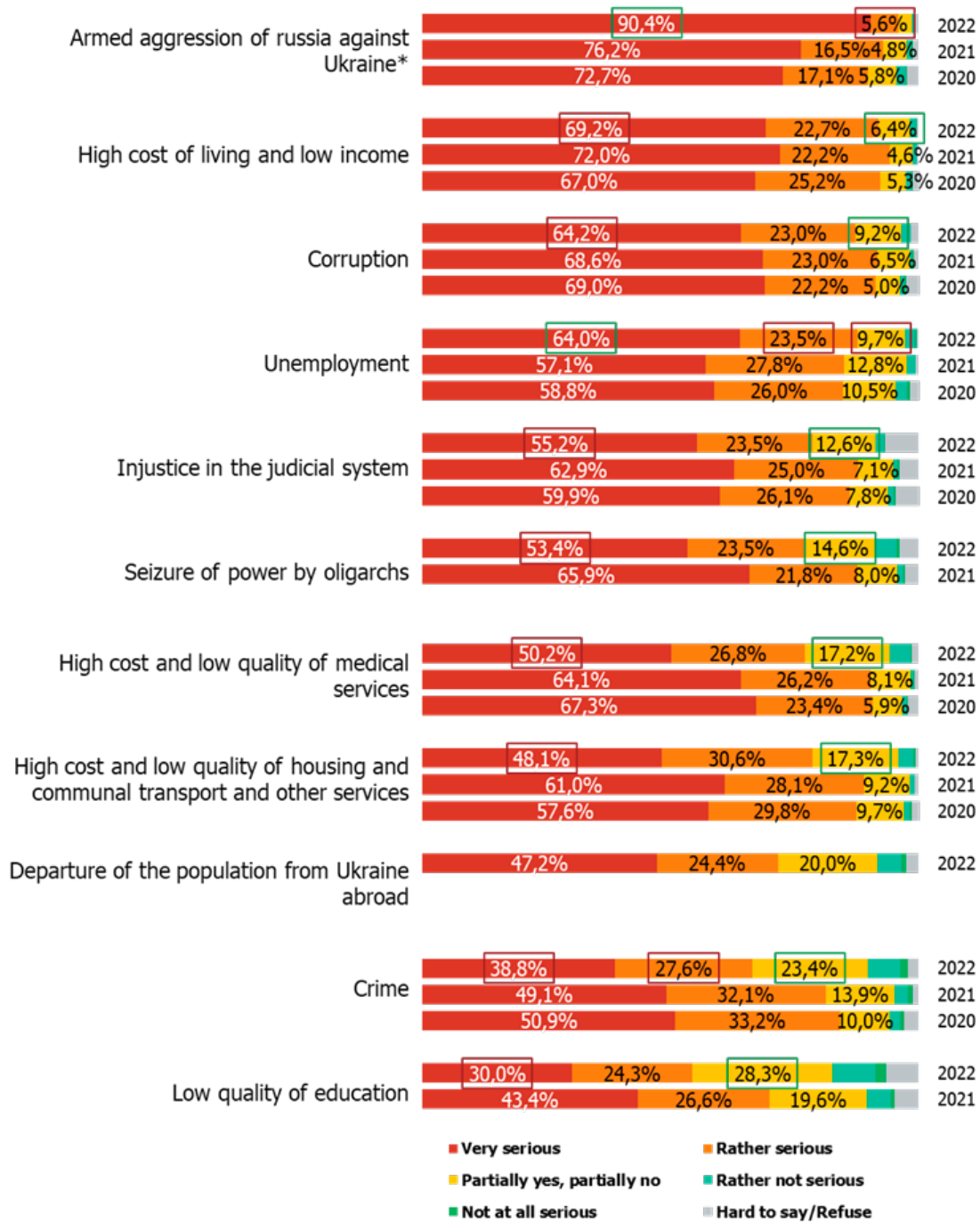
If we combine estimates “very serious problem” and “serious”, then, as of December 2022, the trio of **“leaders”** among the remaining problems (apart from the military aggression of Russian Federation for which the consolidated figure is 96%) is as follows:

- **high cost of living and low income** (91,9%, decrease by 2,3 p.p. is significant);
- **unemployment** (87,5%, increase by 2,6 p.p. is significant);
- **corruption** (87,2%, decrease by 4,4 p.p. is significant).

The rest of the problems are regarded as serious by less than 80% of respondents. At the same time, it is necessary to point out that the problem ranking 5th in the rating - **injustice in the judicial system** – remains rather important for the citizens, which was confirmed by 78,7% of the respondents.

The already mentioned low quality of education and crime close the ranking of problems in Ukraine (54,3% and 66,4% of the respondents respectively consider these problems to be serious. Regarding these problems, the most significant decrease in the indicator was also recorded – by 15,7 p.p. and 14,8 p.p. respectively. The decrease could have been caused by both objective (for example, a recorded decrease in crime) and subjective factors mentioned above

Fig. 1.1.1. Perception of the main problems for Ukraine: population¹



* In 2020-2021, the answer was worded as follows: “Hostilities in Donetska and Luhanska oblasts”

** Here and further, the data statistically significantly different from 2021 data is framed in the graphs. The significance level is 0,95.

1 Question: “In your opinion, how serious are the following problems for Ukraine?”

SECTION 1. Corruption perception indicators

According to *entrepreneurs*, the trends described pursuant to the results of the population response analysis, manifested themselves even more clearly. It is primarily about the fact that the assessment of seriousness of almost all the problems has sharply decreased against the background of Russia's military aggression against Ukraine (which is regarded as a serious or a very serious problem by 98,7%). As for other problems, the decrease of this indicator in 2022, as compared to the previous survey, was from 4 p.p. (labor migration from Ukraine) up to 24,9 p.p. (crime).

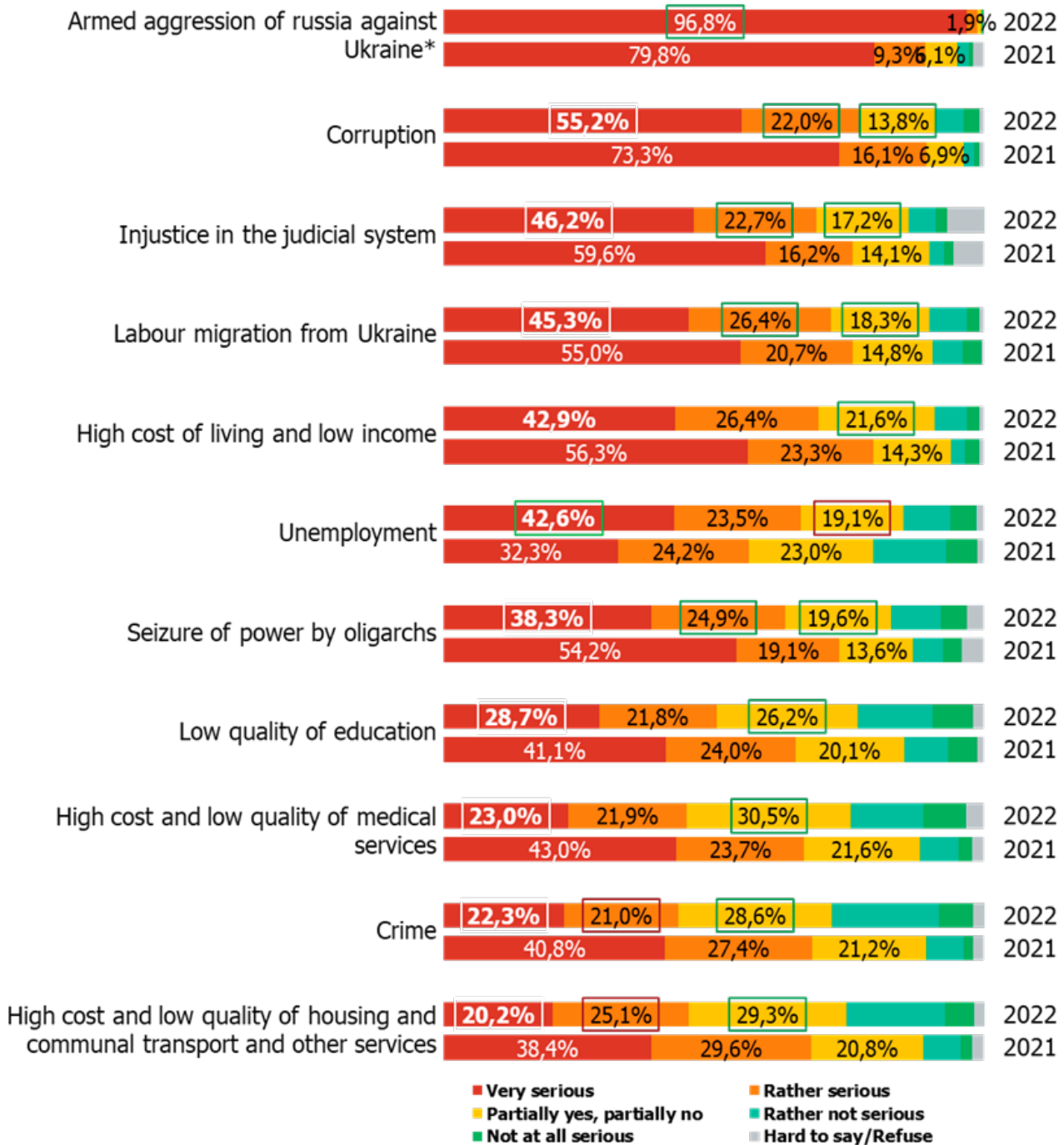
The assessment of **corruption** as a problem has also significantly decreased, however, against the background of other problems, it continues to occupy a "prominent" place (2nd place in the rating in general, or the first among other problems, if Russian aggression is "taken out"). 77,2% of the surveyed entrepreneurs consider corruption to be a serious problem, of which 55,2% consider it **a very serious one** (a statistically significant decrease in indicators by 12,2 p.p. and 18,1 p.p. respectively compared to 2021 indicators, which, most likely can be explained by a problem assessment scale "scaling" in general under war conditions)

Apart from corruption, entrepreneurs are also worried about the **injustice in the judicial system** (this problem is in the top-3 serious problems), labor migration from Ukraine, high cost of living and unemployment (these problems were regarded as serious and very serious by 66,1% – 71,7% of the surveyed entrepreneurs).

Unemployment is the only problem, the assessment of the importance of which by the entrepreneurs has increased: if in 2021 this problem was considered very serious by 32,3% of the respondents, then in 2022 their share was already 42,6% (an increase of 9,6 p.p. is statistically significant).

Thus, both groups of respondents (population and entrepreneurs), just like in the pre-war survey of 2021, attributed corruption to the "leaders" among the problems. **Preservation of the position of corruption as a problem** in the respective ratings (2nd and 3rd place respectively) **under the conditions of Russia's war** against Ukraine, superiority of "seriousness" indicator over other problems that are socially important under such conditions (unemployment, emigration of the population abroad, labor migration) is an urgent **signal** about the need to solve this problem.



Fig. 1.1.2. Perception of the main problems for Ukraine: entrepreneurs¹

* in 2021, the answer was worded as follows: “Hostilities in Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts”

¹ Question: “In your opinion, how serious are the following problems for Ukraine?”

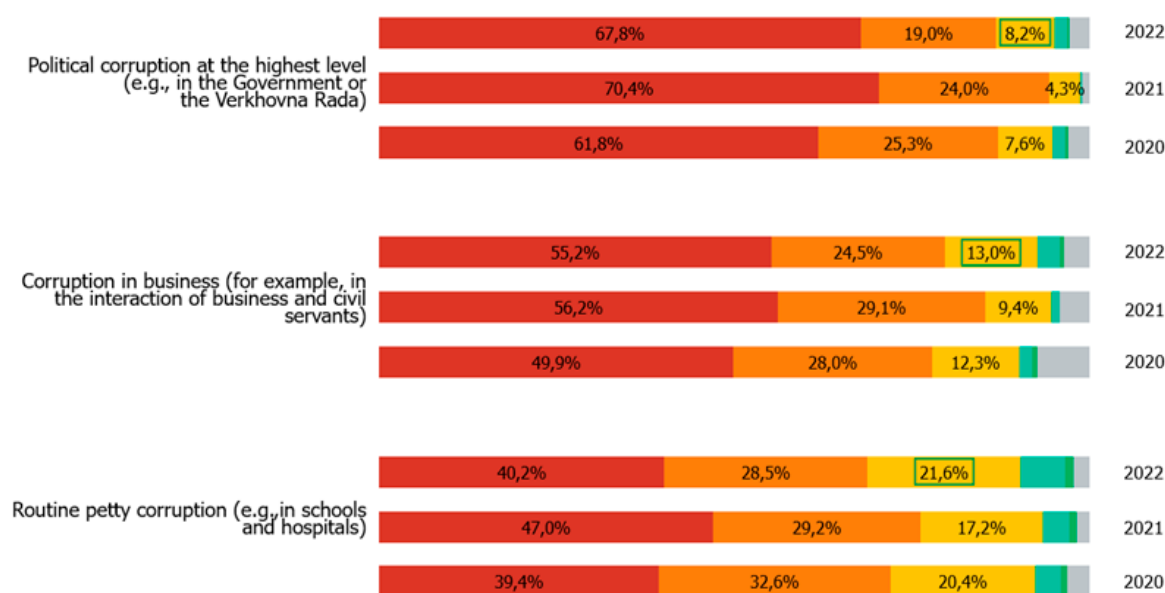
1.2. Understanding and perception of corruption prevalence

Assessment of types of corruption as a serious problem for Ukraine

According to the survey of the population, the respondents consider **political corruption at the highest level** (86,9% consider corruption in the Government or Supreme Council to be rather serious or very serious problem) to be the most serious problem. **Corruption in business** ranks second (with indicator of 79,6%), while the third is **routine petty corruption** (68,7%) (Fig.1.2.1.)

In 2022, corruption type seriousness estimates have somewhat decreased: significant increase in the shares of “not serious” and “partially serious, partially not serious” responses with simultaneous decrease in the shares of “most likely, serious” and/or “very serious” is observed for all three types. However, in 2022, only the routine petty corruption indicator has returned to the level of 2020. Though estimates of political corruption at the highest level and corruption in business have improved compared to those of 2021, but the level of 2020 has not been reached.

Fig. 1.2.1. **Seriousness of various types of corruption in Ukraine: population¹**



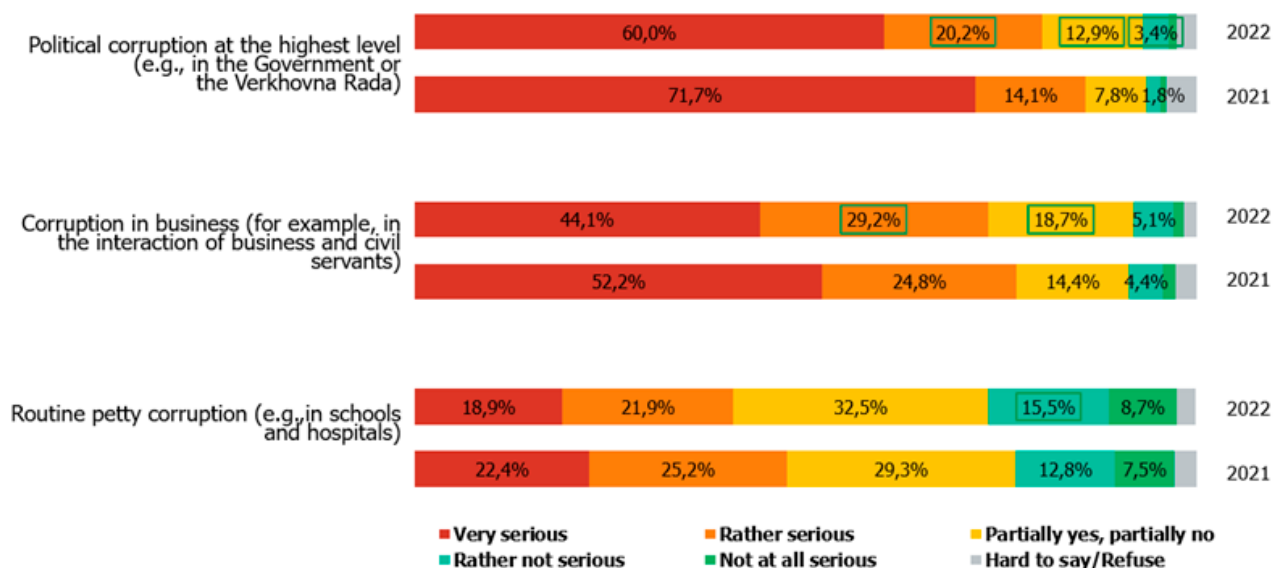
The surveyed *entrepreneurs* also consider **political corruption** at the highest level to be the most serious type of corruption among the three types under review, but they assess the situation more positively than the population. In particular, political corruption at the highest level is considered to be a serious problem by 80,2 % of entrepreneurs, while routine petty corruption – by less than a half of the respondents (Fig. 1.2.2). It is noteworthy that **73,3%** of surveyed entrepreneurs consider **corruption in business** to be a serious problem (in 2021, this indicator amounted to 77%).

¹ Question: *In your opinion, how serious is the problem with the following types of corruption in Ukraine?*

As compared to 2021, entrepreneurs have somewhat “softened” their corruption seriousness estimates. For instance, the share of “serious” and “very serious” responses has statistically significantly decreased for all types of corruption: by 5,6 p.p., 3,7 p.p. and 6,8 p.p. for political, business and petty routine corruption respectively.

It is notable that **routine petty corruption** seriousness assessments by the *population* (68,7%) and *entrepreneurs* (40,8%) are different. If in the population survey, this type of corruption “lags behind” by 18,1 p.p., among the entrepreneurs – by more than two-fold (by 39,4%). In other words, the problem of routine petty corruption remains sensitive for the population who, judging from their estimates, somewhat overestimate its importance for the state. Entrepreneurs with better understanding of losses for Ukraine induced by political and business corruption give more realistic assessments.

Fig. 1.2.2. Seriousness of various types of corruption in Ukraine: entrepreneurs



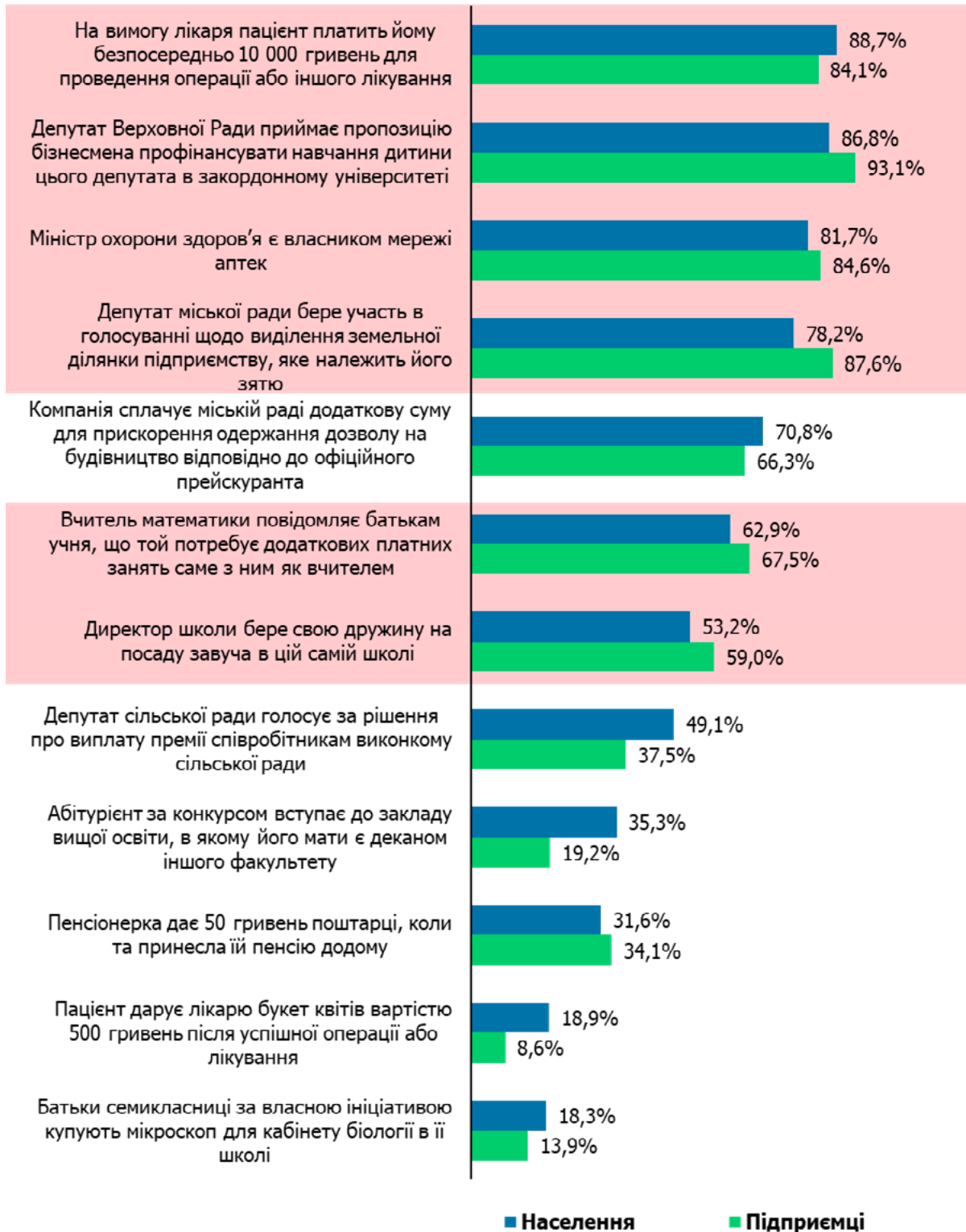
Understanding (identification) of corruption

There are some types of behavior that may look like corruption but not be it from the legal point of view, and vice versa. For the population, it is not always easy to single out situations that can be regarded as corruption from the legal point of view. Therefore, it is important to find out how ordinary people unaware of legal definition of “corruption” tend to *identify corruption* in specific domestic or everyday situations.

The research used the method of “projective situations” – the respondents (*both the population and entrepreneurs*) were given a set of typical life situations (which are conditional in nature and in no way related to specific individuals) with a request to identify presence or absence of the corruption component in these situations. The results of this research component are shown in Fig. 1.2.3.

SECTION 1. Corruption perception indicators

Fig. 1.2.3. **Identification of corruption: distribution of the share of responses by situation that respondents consider to be corruption (in the figure, corruption situations from the legal point of view are written on a pink background)¹**



¹ Question: "In your opinion, can the following situations be regarded as manifestations of corruption or other violations of anti-corruption legislation?"

In general, 2022 population survey results coincide with 2021 conclusions. A large percentage of the respondents regard as corruption situations that are not such from the legal point of view. The consequence of this is, in particular, a high probability of recognition as corruption of behavior that is not such. In particular, 70,8% of the population and 66,3% of entrepreneurs see signs of corruption in a situation where “a company pays the city council an additional amount to speed up the obtaining of a construction permit in accordance with the official price list of services”

Compared to 2021, the population’s understanding of the fact that some situations are not corrupt from the legal point of view has improved. In particular, this applies to such situations as “A village council deputy votes for the decision to pay bonuses to the employees of the village council executive committee” and “A patient gives a doctor a bouquet of flowers worth 500 hryvnias after a successful operation or treatment.” In 2022, 49,1% and 18,9% of the population falsely agreed that such situations contained signs of corruption, which is by 7,9 p.p. and 6,6 p.p. less than in 2021. However, as for the correct identification of other “false-corruption” situations, no obvious dynamic signifying improvement in this area has not been observed. In general, **entrepreneurs understand somewhat better** than the **population** what cases are not considered corruption under the law.

Corruption prevalence perception

Studying the corruption perception is important for anti-corruption policy development and evaluation of its implementation. It is noteworthy that corruption perception does not always correspond to the objective spreading of corruption practices.

The study used several indices to determine the corruption prevalence perception indicator (hereinafter – “the corruption prevalence perception”), which were calculated in all the cases as an average score on a 5-point scale. Specifically, the indices were calculated:

1. based on the question about the “corruption prevalence in certain sectors”
2. based on the question about the “corruption prevalence in Ukraine in general”
3. only for enterprises: based on the question about “corruption manifestations in the sector your company is operating in.”

All indicators (except for the last item) were considered separately for two categories – population and entrepreneurs.

The 5-point scale of answers regarding corruption prevalence in specific questions was as follows: “5” – very common, “4” – somewhat common, “3” – sometimes it is common, sometimes it is not, “2” – almost absent, “1” – absent. The index value should be interpreted according to the above classification. So, at first, the respondents were asked to rate corruption prevalence in various sectors on a 5-point scale from “1” (corruption is absent) to “5” (very common).

According to the population, **the first place** in terms of corruption prevalence is shared by the **judicial system and customs** (index – 4,35, See table 1.2.1), while

second belongs to **the border control and land relations** (with indices of 4,06 and 4,05 respectively).

In comparison with 2021 data, *corruption prevalence perception indices* have significantly *decreased* in all sectors. It is noteworthy that the lowest dynamics has been reported in top sectors of corruption prevalence rating, while the highest was in the sectors closing this rating. Thus, the sectors earlier perceived as relatively free from corruption (CPAS, kindergartens, schools) are perceived even better.

As for the **corruption prevalence perception indicator**, in general, **81,1%** of the *population* believe that corruption is somewhat or very common in Ukraine (37,2% and 43,9% of the respondents respectively), which is 4,3 p.p. less than in 2021 (statistically significant decrease). The **general index of corruption prevalence perception** calculated for this question is **4,25** points on a 5-point scale.

Table 1.2.1. Corruption prevalence perception in certain sectors: population¹

SECTOR	Absent	Almost absent	Sometimes it is common, sometimes it is not	Somewhat common	Very common	Hard to say/ Refusal	Index
Judicial system	↓4,35 (-0,13)	50,9%	25,8%	13,0%	2,1%	0,5%	7,7%
Customs	↓4,35 (-0,09)	47,4%	25,5%	11,8%	1,9%	0,6%	12,8%
Border control (except for customs control)	↓4,06 (-0,11)	33,0%	27,0%	17,6%	3,6%	1,1%	17,8%
Land relations, land management	↓4,05 (-0,22)	35,6%	29,8%	18,5%	4,8%	1,1%	10,3%
Law enforcement activities (except for patrol police)	↓3,94 (-0,2)	28,3%	29,3%	21,8%	3,8%	1,4%	15,5%
Movement of people and goods from the territories controlled by Ukraine to the territories of Ukraine temporarily occupation by Russia and vice versa.	3,89 (-0,25)	24,7%	24,5%	17,9%	3,6%	2,5%	26,9%
State and municipal medicine	↓3,88 (-0,26)	31,2%	33,6%	23,8%	7,6%	1,2%	2,7%

¹ Question: "In your opinion, how common is corruption in the following sectors?"

Please, answer using a 5-point scale, where: "1" - absent, "2" - almost absent, "3" - sometimes it is common, sometimes it is not, "4" - somewhat common, "5" - very common

In "Index" column, number in the parenthesis shows indicator change in comparison with 2021 data.

SECTOR	Absent	Almost absent	Sometimes it is common, sometimes it is not	Somewhat common	Very common	Hard to say/Refusal	Index
Higher education institutions	↓3,71 (-0,19)	20,0%	30,8%	27,7%	6,7%	1,3%	13,5%
Patrol police activities	↓3,61 (-0,29)	18,0%	29,5%	30,8%	8,8%	1,3%	11,5%
Humanitarian aid in connection with military aggression of RF against Ukraine	3,53 (Н.Д.)	20,6%	25,3%	22,3%	8,0%	7,2%	16,6%
MIA service centers activities	↓3,43 (-0,47)	16,4%	20,2%	23,9%	11,2%	4,5%	23,9%
Services for connection and maintenance of power, gas, water supply, and water disposal systems	↓3,23 (-0,47)	15,4%	22,7%	27,4%	14,8%	9,0%	10,7%
Provision of administrative services, (except for CPAS and MIA service centers)	↓3,14 (-0,48)	13,7%	18,6%	22,1%	16,3%	9,2%	20,1%
Social services and aid, including these for IDPs	↓3,01 (-0,55)	12,6%	19,1%	24,0%	19,8%	11,9%	12,6%
Primary and secondary school	↓2,88 (-0,44)	8,2%	16,0%	27,6%	22,5%	10,0%	15,8%
Municipal kindergartens	↓2,88 (-0,49)	8,8%	15,4%	24,9%	21,5%	10,7%	18,7%
Activities of the administrative service centers (CPAS)	↓2,83 (-0,57)	12,0%	16,1%	20,0%	20,6%	16,9%	14,5%
Corruption in Ukraine in general (2022)	↓4,25 (-0,14)	43,9%	37,2%	15,8%	1,4%	0,3%	1,5%
Corruption in Ukraine in general (2021)	4,39	53,0%	32,5%	12,6%	0,6%	0,1%	1,3%

According to *entrepreneurs*, corruption is the most prevalent in such sectors as **issuance of permits and extraction of minerals, and customs**. They are followed by forestry, land relations and public procurement of works and services for construction, repair and maintenance of state and local roads (Table 1.2.2).

Table 1.2.2. Perception of the prevalence of corruption in certain sectors: entrepreneurs¹

SECTOR	Absent	Almost absent	Sometimes it is common, sometimes it is not	Somewhat common	Very common	Hard to say/Refusal	Index
Issuance of permits and extraction of minerals	↓4,40 (-0,14)	56,5%	20,4%	11,2%	2,1%	1,6%	8,3%
Customs	4,27 (-0,13)	51,7%	25,5%	13,7%	3,4%	1,6%	4,1%
Forestry	4,18 (-0,07)	45,4%	24,4%	18,3%	3,8%	1,1%	7,1%
Land relations and maintenance	4,16 (0)	47,9%	24,1%	17,9%	5,4%	1,4%	3,2%
Public procurement of works and services for construction, repair and maintenance of state and local roads	↓4,14 (-0,1)	45,6%	25,0%	19,2%	4,8%	1,2%	4,1%
Privatization of enterprises	↓4,09 (-0,17)	39,3%	28,9%	17,2%	4,7%	1,6%	8,3%
Public procurement of works and services for implementation of other large infrastructure projects	↓4,03 (-0,15)	39,7%	27,6%	20,7%	5,9%	1,5%	4,6%
Use of other natural resources	3,92 (-0,03)	33,0%	28,4%	23,9%	5,4%	2,1%	7,2%
Judicial system	↓3,89 (-0,16)	35,9%	26,5%	23,4%	7,7%	2,5%	4,0%
Architectural and construction control	↓3,71 (-0,23)	28,2%	24,8%	28,3%	8,1%	3,5%	7,0%
State regulation and control in public procurement sector	↓3,62 (-0,19)	23,2%	27,6%	29,4%	10,7%	2,8%	6,3%
Purchase of medical equipment and medicines	↓3,60 (-0,3)	24,8%	22,6%	25,9%	11,6%	3,6%	11,6%
Law enforcement activities (except for patrol police)	↓3,52 (-0,31)	21,2%	25,6%	34,4%	11,2%	3,4%	4,1%

¹ Question "In your opinion, how common is corruption in the following sectors?"

SECTOR	Absent	Almost absent	Sometimes it is common, sometimes it is not	Somewhat common	Very common	Hard to say/ Refusal	Index
Activities of the Antimonopoly Committee of Ukraine	↓3,41 (-0,49)	19,3%	19,8%	29,2%	12,4%	5,4%	13,9%
Services for connection and maintenance of power, gas, water supply and water disposal systems	↓3,38 (-0,18)	21,9%	20,9%	30,0%	18,1%	5,7%	3,4%
Municipal property management	↓3,31 (-0,16)	17,0%	21,2%	32,5%	16,6%	5,1%	7,6%
Control and supervision of business activities	↓3,29 (-0,26)	17,5%	25,0%	30,6%	17,1%	7,2%	2,5%
Humanitarian aid in connection with military aggression of RF against Ukraine	↓2,97 (Н.Д.)	14,9%	15,8%	28,3%	23,7%	12,2%	5,1%
Accrual and collection of tax and other mandatory payments	↓2,91 (-0,11)	13,4%	16,6%	30,2%	22,5%	14,6%	2,7%
Provision of administrative services, (except for CPAS and MIA service centers)	↓2,60 (-0,17)	5,6%	12,2%	31,3%	26,5%	17,1%	7,2%
Corruption in Ukraine in general (2022)	↓3,98 (-0,37)	31,5%	37,7%	27,4%	2,9%	0,1%	0,4%
Corruption in Ukraine in general (2021)	4,35	51,0%	33,0%	14,0%	1,0%	0,0%	1,0%

Just like the population's, entrepreneurs' *corruption prevalence perception has improved*. Significant **decrease** of the index is observed in all the sectors, except for land relations and maintenance where it remained at the level of 2021.

In general, *entrepreneurs' estimates of corruption prevalence is lower* than that of the population in the same sectors with the only exception of services for connection and maintenance of power, gas, water supply and water disposal systems, where entrepreneurs are more critical about corruption prevalence (index is 3,23 for the population and 3,37 for entrepreneurs).

As for **corruption prevalence indicator** in Ukraine in general, entrepreneurs rate the general situation more positively than the population. The index amounts to **3,98**. This corresponds to the distribution when **62,9% of entrepreneurs consider corruption "somewhat common" and "very common"** (37,7% and 31,5% respectively).

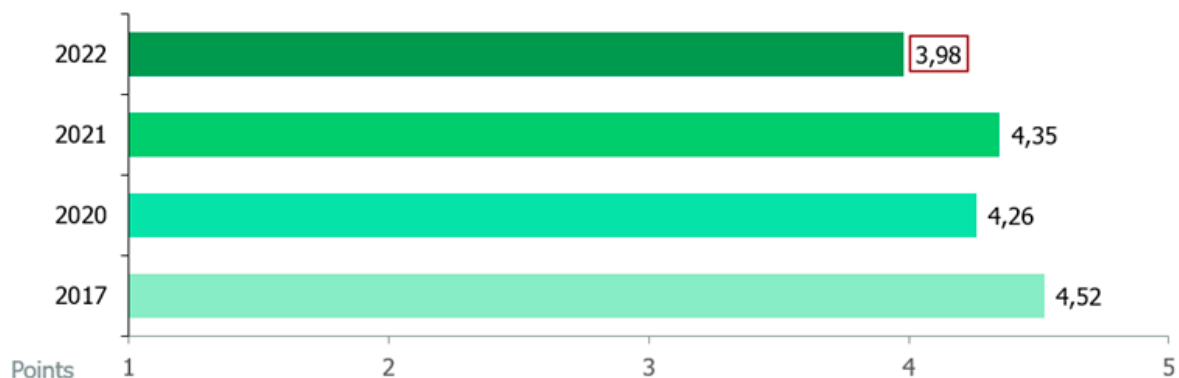
As for the dynamics of **corruption prevalence perception index**, it continuously **decreases** for the *population* from 2017 (2022 decrease is statistically significant as compared to 2021) (Fig.1.2.4).

As for entrepreneurs, for this category the corruption prevalence perception index has **sharply decreased** after fluctuation in 2020-2021 and exceeded 4 points. For the first time in history of measurements, **ratings of entrepreneurs significantly differ from those of the population** in a positive direction. It is in the survey of 2022 that the *biggest difference in the ratings of entrepreneurs and population as for corruption prevalence perception* (-0,27 p.p.), compared to previous surveys, was reported (2017: -0,03 p.p., 2020: -0,2 p.p., 2021: - 0,04 p.p.).

Fig. 1.2.4. **Corruption prevalence perception index in general (average score on a 5-point scale): population¹**



Fig. 1.2.5. **Corruption prevalence perception index in general (average score on a 5-point scale): entrepreneurs¹**



It is interesting that with a sufficiently critical attitude of entrepreneurs to estimation of corruption prevalence in certain sectors and in general in their company's own sector of activity, the respondents estimate corruption prevalence as much lower. Thus, the average **corruption prevalence perception index in the very sector** of the surveyed **entrepreneur's** operation is only 2,17 points on a 5-point scale.

¹ Question: "In your opinion, how common is corruption in Ukraine in general?"

The corruption manifestations distribution analysis in the proposed questions with options of entrepreneurs' interaction with various subjects (government officials, service providing companies etc.) did not reveal significant differences in estimations (the index ranges from 2,03 to 2,27).

Table 1.2.3. Corruption prevalence perception index in business sector in which an enterprise operates: entrepreneurs¹

Manifestations	Index
Corruption in interaction with government officials (obtaining permits, licenses, business legalization, etc.)	2,27
“Kickbacks”, bribes in interaction with other business entities in the process of business operations	2,22
Corruption in interaction with companies providing power, gas, water supply, sewerage services, freight transportation	2,03

More than a *third of entrepreneurs* (35,2%-41,8%) report the *full absence* of the proposed corruption manifestations, and the share of those saying that corruption is “absent” or “almost absent” is from 56,6% to 66,4%. Only **11%-16,2%** of entrepreneurs report *prevalence* of such cases (“common” or “somewhat” common).

Corruption prevalence perception index in the “own” business sector remains low for the second year in a row (2,17 in 2022 vs. 2,25 in 2021), but this difference is statistically insignificant. Differences in estimates given by entrepreneurs regarding corruption prevalence in general and in the sector where their enterprise operates may be due to both a more realistic assessment of the situation and reluctance to expose corruption in “their” sector.

Perception of changes in the corruption level in Ukraine
According to this indicator, **significant changes** have been reported **in the assessment of the situation** with corruption in the country in 2022 by both groups of respondents.

Compared to last year, corruption level *decrease* has been reported by **more than twice as many** respondents in each of the groups: for the *population*, the share has **increased** from 5,5% to 15,5% (+10,0 p.p.), for *entrepreneurs* – from 18,8% to 45,7% (+26,9 p.p.).

In other words, entrepreneurs are much more optimistic about the **decrease in corruption level** in the country. The share of the respondents believing that the level of corruption **has decreased** is almost three times greater than the share of those who say that corruption has increased (**45,7% vs. 16%**).

¹ Question: “Tell me, please, whether the following cases of corruption are common in the sector your company is operating in (case examples: entrepreneurs offer or receive bribes, informal services, use of connections, etc.)?”

SECTION 1. Corruption perception indicators

As for the *population*, more pessimistic estimates still prevail: **29,2%** of the respondents believe that the level of corruption in Ukraine **has increased** (“greatly” or “it rather did”) over the past 12 months, which is 12,6% less than last year’s indicator (41,8% in 2021). 15,5% of the respondents have reported a decrease in the corruption level.

Fig. 1.2.6. **Changes in corruption level in Ukraine over the past 12 months: population¹**

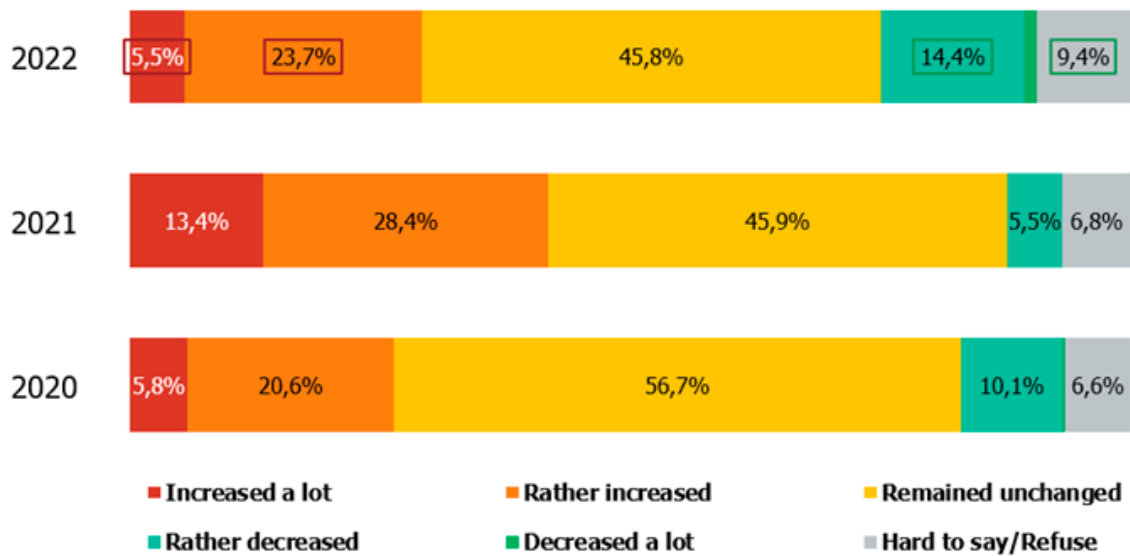


Fig. 1.2.7. **Changes in corruption level in Ukraine over the past 12 months: entrepreneurs²**



1 Question: “In your opinion, how did the corruption level in Ukraine change over the last 12 months?”

2 Question: “In your opinion, how did corruption level in Ukraine change over the last 12 months?”

1.3. Evaluation of anti-corruption activities of the state

Responsibility for tackling corruption

When answering the question “*In your opinion, who is responsible for tackling corruption in Ukraine?*”, the respondents were asked to indicate no more than three options. In general, the rating of the responsible remained practically unchanged: *both the population and entrepreneurs*, for the most part, tend to believe that the central authorities such as the President of Ukraine and his Office, the Parliament, and the National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine (NABU) are responsible for tackling corruption. These three institutions are rating leaders for the second year in a row (Fig. 1.3.1 and 1.3.2)

However, there are certain changes in the position of both the population and entrepreneurs.

The population began to place responsibility for tackling corruption on **the President significantly less often**, although this answer remains the most popular (43,9%, a **decrease** of 4,8 p.p. compared to the results of 2021). Also, there is a significant **decrease** in the share of the population considering **NABU** (by 7,5 p.p. to 31,8%) and the National Agency for Prevention of Corruption (NAPC, decrease by 5,8 p.p. to 22,7%) responsible for tackling corruption.

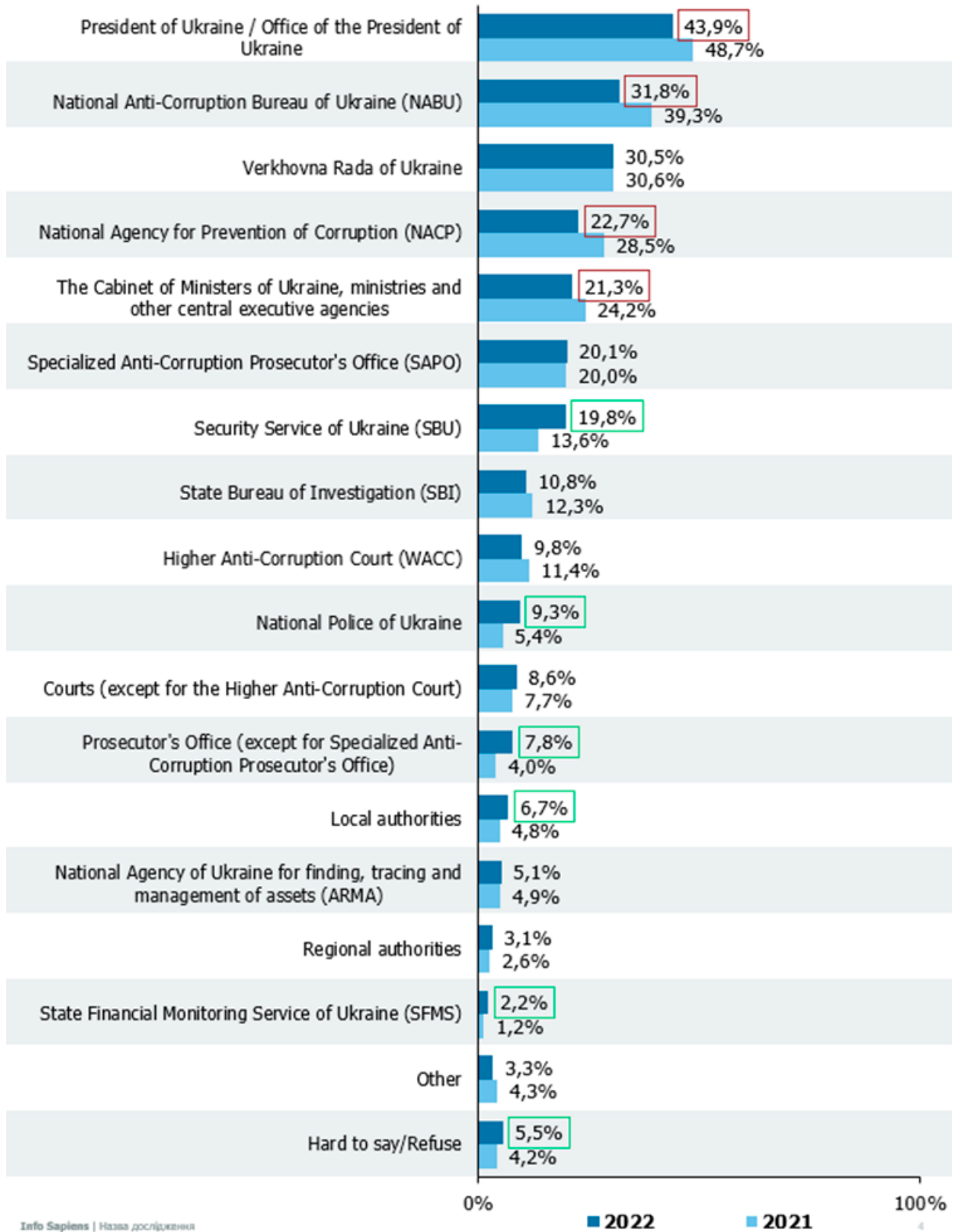
As for *entrepreneurs*, representatives of enterprises, as well as the population, also less often put the responsibility for tackling corruption on the President and his Office (35,4%, a decrease of 10,4 p.p. compared to the indicators of the last survey). This led to a change of the rating’s leader: the President and his Office, as responsible for tackling corruption, moved to a second place, while NABU received the largest number of mentions with an indicator of **37,5%** (a significant increase of 4,7 p.p.).

The third TOP-3 runner of both ratings is the Supreme Council of Ukraine with the following indicators: population – 30,5% (unchanged compared to last year), business – 35% (-2 p.p.).

It is noteworthy that in 2022, both groups of respondents significantly **more often** named **law enforcement agencies** among the institutions that should tackle corruption. This trend was especially evident in the *population* survey. For example, the share of mentions of Security Service of Ukraine (19,9%, +6,2 p.p.), National Police (9,3%, +3,9 p.p.) and Prosecutor’s Office (7,8%, + 3,8 per cent). Among *entrepreneurs*, there was also a significant increase in the indicators of such institutions as SBU (13,8%, an increase of 3,8 p.p.), State Bureau of Investigations (10,2%, +4,0 p.p.), and National Police (6,1%, +2,2 p.p.).

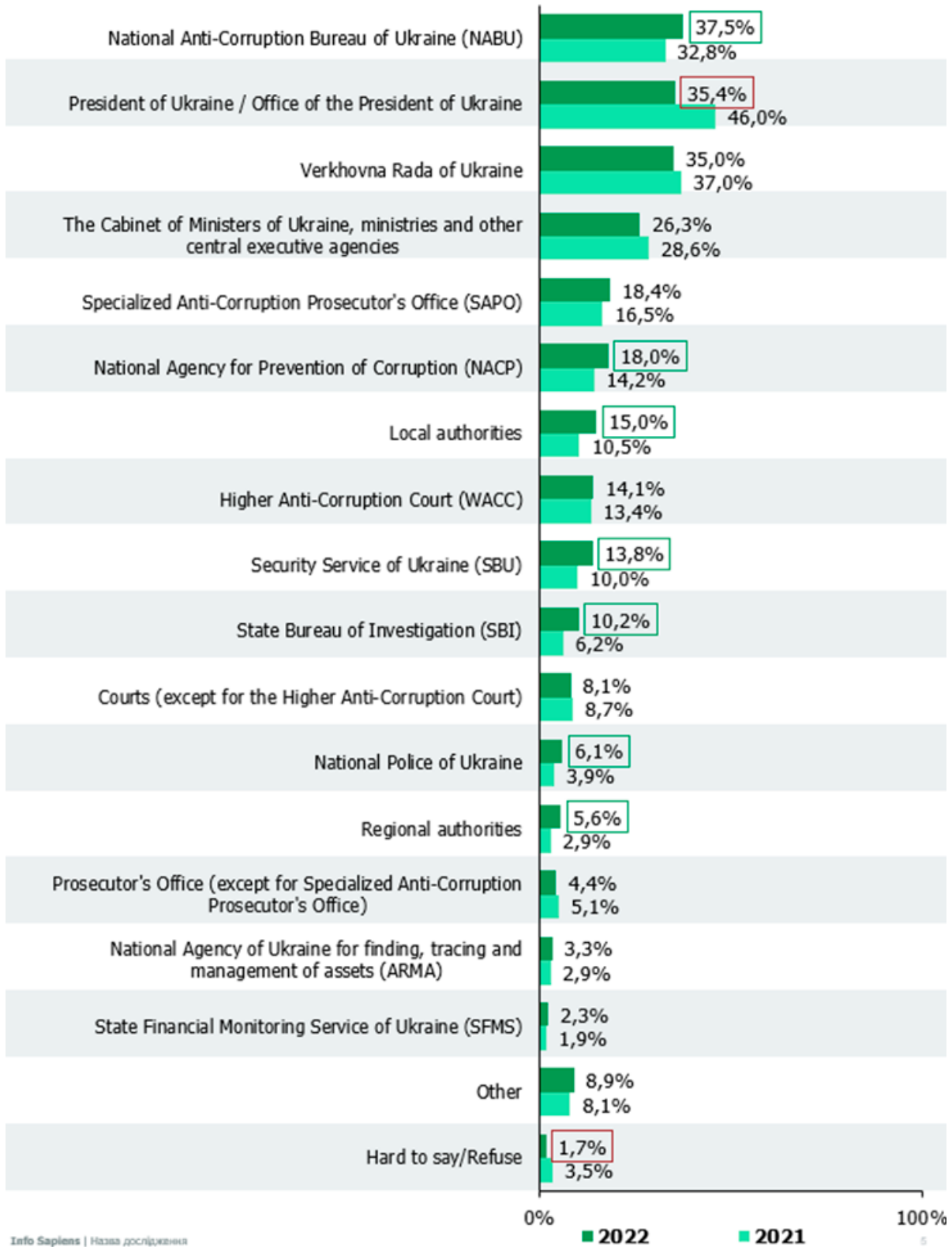
Also, in the group of entrepreneurs, the respondents more often began to place the responsibility for tackling corruption on **local** (15,0%, +4,5 p.p.) and regional (5,6%, +2,7%) **authorities**.

Fig. 1.3.1. Who is responsible for tackling corruption in Ukraine: population¹



¹ Question: "In your opinion, who is responsible for tackling corruption in Ukraine?"

Fig. 1.3.2. **Who is responsible for tackling corruption in Ukraine: entrepreneurs¹**



1 Question: "In your opinion, who is responsible for tackling corruption in Ukraine?"

The perception of **anti-corruption institutions NABU** and NACP as those responsible for tackling corruption in the country has **become stronger** among entrepreneurs and at the same time **weaker** among the *population*, in particular, as reported below:

- entrepreneurs' survey – a significant increase as compared to 2021 in mentions of NABU (from **32,8%** to **37,5%**) and NACP (from **14,2%** to **18,0%**);
- among the *population*, these indicators have *decreased* significantly: for NABU – from **39,3%** to **31,8%**, for NACP – from **28,5%** to **22,7%**.

Effectiveness of anti-corruption activities of public authorities

Also, the research aimed to assess how Ukrainians perceive the effectiveness of anti-corruption activities of various public authorities in Ukraine. A 5-point scale was used for evaluation, where 5 means “very effective” and 1 – “absolutely ineffective” (in other words, the indicator higher than 3 means a greater number of positive assessments, and lower than 3 means a- a greater number of negative assessments).

Population. The results of the population survey regarding the assessment of the effectiveness of the activities intended to prevent and tackle corruption are shown in the Figure 1.12. First of all, it is noteworthy that indicators of anti-corruption activities effectiveness have **increased** significantly and statistically significantly for all the authorities. **The Office of the President effectiveness indicator** has increased the most, to **2,9** points (+ 0,98 points), which makes this institution the undisputed leader of the efficiency rating (this is to remind that in 2021 rating, the Office of the President shared the first place with SBU, local authorities and National Police). SBU ranks second with **2,58** points (an increase of +0,67 points). The other 2021 rating leaders moved to the middle of the list, but also demonstrated significant increase in points.

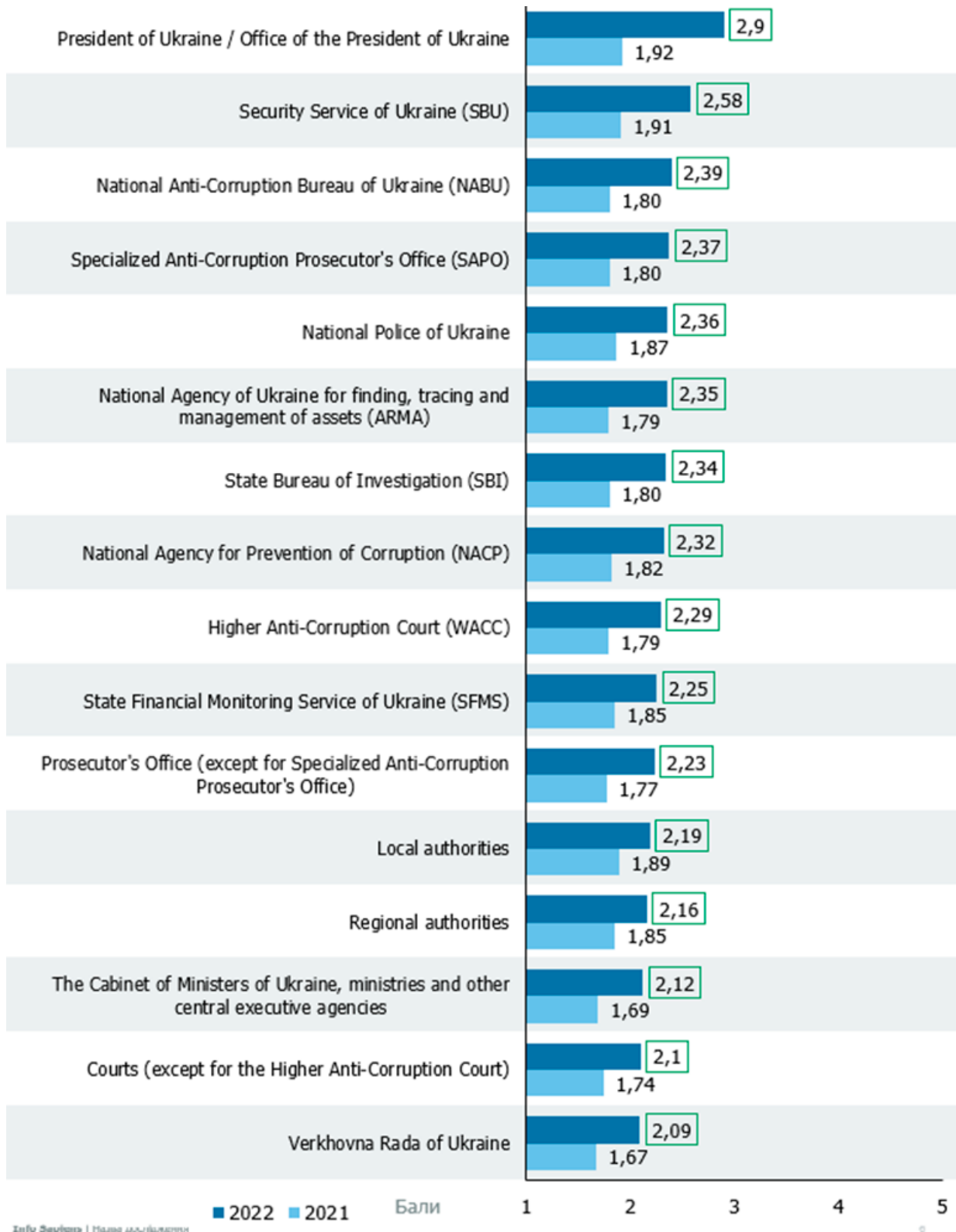
Specialized institutions designed to tackle corruption, such as **NACP** and **NABU**, remain in the middle of the rating with indicators of 2,35 and 2,39 respectively (an increase of 0,56 and 0,59 points, respectively).

Even the institutions whose effectiveness is rated the lowest (the Cabinet of Ministers and ministries, the courts and the Supreme Council) in 2022 received ratings higher than 2 points, while remaining at the bottom of the rating. In our opinion, one of the factors of such an increase may be the growing trust in the state institutions in general, which affects the rating of specific activities, such as the tackling corruption.

Entrepreneurs. The results of entrepreneurs' survey regarding the assessment of the effectiveness of corruption tackling activities of the state bodies are shown in Figure 1.3.3. Like in case with the population, entrepreneurs' ratings have significantly **increased** for all the authorities. However, if in the population's ratings the ranking order itself has not changed very significantly, despite the increase in ratings, entrepreneurs' rating shows *demonstrative permutations*

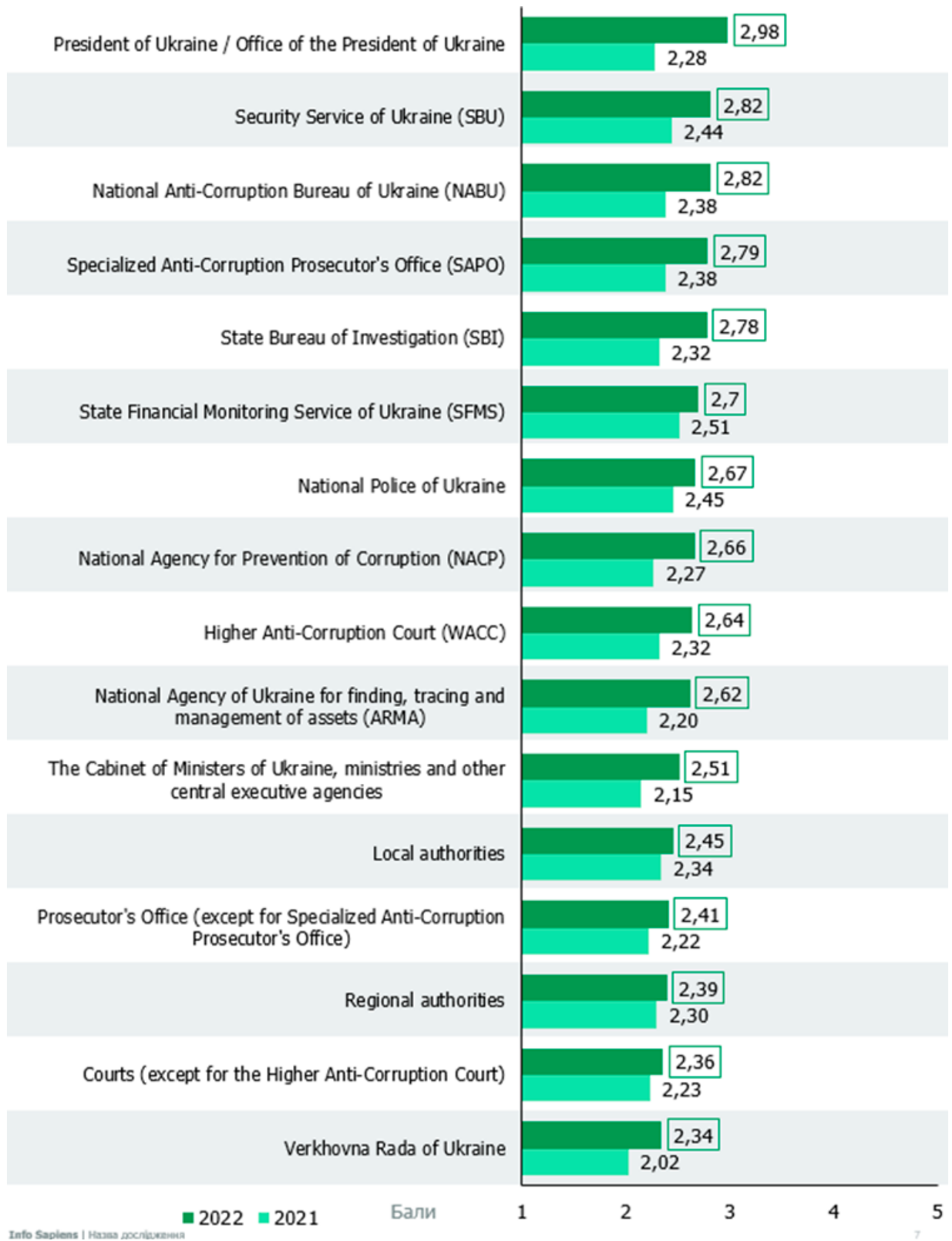
Both population and entrepreneurs put **the President of Ukraine and his Office** in the first place in anti-corruption activities effectiveness rating (indicator – **2.98**, increase by 0,7 points), while according to the results of the 2021 survey, the President and his Office were in the middle of the rating.

Fig. 1.3.3. Assessment of anti-corruption activities effectiveness of public authorities by the population¹



¹ Question: "In your opinion, how effective is anti-corruption activity of the following public authorities?"

Fig. 1.3.4. **Assessment of anti-corruption activities effectiveness of public authorities by entrepreneurs¹**



¹ Question: "In your opinion, how effective is anti-corruption activity of the following public authorities?"

SBU, one of the last year entrepreneurs' rating leaders, has moved to the second place with an indicator of **2,82** points (+ 0,38 points). **Law enforcement and specialized anti-corruption bodies**, such as SAPO, NABU and SBI, have "climbed" to a second place with indicators of 2,78-2,82 (increase from 0,41 to 0,46 points).

The Supreme Council, the entrepreneurs' rating outsider, remains in last place despite the increase in the anti-corruption activities effectiveness indicator from 2,02 to 2,34.

As in the previous wave, entrepreneurs' indicators of all government bodies' anti-corruption activities effectiveness remain **higher** than that of the population. However, the difference in the ratings of these two groups is decreasing. For example, the effectiveness of the President and his Office were almost equally rated by the population and entrepreneurs (2,90 and 2,98 points respectively). The biggest difference in entrepreneurs' and population's ratings is recorded for specialized institutions, such as the State Financial Monitoring Service, SBI, SAPO and NABU – effectiveness of their activities is rated much higher by entrepreneurs (the difference in ratings is 0,42-0,45 points).

In general, despite the significant growth of effectiveness indicators in both surveyed groups, **the absolute values of estimations remain low** and the highest indicators are below 3 points, i.e. the share of positive indicators does not yet surpass the share of negative ones.

Priority sectors for corruption tackling

In response to the question "*In which sectors, in your opinion, is it necessary to tackle corruption first of all?*" the respondents could choose no more than three options. Figures 1.3.5 and 1.3.6 show data for the sectors mentioned among the three most important.

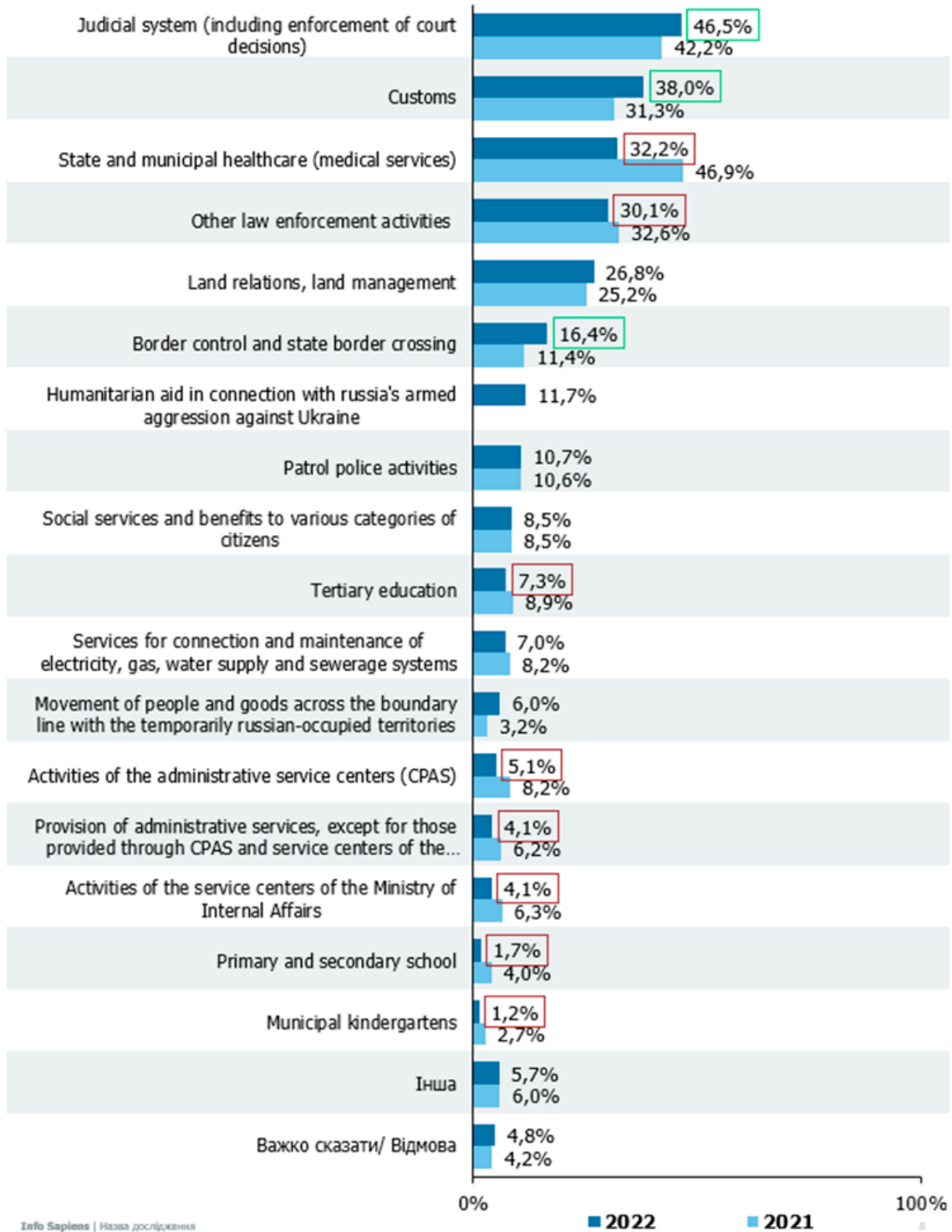
Both the population and entrepreneurs single out the **judicial system and customs** as the priority sectors for tackling corruption – these two sectors lead the rating for the second period in a row. Moreover, the urgency of tackling corruption in the **customs** sector has statistically significantly **increased** in both groups compared to 2021 (38,0% of mentions among the *population* and 63,0% among *entrepreneurs*), while in the **judicial system** it has increased among the *population* (46,5% among the population), while for entrepreneurs this indicator has remained at the level of 2021 – 34,2%).

The *population* places the need to tackle corruption in **medicine** in third place (32,2%), however, the share of mentions of this sector has significantly **decreased** compared to 2021 – by 14,7 p.p. Entrepreneurs put the need to tackle corruption in public procurement for construction, repair and maintenance of highways in third place (33,7%, a significant increase by 4,2 p.p.).

It is noteworthy that answers of the *population* in general coincide with their estimates of corruption prevalence in these sectors (see Table 1.2.1) – citizens believe that, first of all, it is necessary to tackle corruption in the sectors where its prevalence is the highest. Entrepreneurs' estimates do not have such a clear correlation (see Table 1.2.2): apparently, they assess not only the degree of corruption prevalence in a certain sector, but also the impact of this sector on their business activities. For example, sector "issuance of permits and extraction of minerals"

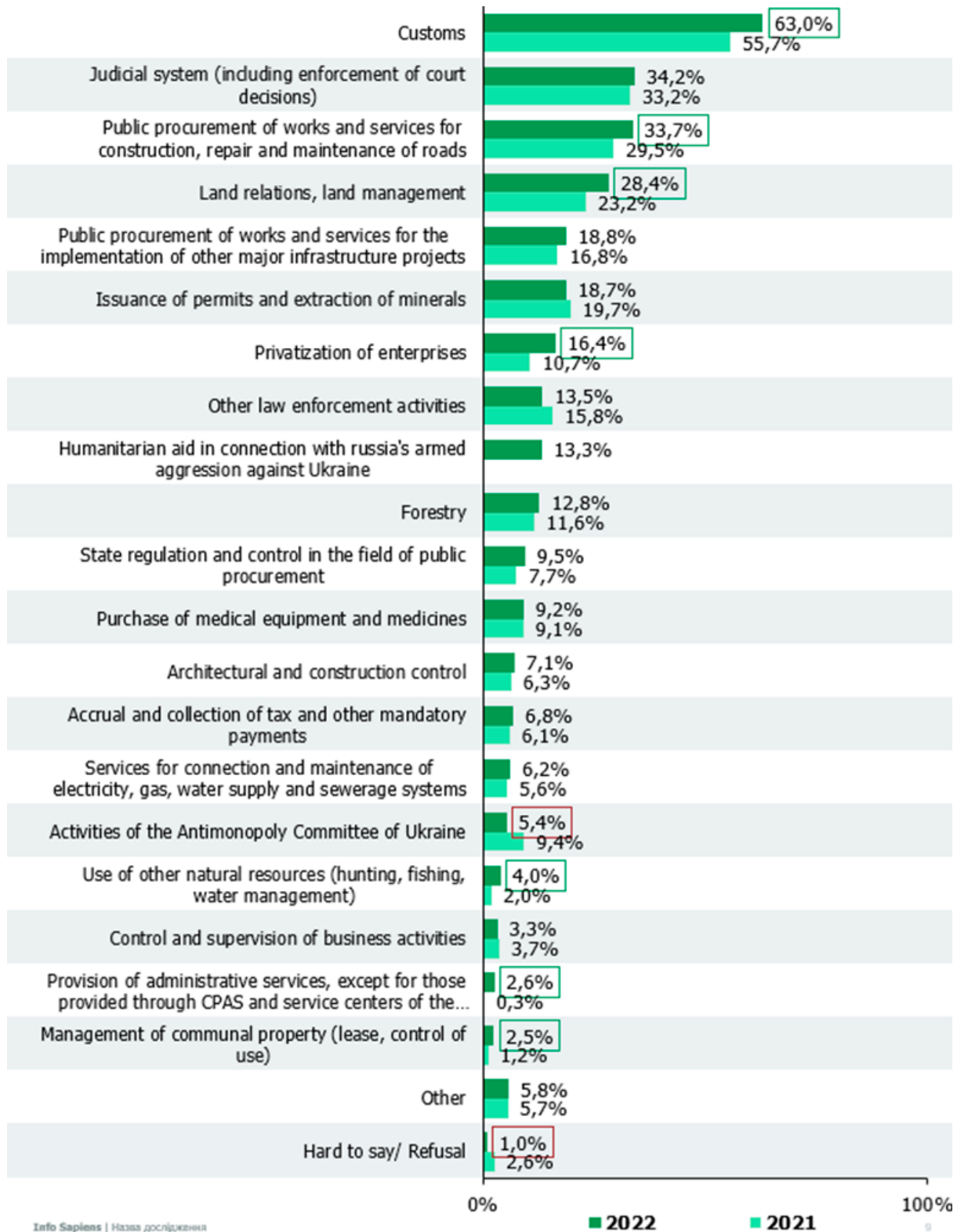
is marked as the most corrupt, but, at the same time, only 18,7% of the respondents have reported the need to tackle corruption in this sector as a priority.

Fig. 1.3.5. **Priority sectors for tackling corruption** (respondents selected no more than 3 options): **population**¹



¹ Question: “In which sectors, in your opinion, is it necessary to tackle corruption in the first place?”

Fig. 1.3.6. **Priority sectors for tackling corruption** (respondents selected no more than 3 options): **entrepreneurs**¹



¹ Question: "In which sectors, in your opinion, is it necessary to tackle corruption in the first place?"

SECTION 1. Corruption perception indicators

Awareness about the activities of anti-corruption bodies and NACP powers

Both population and entrepreneurs demonstrate the highest level of awareness about the activities of the **National Police of Ukraine** (Fig.1.3.7 and 1.3.8): **69,7%** of the population and **87,0%** of entrepreneurs consider themselves at least superficially aware, of whom 18,0% and 34,4% respectively consider themselves sufficiently aware.

Fig. 1.3.7. Awareness about the activities of anti-corruption bodies: population¹

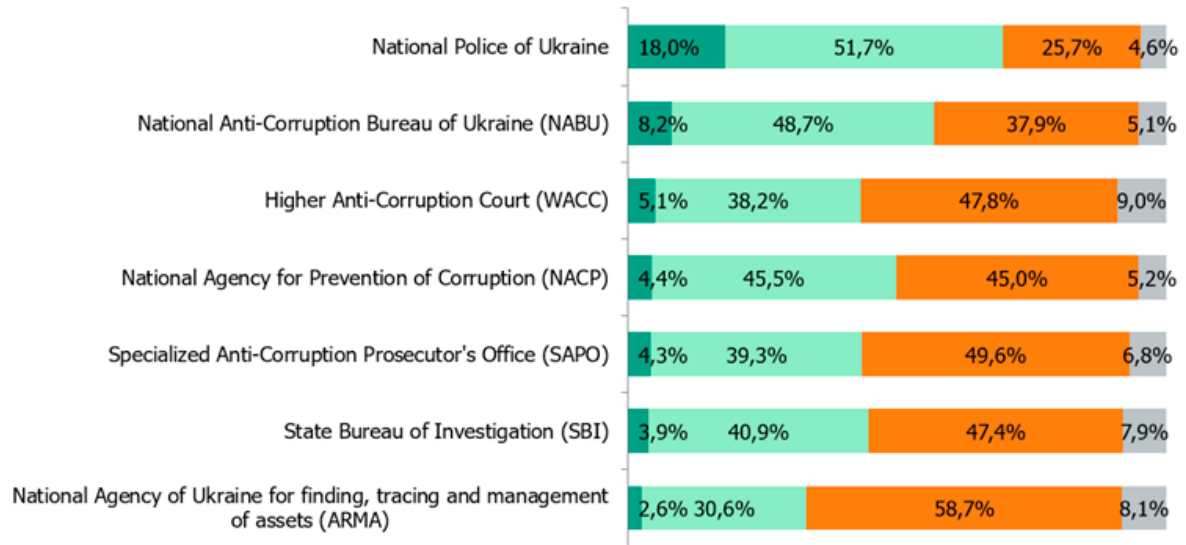
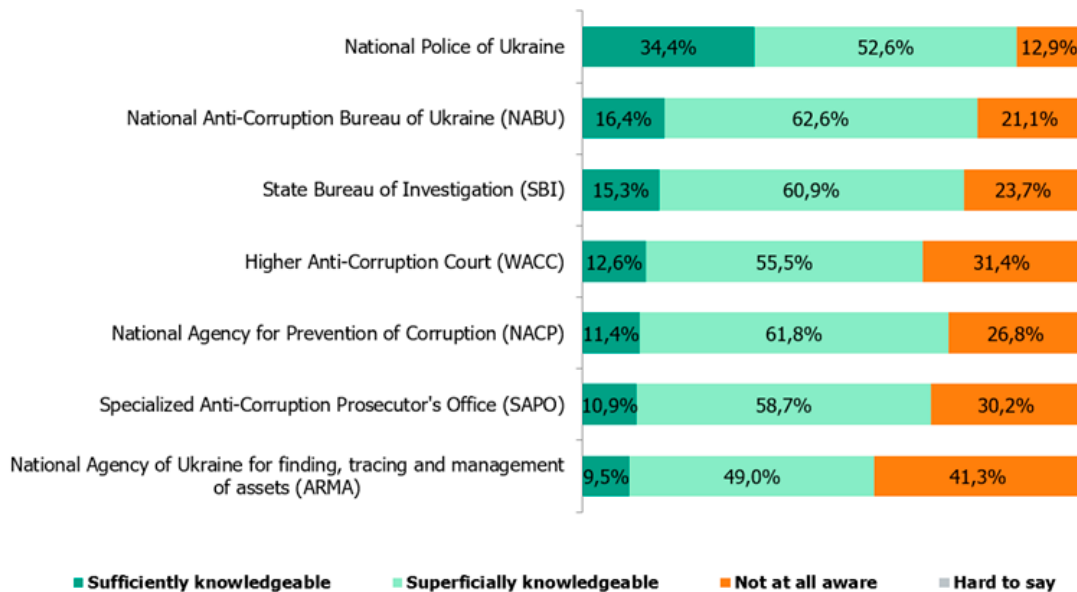


Fig. 1.3.8. Awareness about the activities of anti-corruption bodies: entrepreneurs



¹ Question: "What is your degree of awareness about the activities of these state bodies?"

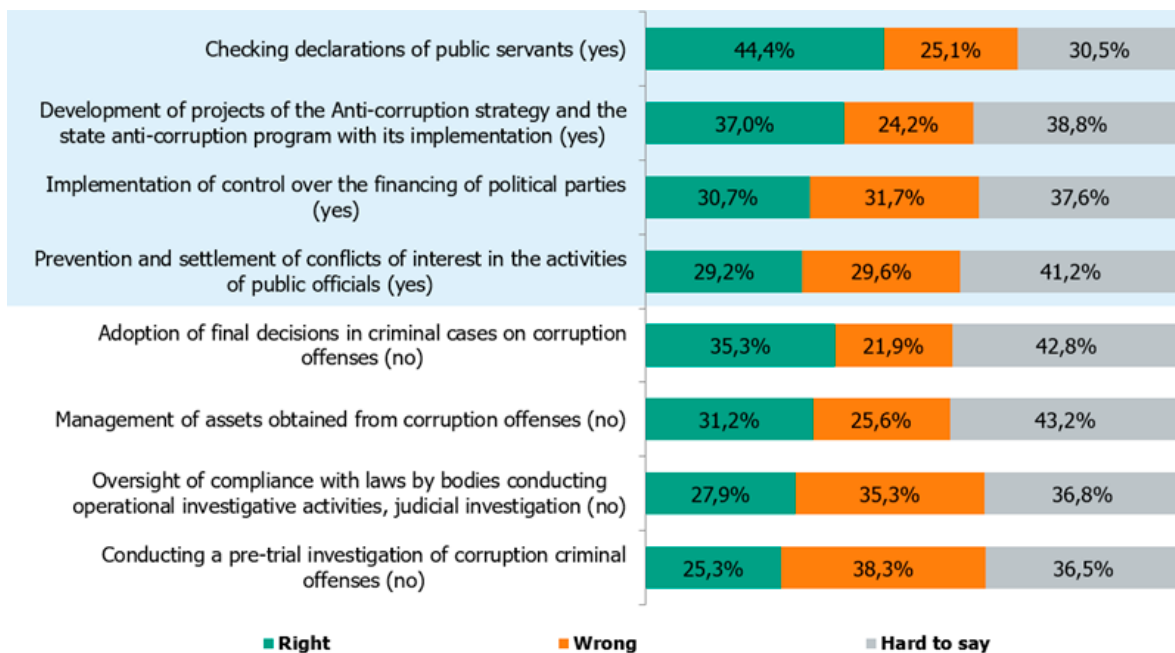
NABU is in second place in terms of awareness level, but the share of “sufficiently aware” in both groups is more than *twice lower* than the indicator for the National Police (8,2% of the population and 16,4% of entrepreneurs consider themselves to be sufficiently aware of NABU’s activities).

Both audiences demonstrate the **lowest level of awareness** about the National Agency of Ukraine for Finding, Tracing and Management of Assets Derived from Corruption and Other Crimes (**ARMA**). 58,7% of the population and 41,3% of surveyed entrepreneurs reported that they were completely unaware of the Agency’s activities.

As for the rest of the state bodies and institutions, the overwhelming response of the *population* is “completely unaware” – it was chosen by 45% to 49,6% of the respondents. Entrepreneurs more often chose the answer “superficially aware” (from 55,5% to 61,8%).

NACP is in the middle of the ratings of both target groups (49,9% of the *population* and 73,2% of *entrepreneurs* are at least superficially aware of the Agency’s activities).

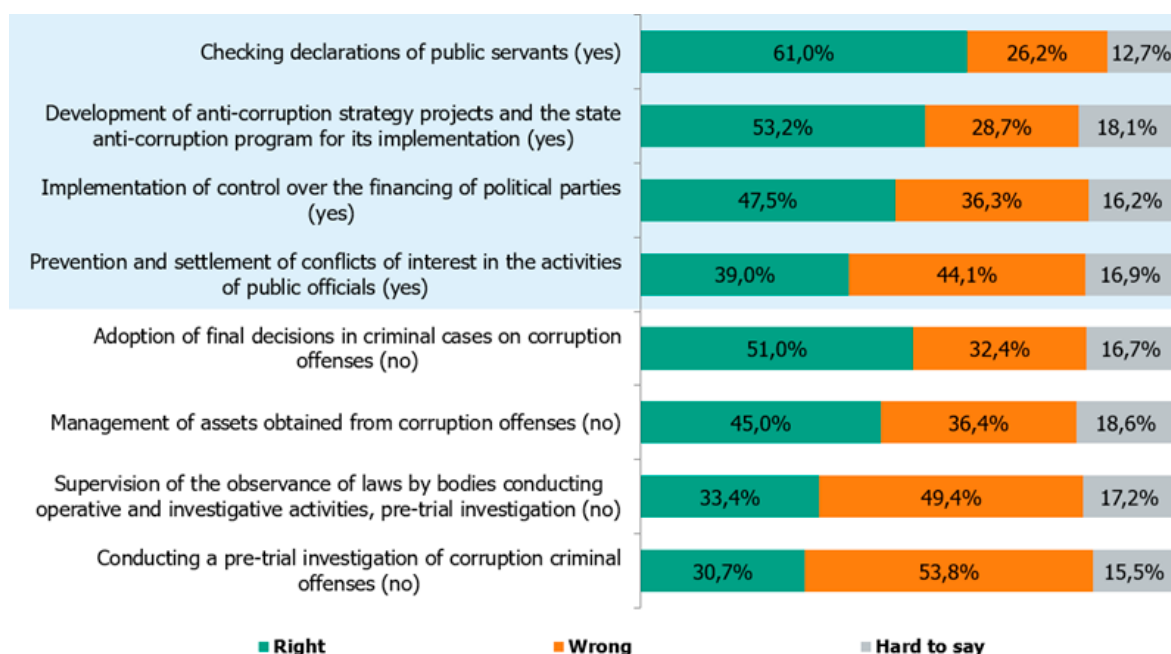
Fig. 1.3.9. Awareness about NACP powers: population¹



Entrepreneurs demonstrate greater awareness about the activities of anti-corruption bodies than the population. In particular, entrepreneurs more often than the population correctly identified actions which were and were not **NACP powers**. To do this, respondents were to evaluate a number of statements with a question whether a certain action was the authority of the National Agency on Corruption Prevention. For half of the statements, the correct answer was “yes”, for another half – “no”. “Test” results of the respondents are shown in Figures 1.3.9 and 1.3.10 (population and entrepreneurs respectively)².

¹ Question: “In your opinion, does the National Agency on Corruption Prevention exercise such powers?”

² The respective “yes” and “no” marks are given in parentheses after each statement, while the respondents’ answers were recoded into “correct” and “incorrect”.

Fig. 1.3.10. Awareness about NACP powers: entrepreneurs¹

In general, the *population gives correct answers less often than entrepreneurs* and more often chooses the “hard to say” option. However, similar trends in the responses of both groups can be traced. For example, both the population and entrepreneurs most confidently attribute to the NACP the authority to *carry out inspection of declarations of public officials* (44,4% of correct answers among the population and 61,0% among entrepreneurs).

Both groups place second the development of *projects of Anti-Corruption Strategy and the State Anti-Corruption Program for its Implementation*. The correct answers “yes” were given by 37,0% of the population and 53,2% of entrepreneurs. A slightly smaller share of the respondents (35,3% of the population and 51,0% of entrepreneurs) have correctly stated that approval of final decisions in criminal cases on corruption offenses is not NACP prerogative.

However, a significant part of the respondents (more than a third of the population and about half of entrepreneurs) *mistakenly believe* that NACP should *supervise compliance with the law by the bodies conducting domestic intelligence activities, pre-trial investigations on corruption offenses and conduct pre-judicial inquiry on corruption offences*.

Respondents who gave correct answers on more than half of the statements, i.e. at least 5 out of 8, are considered **sufficiently aware**. Their share is **11,6%** among the population and **26,5%** among entrepreneurs. More than half of the correct answers (i.e. at least 4 out of 8) were provided by 41,1% and 57,0% of the respondents respectively.

It should be pointed out that “test” results indicate that the **declared level** of self-assessment of the respondents regarding their knowledge about the activities of this or that state institution **does not always correspond to the actual knowledge**. This is confirmed by the analysis of the shares of correct answers about certain powers of NACP in each of the 3 groups of surveyed representing self-assessed awareness level about the activities of this

¹ Question: “In your opinion, does the National Agency on Corruption Prevention exercise such powers?”

body (“sufficient”, “superficial” or “absent”). The results are presented in the tables 1.3.1 and 1.3.2 (for the population and entrepreneurs respectively).

Table 1.3.1. Awareness about NASP powers: self-assessment by the population (% of correct answers)¹

POWERS	Awareness level		
	Sufficient	Superficial	Absent
Inspection of declarations of public officials (yes)	68,5%	52,1%	35,5%
Development of projects of Anti-Corruption Strategy and State Anti-Corruption Program of its Implementation (yes)	56,2%	44,4%	27,6%
Monitoring of political parties financing (yes)	50,6%	37,2%	22,2%
Prevention and management of conflicts of interests in the activities of public officials (yes)	43,6%	35,1%	23,2%
Approval of final decisions in criminal cases on corruption offences (no)	52,7%	37,1%	33,5%
Management of assets derived from corruption offenses (no)	38,6%	32,5%	30,7%
Supervision of compliance with the law by the bodies conducting domestic intelligence activities and pre-trial investigations on corruption offenses (no)	27,4%	31,3%	26,1%
Conduction of pre-judicial inquiry on corruption offences (no)	24,1%	29,5%	22,7%
Gave correct answer on more than half of statements	23,8%	12,9%	10,3%

¹ Question: “In your opinion, does the National Agency on Corruption Prevention exercise such powers?”

Table 1.3.2. **Awareness about NASP authority: self-assessment by the entrepreneurs** (% of correct answers)¹

POWERS	Awareness level		
	Sufficient	Superficial	Absent
Inspection of declarations of public officials (yes)	69,9%	63,7%	51,2%
Monitoring of political parties financing (yes)	59,9%	49,3%	38,2%
Development of projects of Anti-Corruption Strategy and State Anti-Corruption Program of its Implementation (yes)	57,3%	55,7%	45,5%
Prevention and management of conflicts of interests in the activities of public officials (yes)	43,9%	41,3%	31,5%
Approval of final decisions in criminal cases on corruption offences (no)	72,4%	52,4%	38,4%
Management of assets derived from corruption offenses (no)	63,0%	46,0%	35,0%
Conduction of pre-judicial inquiry on corruption offences (no)	51,0%	30,9%	21,8%
Supervision of compliance with the law by the bodies conducting domestic intelligence activities and pre-trial investigations on corruption offenses (no)	48,2%	33,7%	26,5%
Gave correct answer on more than half of statements	45,9%	27,9%	14,9%

Thus, it can be seen that the respondents who have rated their knowledge as “sufficient” give correct answers about NACP powers, in general, more often than those who have said they were superficially aware or completely unaware (with a few exceptions). However, even the most aware respondents, both among the population and entrepreneurs, do not always give the correct answers regarding NACP powers: the share of the respondents **giving more than half of the correct answers**, even **among the most aware** respondents, is only **23,8%** for the population and **45.9 %** for entrepreneurs. Thus, it can be stated that the **real awareness** of target groups about the activities of anti-corruption bodies is even **lower than the declared one**.







**SECTION 2.
SECTOR-SPECIFIC CORRUPTION
EXPERIENCE INDICATORS**

2.1. General methodology of corruption experience assessment

Three approaches of population's and entrepreneurs' corruption experience researching (measuring) are used in this study:

1) direct method (*self-assessment*) of respondents' determination of corruption experience presence/absence over a certain period of time (the general question "Have you encountered corruption over the last 12 months - i.e., have you given or were requested to give a bribe, used connections, etc.?" (for entrepreneurs - "...for the benefit of the enterprise where you are working?"). The indicator of the share of the population (entrepreneurs) who, according to self-assessment, have had corruption experience, is characterized by certain stability when used for comparison in different waves of research. That is why it is defined as **population's/entrepreneurs' corruption experience indicator** and is used as one of the indicators of the state anti-corruption policy effectiveness;

2) *self-assessment* by the respondents of *presence of corruption experience* in their interaction/contacts with a certain sector (answers to a direct question). The share of respondents (out of those who had to deal with the sector) who answered affirmatively, i.e., acknowledge that they or their family members (for entrepreneurs - as enterprise heads/representatives) have encountered corruption at the time of their interaction with representatives of relevant institutions/agencies/authorities, is defined in this study as sector-specific **corruption experience indicator** and can be used for comparison in different waves of research;

3) determination of prevalence degree of certain corruption practices in certain sectors based on the results of confirmation of the fact that the respondents have experienced certain contact situations with signs of corruption. Based on the results of the data analysis, an integral research indicator is calculated - the share of the respondents who **have encountered corruption situations in a certain sector** (from those who had to deal with the sector). The list of corruption situations offered to the respondents cannot cover all the existing corruption practices in the sector and will periodically change in different waves of research. This taken into consideration, this indicator cannot be used as estimation of corruption in the sector, but is used for comparison with corruption experience indicator (by self-assessment) for recognition of the existing contact situations as corruption.

In order to assess corruption prevalence in certain sectors, the respondents were asked to evaluate their own experience of interaction with public authorities and institutions in the period of 12 months prior to the survey (for humanitarian sector - from 24.02.2022). Evaluation of corruption experience was carried out only by those respondents who have had experience of addressing (availability of contacts) each sector (either personally, or family members had this experience - for the population, and employees' experience - for entrepreneurs).

Population and entrepreneur groups were offered to evaluate various sectors that are the most relevant for each group.

The *population* evaluated the following sectors¹:

Sector 1: State and municipal medicine (medical services)

Sector 2: Services of higher education institutions

Sector 3: Services of educational institutions (primary and secondary education)

Sector 4: Services of educational institutions (municipal kindergartens)

Sector 5: Activities of MIA service centers

Sector 6: Activities of the administrative service centers (CPAS)

Sector 7: Provision of administrative services by executive bodies and local self-government authorities (except for administrative service centers and MIA service centers)

Sector 8: Services for connection and maintenance of power, gas, water supply, and water disposal systems (except for services associated with current payments)

Sector 9: Construction and land relations

Sector 10: Law enforcement activities (Patrol Police, National Police, SBU, Prosecutor's Office) to ensure law and order, pre-trial investigation (except for MIA service centers)

Sector 11. Humanitarian aid

Entrepreneurs evaluated the following sectors:

Sector 1: Services for connection and maintenance of power, gas, water supply and water disposal systems, except for services associated with current payments

Sector 2: Construction and land relations

Sector 3: Law enforcement activities (National Police, Tax police, SBU, State Border Guard Service, Prosecutor's Office) to ensure law and order, pre-trial investigation

Sector 4: Activities of tax authorities (accrual and collection of tax and other mandatory payments)

Sector 5: Monitoring and supervision of business activities

Sector 6: Customs (customs control, preparation and clearance of customs documents for business entities)

Sector 7: Judicial system (including enforcement of court decisions)

Due to the fact that the list of sectors is significantly different for the *population* and *entrepreneurs*, estimates of these two groups will be presented separately in the following sections.

¹ Services of private providers in healthcare and education sectors were not evaluated.

2.2. Assessment of population's corruption experience by sector

The Fig.2.2.1 presents summarized data on the population's corruption experience by sector that will be analyzed in detail in this section. Sectors are sorted by the share of citizens who have had corruption experience (out of those who have dealt with the relevant sector/had contacts with public and non-public institutions in the relevant sectors over the last 12 months; in the humanitarian aid sector – from 24.02.2022).

Calculation of the respondents' **corruption experience** indicators for each sector was made on the basis of two questions:

- **Self-assessment** indicator: respondents were asked whether they or their family members had encountered corruption in this sector (direct question about each sector for those who have dealt with it (addressed, contacted)). The share of the respondents who have given an affirmative answer to a direct question, is determined in this study as **sectors-specific corruption experience indicator**;
- Integral indicator of **experiencing corruption situations**: in the next question, the respondents were asked to recall, in more detail, whether they had encountered situations with the signs of corruption¹ when receiving specific services (or when contacting representatives of relevant institutions, establishments). If their answer was positive, the respondents were asked to specify whether such situation had been initiated by them or something had been requested by the institution/establishment employees. If such situations did not occur (including cases when certain service was not provided), the respondents chose the option "Such situation did not occur." The respondents could also choose the option "Other" or refuse to answer. The integral **indicator of experiencing corruption situations** was calculated as the share of the respondents who have chosen any answer except for "Such situation did not occur" when discussing specific corruption situations (options "Other" or "Refuse to answer" are regarded as socially acceptable substitutes for answers about participation in a corruption situation).

According to the results of the comparison of the corruption level in different sectors² and dynamics compared to 2021, a statistically significant decrease in the **self-reported corruption experience indicator** was recorded in **most sectors under review**. The only exception was *connection and maintenance of power, gas, water supply and water disposal systems* sector, where corruption level *has remained unchanged*. There are no areas where corruption experience of the population has increased in 2022 compared to the previous survey.

In 2022, one more sector was added to the list – humanitarian aid sector³.

1 Namely: the respondents or their family members made unofficial payments (cash or gifts) or rendered services in certain situations. The situations were worded in the most neutral way possible, avoiding any evaluative concepts with negative connotation. The term "corruption" was not used in the description of the situations.

2 The maximum error in the assessment of corruption experience depends on the sample size of the respondents who have dealt (contacted) with the relevant sector as well as on corruption experience indicator and varies from 2,5% to 10,6%.

3 The study of corruption in this area has become extremely relevant due to the widespread involvement of citizens in the processes related to receiving or providing humanitarian aid in connection with military aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine. Previously, surveys in this area were not conducted.

The **lowest level of corruption**, as in the previous year, has been recorded in CPAS: only 6,2% of visitors reported corruption situations in this sector.

For the second year in a row, law enforcement officers make their sector the “**leading one**” in terms of corruption prevalence (despite a significant decrease in corruption experience indicator from 50,1% to 32,7%).

The **second place** in this ranking belongs to the sector of **connection and maintenance of power, gas, water supply and water disposal systems**, with an unchanged indicator compared to last year (28,7%), while the **activities of MIA service centers** (26,7%) rank **third**.

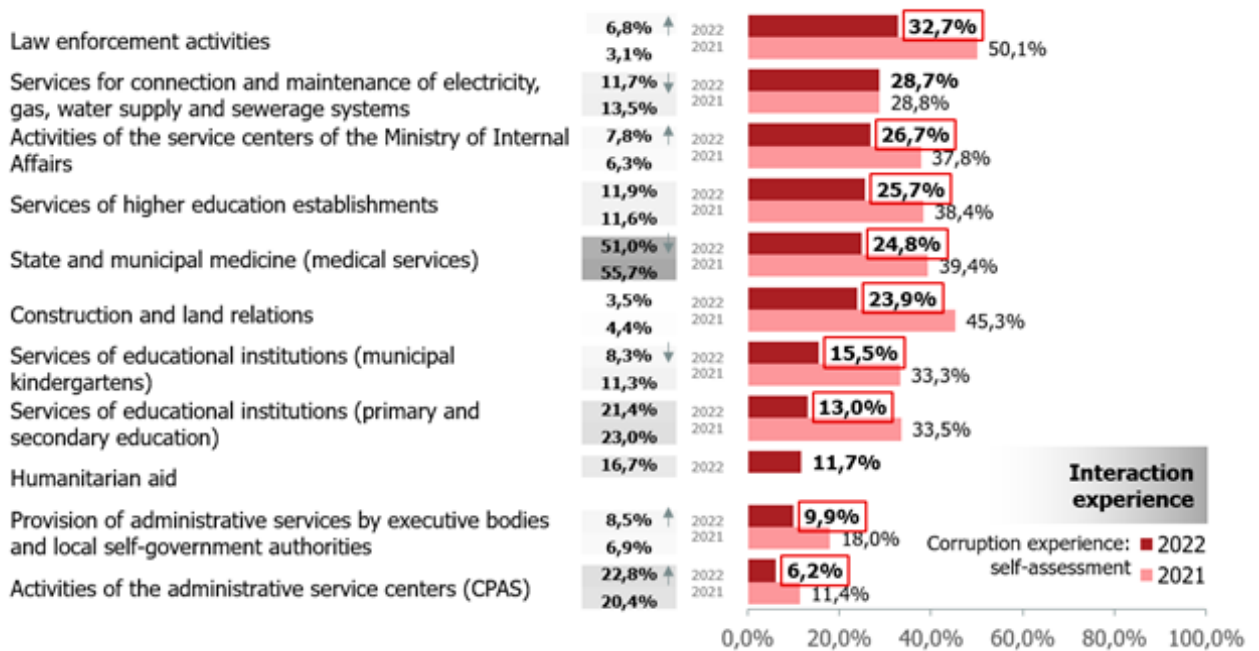
Some sectors’ corruption experience indicator in ranges 24-26%. Among them are **services of higher education institutions** (25,7%), **services in construction and land relations** (showed the greatest decrease in corruption experience indicator – from 45,3% in 2021 to 23,9% in 2022).

Medical services sector has corruption experience indicator of 24,8% (decrease by 10,1 p.p. compared to 2021). Taking into account the fact that each year more than half of the population (51%) applies to state and municipal institutions for medical services, it is the “**medical**” **corruption experience that remains the most prevalent** in terms of the general population. Thus, in 2022, 12,6% of the population in general experienced corruption in medical sector (in 2021, this share was 21,9%, therefore it is possible to confirm a significant and statistically significant decrease in this indicator).

It should be noted that the distribution of places 2-5 in the corrupt sectors rating is somewhat conditional, since corruption experience indicators are statistically close (there is no statistically significant difference).



Fig. 2.2.1 Experience of dealing with sectors and corruption experience¹



Further, each sector and peculiarities of corruption situations will be covered in it in more detail.

1 Questions for each sector:

(1) "Have you or your family members had to deal with (use services of...) ... over the last 12 months?" (for the following sectors: healthcare institutions, MIA service centers, CPAS, executive authorities and local self-government, enterprises, institutions and organisations)

or "Have you or your family members meet (contact) representatives of... (on issues related to...) over the last 12 months?" (with representatives of law enforcement authorities, public authorities or local self-government); for educational institutions: "Are you or your family members currently studying or have studied in ... over the last 12 months?";

(2) "Have you, over the last 12 months, experienced corruption when you applied to (for... services)/during the meeting (contact) with...- i.e., did you give or were demanded to give a bribe, use connections, etc.?"

Law enforcement activities to ensure law and order, pre-trial investigation

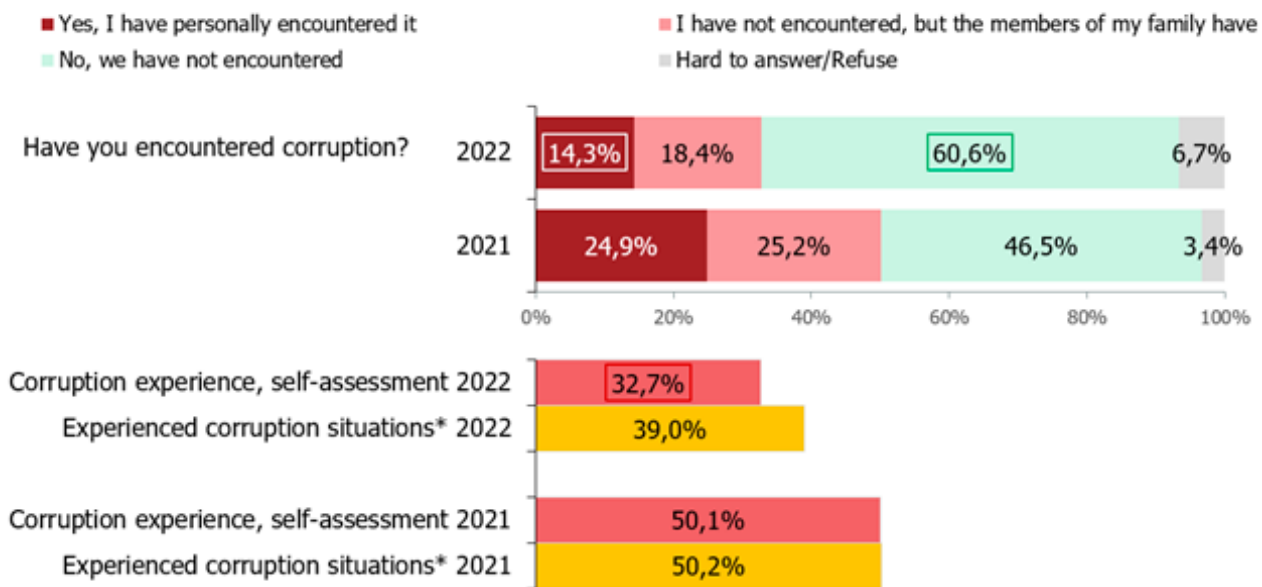


This sector is one of a few that has *experienced an increase in contact* compared to 2021, and the one where the *increase* is the most significant (more than doubled): from 3,1% in 2021 to **6,8%** in 2022.

Among those who have had experience with enforcement agencies (Patrol Police, National Police, SBU, Prosecutor's Office), almost one in three has reported **corruption experience by self-assessment** – an affirmative answer to a direct question of whether they or their family members have encountered corruption was given by **32,7%** of the respondents. Despite a significant decrease compared to 2021 (then this indicator was 50,1%), this indicator remains the highest out of all the sectors.

39% of the respondents reported experiencing specific contact situations with signs of corruption. Despite the downward trend compared to 2021, the statistical significance of the decrease in the indicator was not recorded.

Fig. 2.2.2. **Sector-specific corruption analysis**
(% of those who have dealt with the sector)¹



* calculated indicator

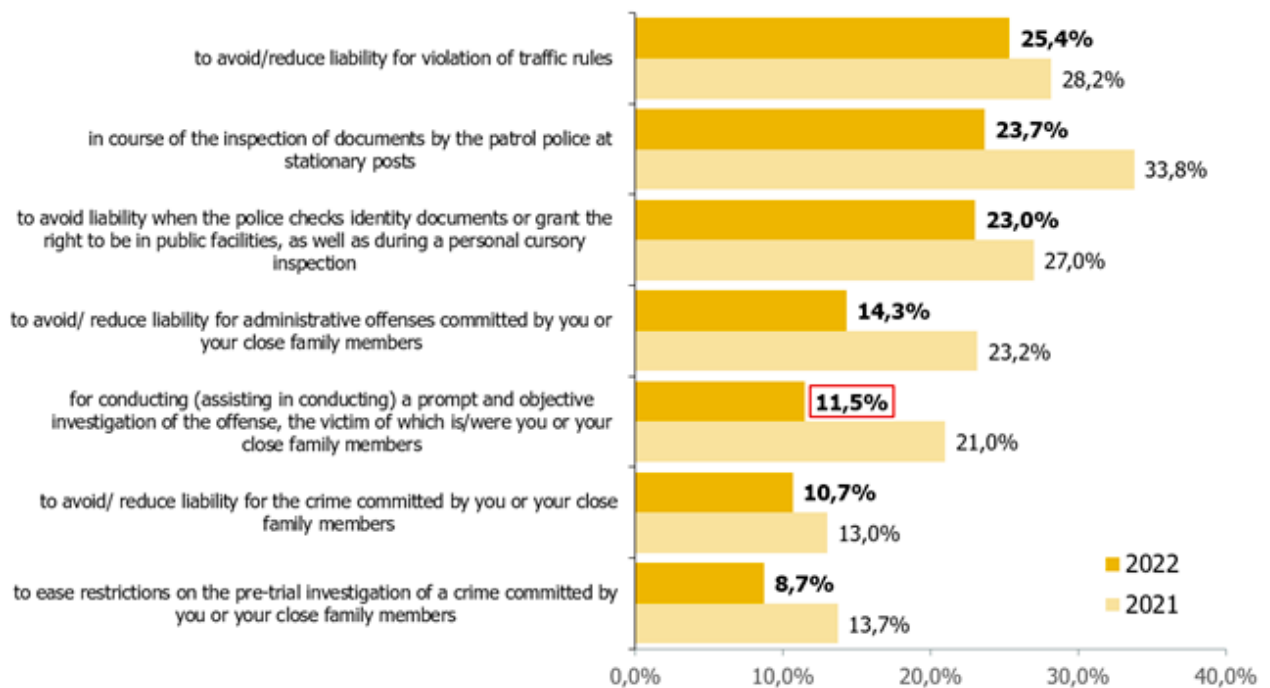
Regarding all the potential *corruption situations* proposed for evaluation, there is a trend *towards a decrease* in the share of citizens who have had corruption experience in relation to each one. However, a statistically significant *decrease* was recorded only in relation to the situation of the **investigation of an offense** of which either respondents or their relatives were victims: if in 2021 corruption experience in this situation was reported by 21% of the respondents, then in 2022 their share has *halved* to **11,5%**.

¹ Question: "Have you experienced corruption when meeting (contacting) law enforcement agencies over the last 12 months – i.e., did you give or were requested to give a bribe, use connections, etc.?"

The statistical error for the self-reported corruption experience indicator and the estimated indicator of experiencing corruption situations in this sector does not exceed $\pm 7,4$ p.p.

In general, the **TOP-3** most corrupt situations are as follows: **violation of traffic rules, inspection of drivers' documents** by the Patrol Police at stationary police posts, and **police inspection of ID documents** or those granting permission to be in public places. 25,4%, 23,7%, and 23,0% of the respondents respectively (from those who have dealt with the sector) have experienced corruption in these situations.

Fig. 2.2.3. Corruption experience in situations that could have occurred at the time of application (% of those who have dealt with this sector)¹
Made unofficial payments to a law enforcement officer (cash or gifts) or rendered services for ...



Due to the insufficient number of responses for each corruption situation, statistical analysis aimed at identification of the *initiator* (citizens or law enforcement officers) was impossible.

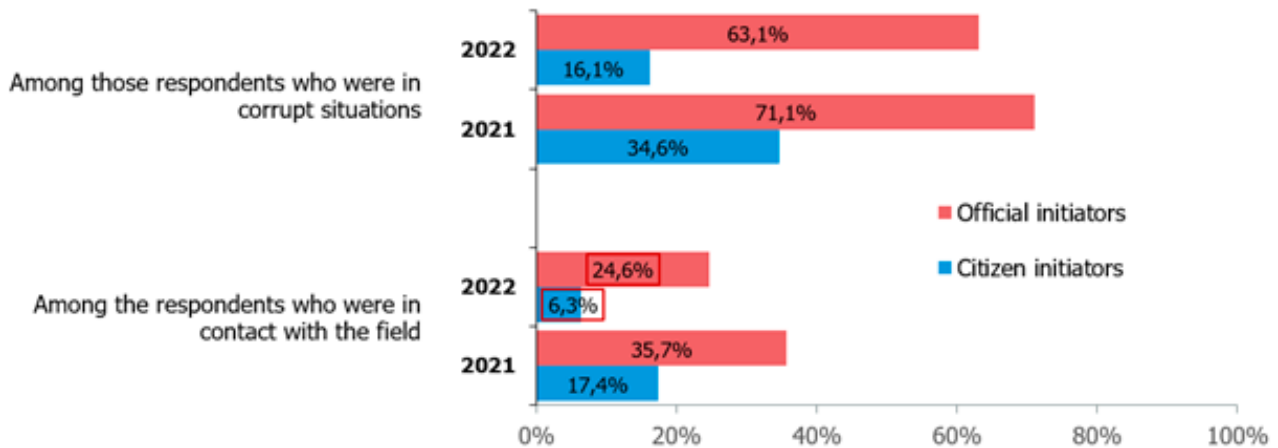
In general, **6,3% of Ukrainians** who have dealt with the law enforcement organs, acted as **initiators** of corruption (or **16,1%** of those who have found themselves in contact corruption situations). This indicator is *significantly* lower than in 2021, when these indicators were 17,4% and 34,6% respectively. The decrease in the share of citizens-initiators is comparable to the decrease in the share of the respondents who have found themselves in corrupt situations in this sector (about 11 p.p.).

According to the respondents, **law enforcement officers** have acted as **initiators** of corruption significantly more often: **24,6%** of the respondents who have dealt with law enforcement authorities have reported that either they or their family members had been requested to make unofficial payments to law enforcement officers (cash or gifts) or render

¹ Question: "Have you or your family members experienced the following situations in in the time of dealing (contact) with law enforcement agencies or interaction with their representatives?"

services to the latter (this is a statistically *significant decrease* compared to the indicator of the previous survey – 35,7%). At the same time, in the distribution of those who have found themselves in corrupt situations, law enforcement officers have acted as initiators in **63,1%** of cases.

Fig. 2.2.4. **Initiators of Corruption Situations**





**Services for connection
and maintenance of power,
gas, water supply, and water
disposal systems**

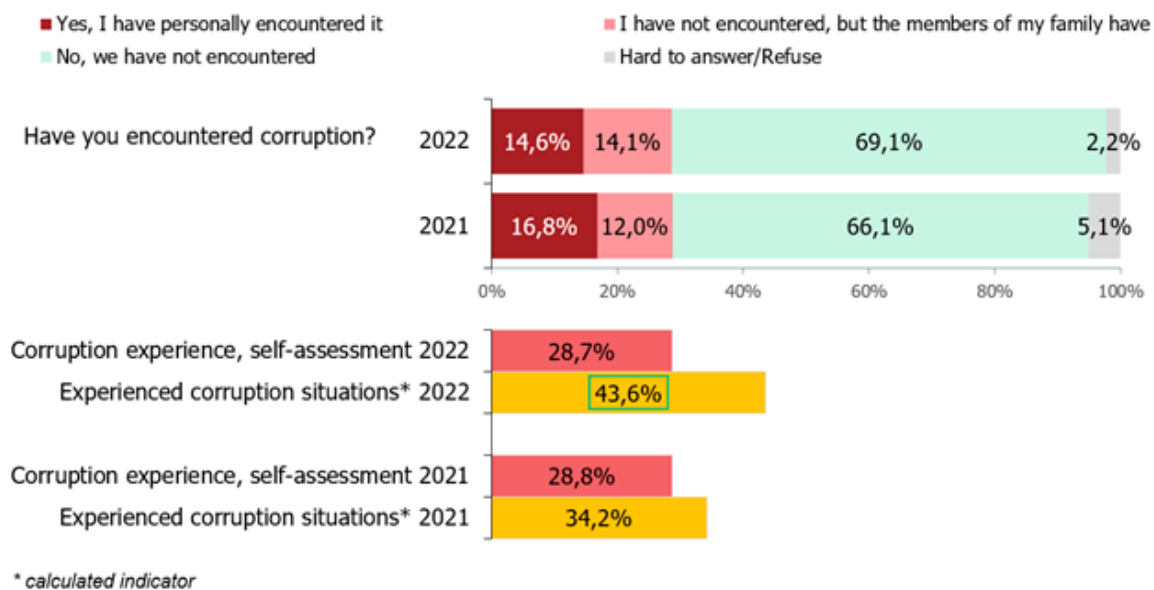
The respondents' assessments of services for connection and maintenance of power, gas, water supply and water disposal systems were not related to payment issues. Only **11,7%** of households have had the experience of dealing with such suppliers, which is a significant decrease compared to 2021 when this indicator was 13,5%.

28,7% of the respondents have reported (when answering a direct question) that they have experienced corruption, and this indicator has not changed compared to 2021.

43,6% of the respondents mentioned *experiencing specific contact situations* with signs of corruption, which is by 9,4 p.p. higher compared to 2021, and this increase is statistically significant.

In 2022, the gap between the share of the citizens who have actually experienced corruption situations and those admitting corruption experience has increased to 14,9 p.p. This means that almost 15% of the respondents out those who have dealt with the sector *are not aware of their corruption experience*.

Fig. 2.2.5. **Corruption experience in the sector in general**
(% of those who have dealt with the sector)¹



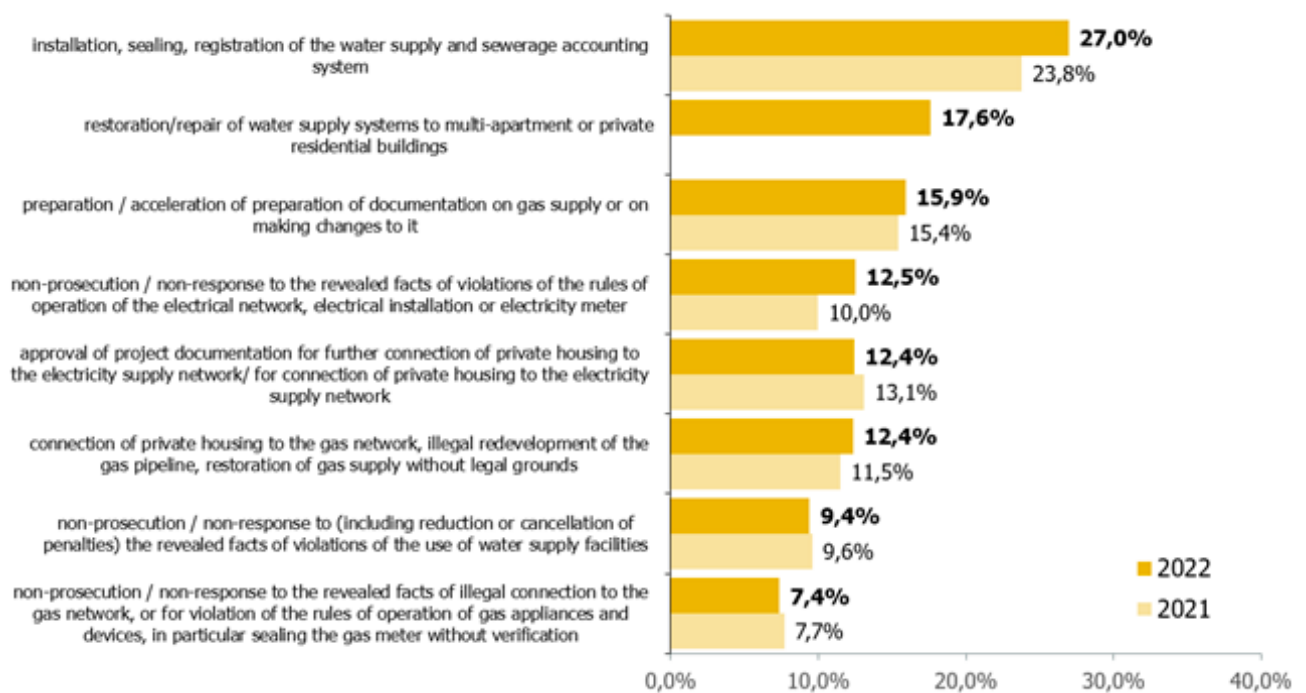
The citizens **most often** encounter corruption in the situation of **installation, sealing or registration of meters (water supply and water disposal metering systems)** – almost every fourth (**27,0%**) of those who have dealt with this sector. The second place (with a significant margin of almost 10 p.p.) is occupied by the situation that was not listed in 2021, such as **renovation/repair of water supply systems of apartment buildings or private houses**: **17,6%** of the respondents have experienced corruption in these situations.

¹ Question: "Have you experienced corruption when applying for services for connection and maintenance of power, gas, water supply and water disposal systems over the last 12 months – i.e., did you give or were requested to give a bribe, use connections, etc.?" The statistical error for self-reported corruption experience indicator and estimated indicator of experiencing corruption situations in this sector does not exceed ±5,6 p.p.

The third place is occupied by the situations of **preparation/acceleration of preparation of documentation on gas supply or amending these documents**. 15,9% of the respondents have reported corruption in such cases.

Between 12,5% and 7,7% of the respondents have experienced corruption in other situations. It is noteworthy that, unlike in most other sectors, no tendency towards corruption situations frequency reduction had been reported in power, gas, water supply and disposal sector.

Fig. 2.2.6. Corruption experience in situations that could have occurred at the time of application (% of those who have dealt with this sector)¹
Made unofficial payments to an official (cash or gifts) or rendered services for ...



Due to the insufficient number of responses for most corruption situations, statistical analysis aimed at identification of their initiator (citizens or suppliers' employees) was only possible for the three most common situations.

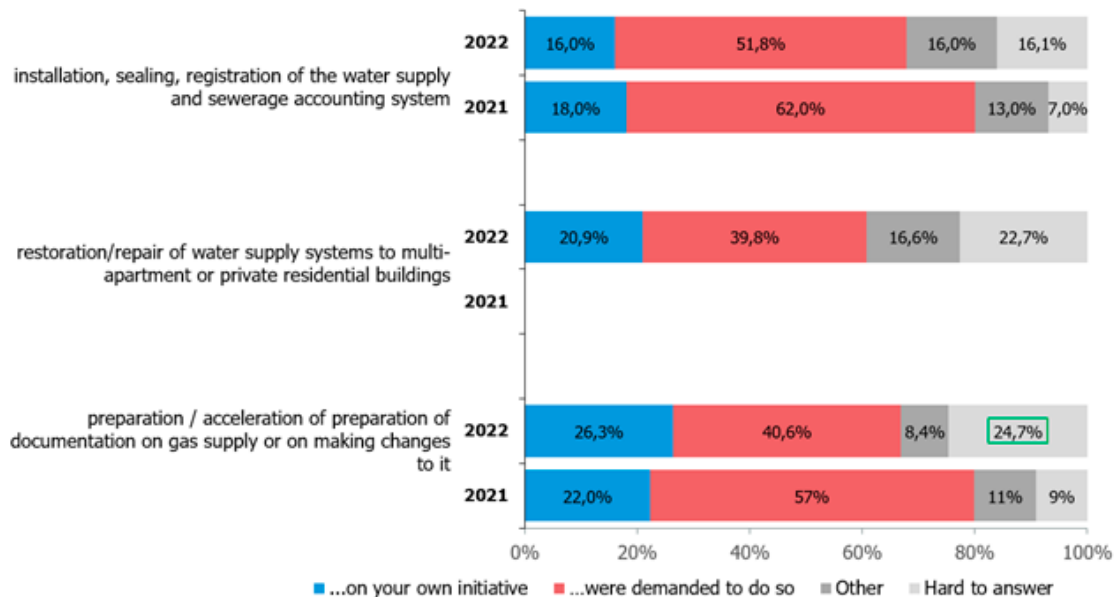
According to the respondents, in all cases, corruption situations have been **initiated** by the **supplier company employees**. However, in cases of **preparation of documentation on gas supply or preparation acceleration**, consumers more often initiated corruption decisions than in cases of water meters installation or sealing (26,3% and 16,0%, respectively).

¹ Question: "Have you or your family members experienced the following situations while dealing with these companies?"

Fig. 2.2.7. **Corruption experience in the sector in general**

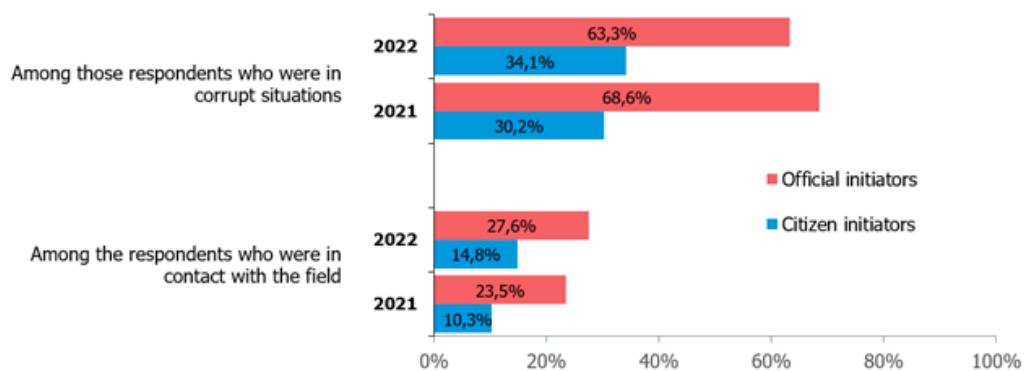
(% of those who have dealt with the sector)¹

Made unofficial payments to a law enforcement officer (cash or gifts) or rendered services ...



In total, **14,8% of Ukrainians** who have applied for such services to the suppliers have acted as **initiators** of corruption (**34,1%** of those who have experienced contact corruption situations). Some increase of the indicator compared to 2021 (+4,5 p.p.) is not statistically significant, but can be due to the increase of the share of the citizens who have reported corruption practices in certain situations of interaction with service providers.

Fig. 2.2.8. **Initiators of Corruption Situations**



27,6% of the respondents who have applied for these services (or **63,3%** of those who have found themselves in contact corruption situations) have reported that corruption situations have been **initiated** by the **supplier company representatives**. Statistically significant changes compared to 2021 are not reported.

¹ Question: "Have you or your family members experienced the following situations while contacting these companies?"



MIA service centers activities

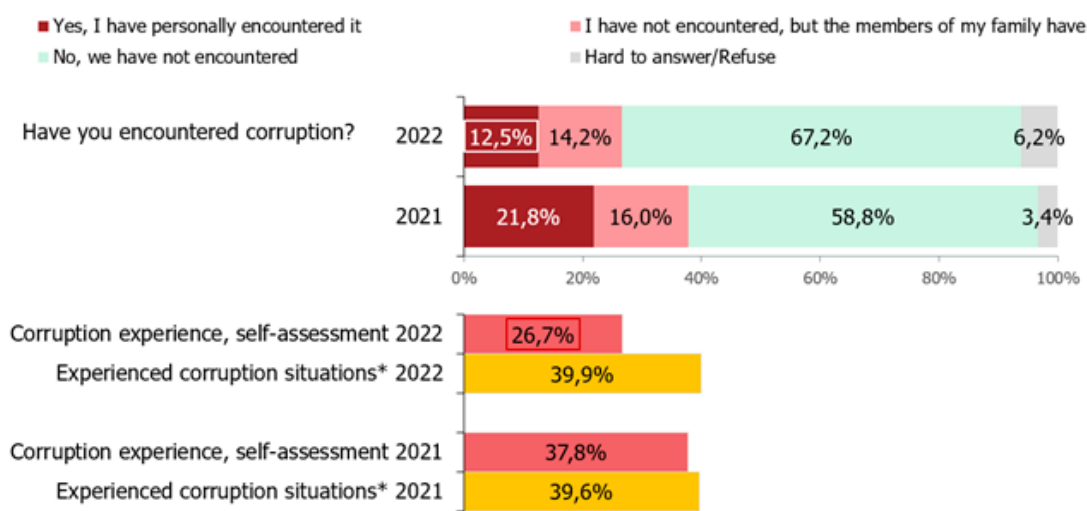


The share of the respondents who have dealt with MIA service centers over the last 12 months has *increased* from 6,3% in 2021 to 7,8% in 2022

By answering a direct question, **26,7%** of the respondents have reported that they have experienced corruption. Compared to last year, this indicator has **decreased** by 11,1 p.p. (mainly due to the decrease of the respondents' personal corruption experience).

In general, **39,9%** of the respondents have reported experiencing specific contact situations with signs of corruption (which is almost equal to 2021 indicator). Thus, around 13% of the respondents did not perceive part of the situation as corruption.

Fig. 2.2.9. **Corruption experience in the sector in general**
(% of those who have dealt with the sector)¹



* calculated indicator

As for *specific corruption situations*, no significant dynamics has been observed, and there is no uniform trend either – frequency of occurrence of some situations increases and, at the same time, it decreases for some other ones.

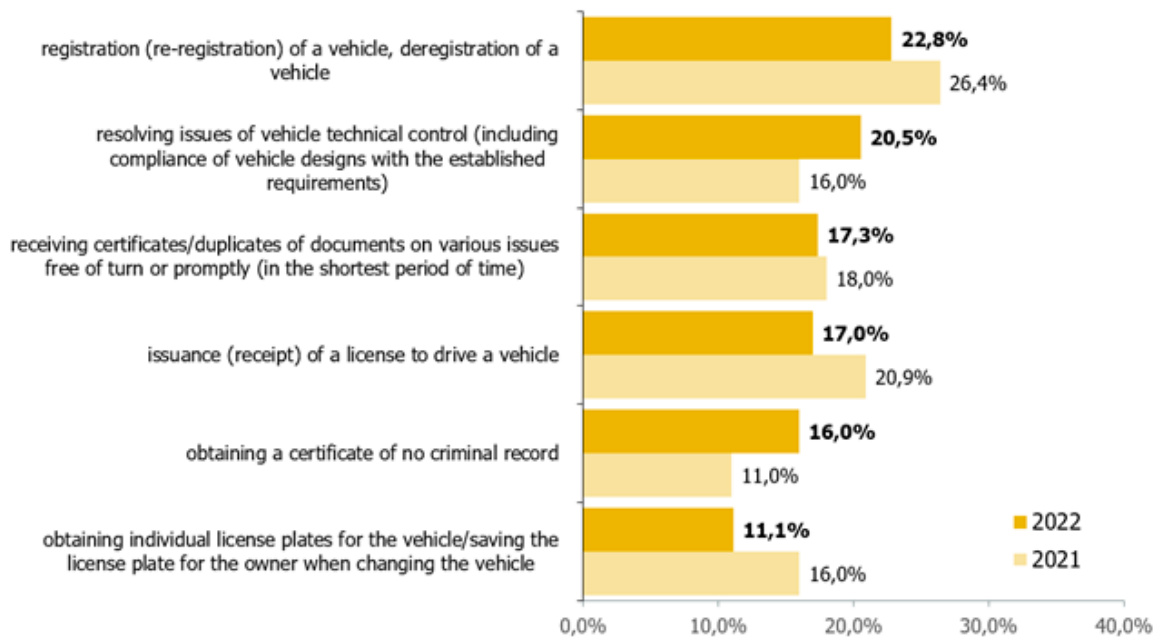
Like in 2021, corruption situations most frequently occurred in cases of **registration or de-registration of vehicles** – such experience has been reported by **22,8%**, though this indicator is lower than last year (26,4%).

“Second place” belongs to corruption situations connected with solving issues related to **technical inspection of vehicles**. The share of the respondents with corruption experience in these situations has *increased* by 4,5 p.p. – from 16,0% in 2021 to **20,5%** in 2022. Corruption prevalence in **receipt of police clearance certificate** has also increased by 5 p.p., and such experience has been reported by **16,0%** of the respondents compared to 11,0% in 2021. The rest of the situations also remain quite common, with indicators ranging from 11,1% to 17,3%.

¹ Question: “Have you experienced corruption when contacting MIA service centers over the last 12 months – i.e., did you give or were requested to give a bribe, use connections, etc.?”

The statistical error for self-reported corruption experience indicator and estimated indicator of experiencing corruption situations in this sector does not exceed ±6,7 p.p.

Fig. 2.2.10. Corruption experience in situations that could have occurred at the time of application (% of those who have dealt with this sector)¹
Made unofficial payments to any official (cash or gifts) or rendered services for ...



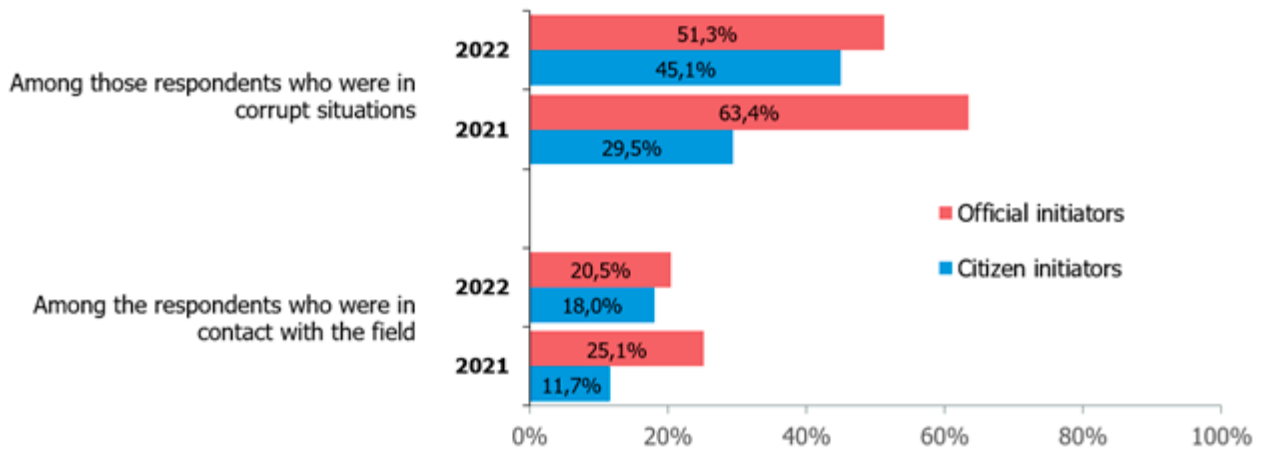
Due to the insufficient number of responses for most corruption situations, statistical analysis aimed at identification of their initiator (visitors or employees of MIA service centers) was impossible.

There is a *tendency* that **Ukrainians have begun to demonstrate “corruption initiative”** in interaction with MIA service centers **more frequently**. In total, **18,0%** of service centers visitors have acted as **initiators** of corruption situations, which is 6,3 p.p. higher than last year. Taking into the account preservation of the indicator of the share of citizens who have found themselves in corruption situations according to 2021 study results, such increase reflects an alarming negative trend of “setting up” a certain share of Ukrainians who are ready to receive services in a corrupt way.

Among the respondents who have experienced corruption situations, the share of “pro-active” citizens was **45,1%** (29,5% in 2021).

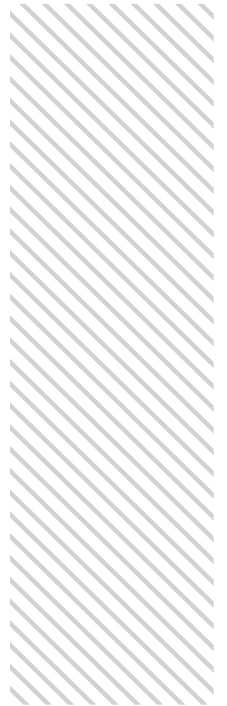
Employees of MIA service centers have **initiated** corruption situations less often than last year. In 2021, employees have initiated corruption situations more than twice as often with a share of 25,1%, while this year the share of employees-initiators was **20,5%**, which is only slightly more than the share of citizens-initiators. Out of those who have experienced *contact corruption situations*, **51,3%** have reported that they have been initiated by the employees (**63,4%** in 2021).

¹ Question: “Have you or your family members experienced the following situations while dealing with MIA service centers?”

Fig. 2.2.11. **Initiators of corruption situations**



Services of higher education institutions



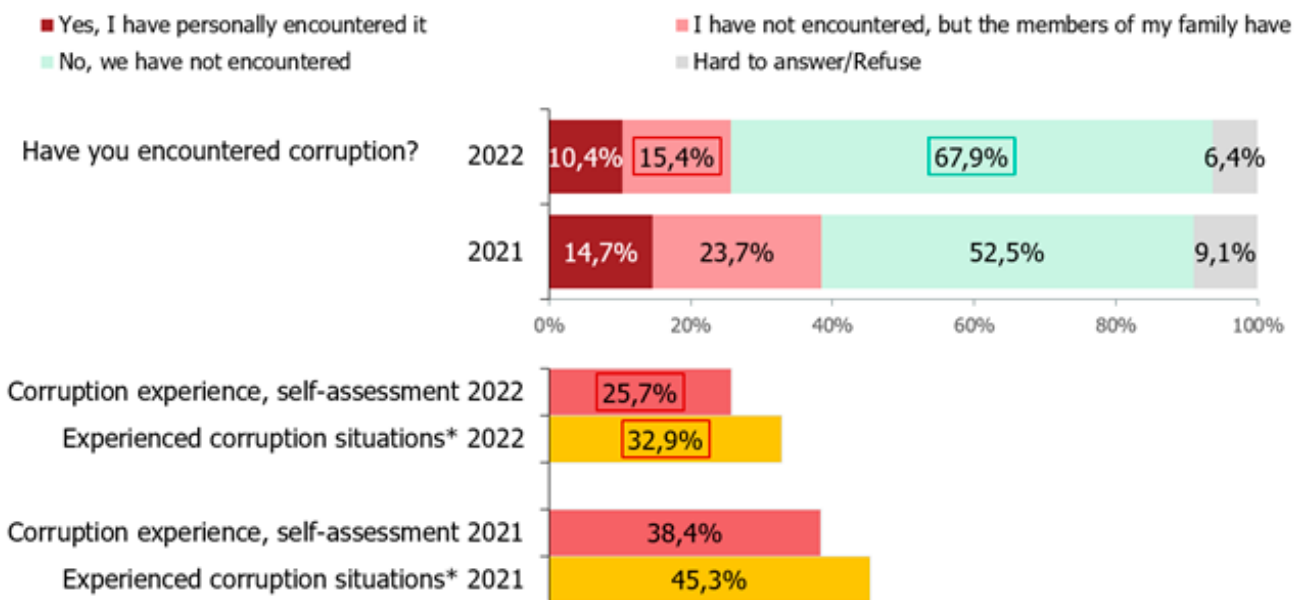
11,9% of Ukrainians either study in state or municipal higher education institutions or have a student in their family. Two thirds of them (67,9%) have not experienced corruption over the last 12 months, which is by 15,4 p.p. higher than in 2021 (52,5%).

The level of corruption in the sector of higher education is statistically significantly **lower** than last year. 25,7% (in 2021 – 38,4%). of the respondents have replied affirmatively to a direct question about their experiencing corruption (or their family members).

Experience of specific contact situations with the signs of corruption was reported by 32,9% of the respondents (by 12,4 p.p. less than in 2021).

As in 2021, part of the students (around 7%) or their family members do not perceive their experience as corruption.

Fig. 2.2.12. **Corruption experience in the sector in general**
(% of those who have dealt with the sector)¹



* calculated indicator

There is a trend towards a decrease in the frequency of most *typical corruption situations*, and a statistically significant decrease in the frequency of two situations (**grades improvement attempt** and **getting a diploma without actual training**) was reported.

As for corruption situations, prevalence “leadership” remains with unofficial payments for **preparation and defense of written papers** (term papers, reports, practical and laboratory work papers etc.) (27,9%), as well as for getting **credits and improving grades during sessions** (27,3%). However, prevalence indicator for these situations is *lower*

1 Question: “Have you experienced corruption in higher education institutions over the last 12 months – i.e., did you give or were requested to give a bribe, use connections, etc.?”

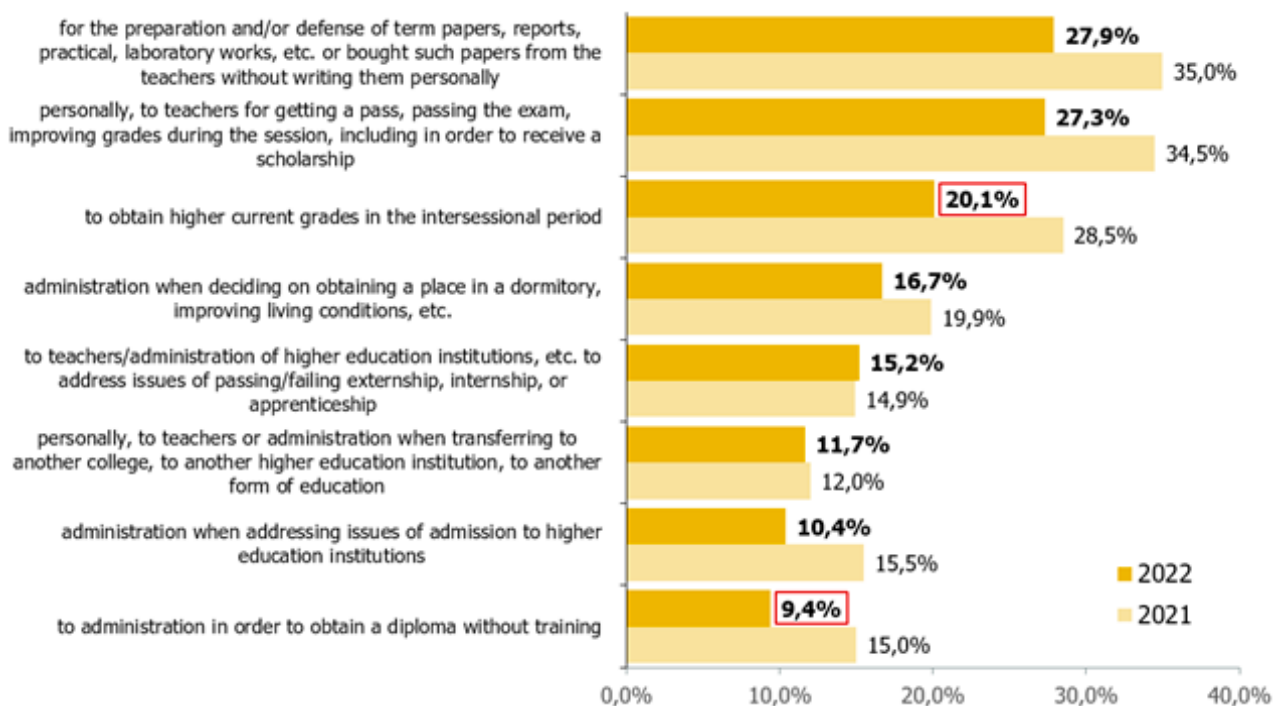
The statistical error for self-reported corruption experience indicator and estimated indicator of experiencing corruption situations in this sector does not exceed ±5,2 p.p.

than in 2021 by 7,1 and 7,2 p.p. respectively. The third place belongs to unofficial payments for **higher current grades during the semester 20,1%**, which is by 8,4 p.p. lower than last year (28,5%). Less frequent are also bribes for getting a diploma without actual training – 9,4% compared to 15,0% in 2021. Other situations are relatively common, with indicators from 10,4% to 16,7%.

Fig. 2.2.13. Corruption experience in situations that could have occurred at the time of application

(% of those who have dealt with this sector)¹

Made unofficial payments (cash or gifts) or rendered services for ...



Due to a small number of respondents with experience of studying in higher education institutions, a number of responses for less common situations is not sufficient for the analysis. Therefore, identification of the *initiator* is only possible for the most common situations.

As we can see, this sector is characterized by a *high proportion of “hard to say” answers*, which is obviously explained by a significant share of the respondents who are relatives of students and are not aware of all the circumstances of their studies.

The **administration or teachers** most often **initiate** corruption situations under review (39,6-47,5%), though these indicators are lower than in 2021 (44,3 – 60,4%), especially when it comes to bribes given to teachers for giving credits or higher grades during the session (45,6% compared to 60,4% in 2021).

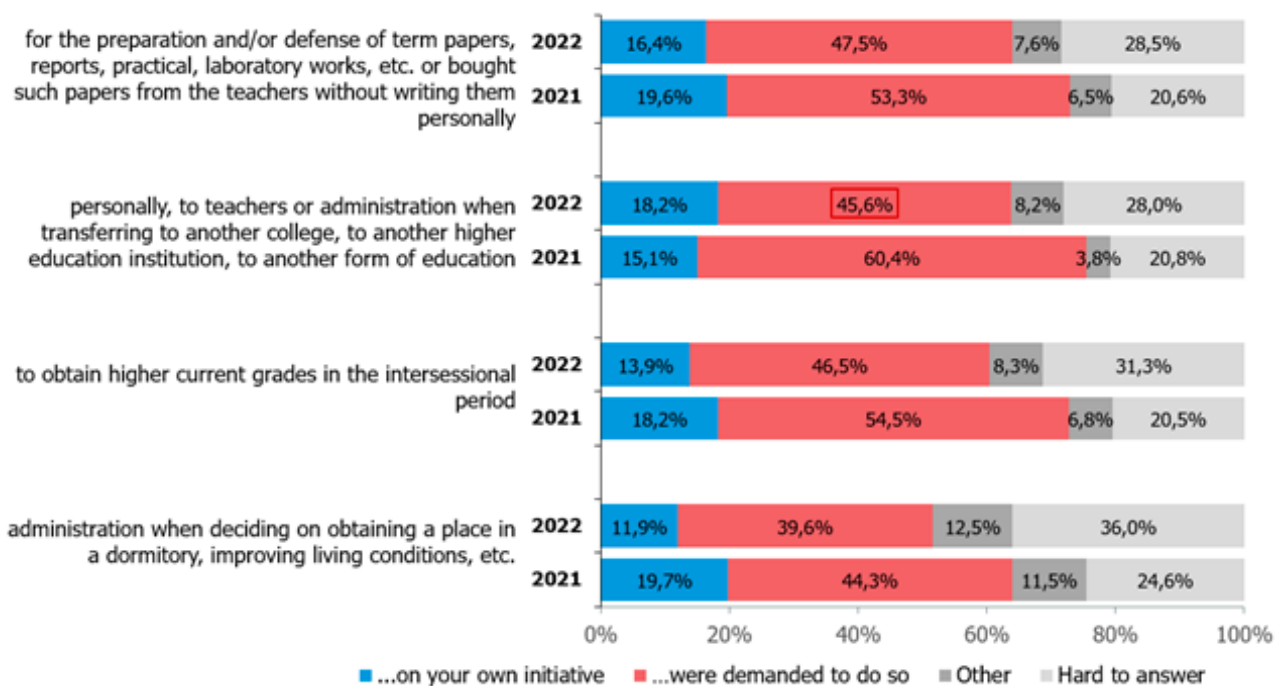
¹ Question: “Have you or your family members experienced such situations when studying in these institutions?”

The students **initiate** 11,9% – 18,2% of cases: most seldom – in situations with solving problems related to getting a place in the dormitory (11,9% compared to 19,7% in 2021) and most often – with payments for credits and grades during sessions – 18,2% (2021 – 15,1%).

Fig. 2.2.14. **Initiators of corruption situations**

(% of those with relevant experience)

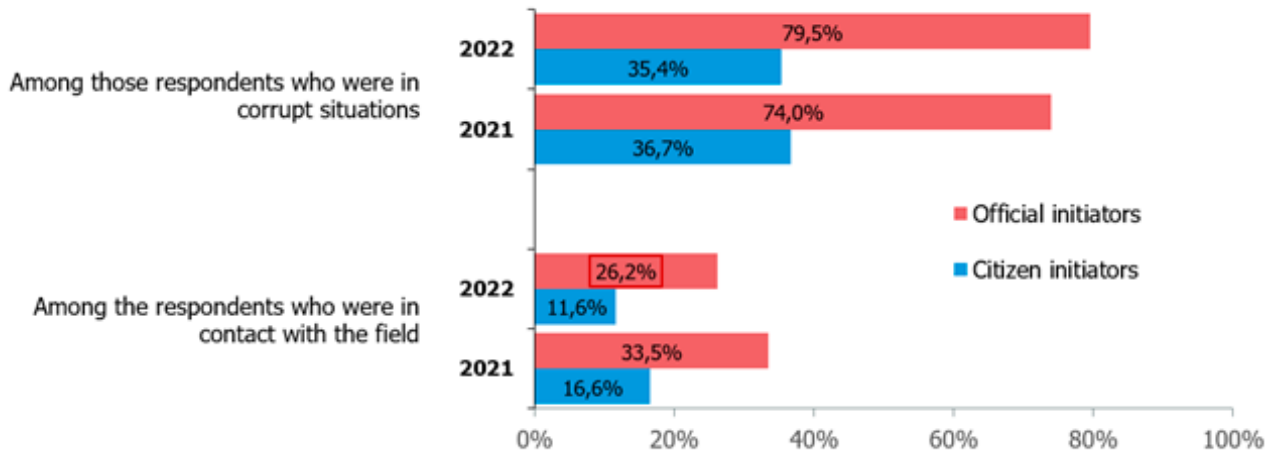
Made unofficial payments to a law enforcement officer (cash or gifts) or rendered services ...



In total, **11.6%** of Ukrainians who are studying in public higher education institutions or have students in their families, have acted as **initiators** of corruption situations, which is 5 p.p. lower than last year (16,6%). As specified above, this is, first of all, due to the decrease of the total number of people who have experienced corruption situations. If indicator of initiators out of those who have experienced *contact corruption situations* is calculated, it will remain the same as in the previous study – **35,4%** (in 2021 – 36,7%).

Teachers or administration of educational institutions act as **initiators** of corruption situations more than twice as often – **26,2%**. However, this indicator is lower than that of 2021 by 7,3 p.p. (this difference is statistically significant). Out of those who *have experienced contact corruption situations*, this indicator is **79,5%** (in 2021 – 74%).

Fig. 2.2.15. **Initiators of corruption situations**





State and municipal medicine

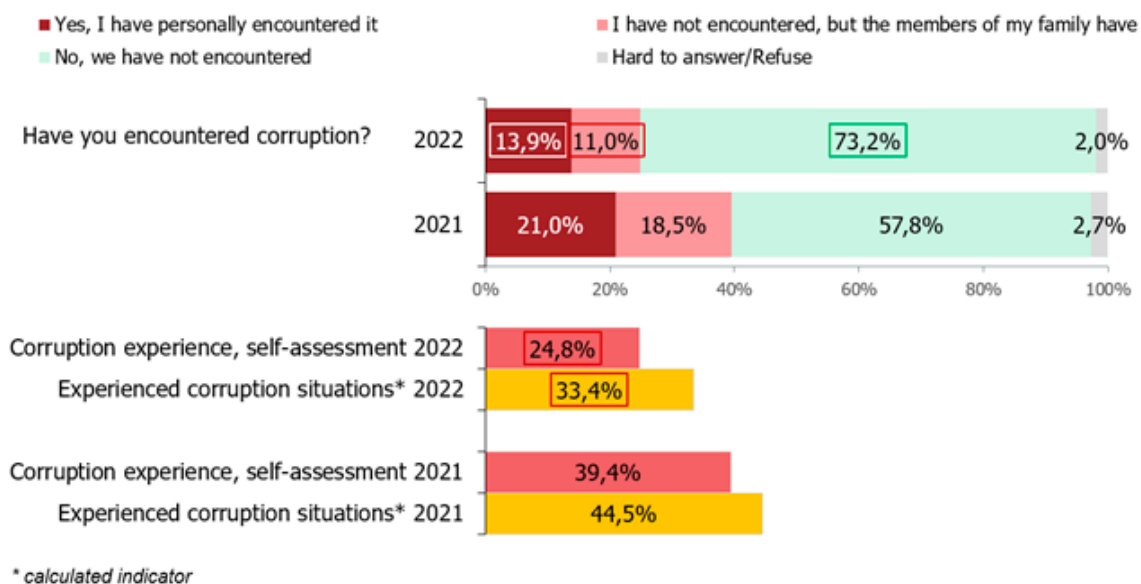


In 2022, the majority of Ukrainian families have had experience of using services of state or municipal medical institutions, – **55.1%** of the respondents or their family members have reported this. However, frequency of applications has decreased by 4,7 p.p. compared to 2021, and this is statistically significant. Reasons of this decrease have not been studied, but we can assume that this is most likely due to lesser accessibility of medical services rather than improved health of the Ukrainians.

At the same time, municipal medical institutions remain the sector most often dealt with.

When answering a *direct question*, **24,9%** of the respondents who have dealt with the sector have reported that either they or their family members have experienced corruption when dealing with healthcare institutions. In other words, they gave or were requested to give a bribe, used connections etc. **73,2%** of those who have dealt with the sector report absence of corruption experience in this sector. The above indicators are *very significantly statistically different from those of 2021*: a share of those who **have experienced corruption has decreased by 14,5 p.p.**, while the share of those declaring absence of corruption experience has increased by 15,4 p.p.

Fig. 2.2.16. **Corruption experience in the sector in general**
(% of those who have dealt with the sector)¹



The share of the respondents who *have experienced contact situations* with signs of corruption has **decreased** – it was reported by **33,4%** of the respondents, which can be regarded as statistically significant decrease compared to 2021, when this indicator was 44,5%. Thus, around 9% of the respondents didn't perceive their involvement into corruption practices

¹ Question: "Have you experienced corruption in dealing with the state/municipal healthcare institutions (when receiving medical services) over the last 12 months – i.e., did you give or were requested to give a bribe, use connections, etc.?"
The statistical error for self-reported corruption experience indicator and estimated indicator of experiencing corruption situations in this sector does not exceed $\pm 2,5$ p.p.

as such. The share of such “unaware” participants of corruption situations has increased almost two-fold compared to 2021 (5,1%).

Frequency of *experiencing corruption situations* (for those who have dealt with the sector) has also **decreased** for all the situations under review, and, besides, and for most of the situations this decrease is statistically significant.

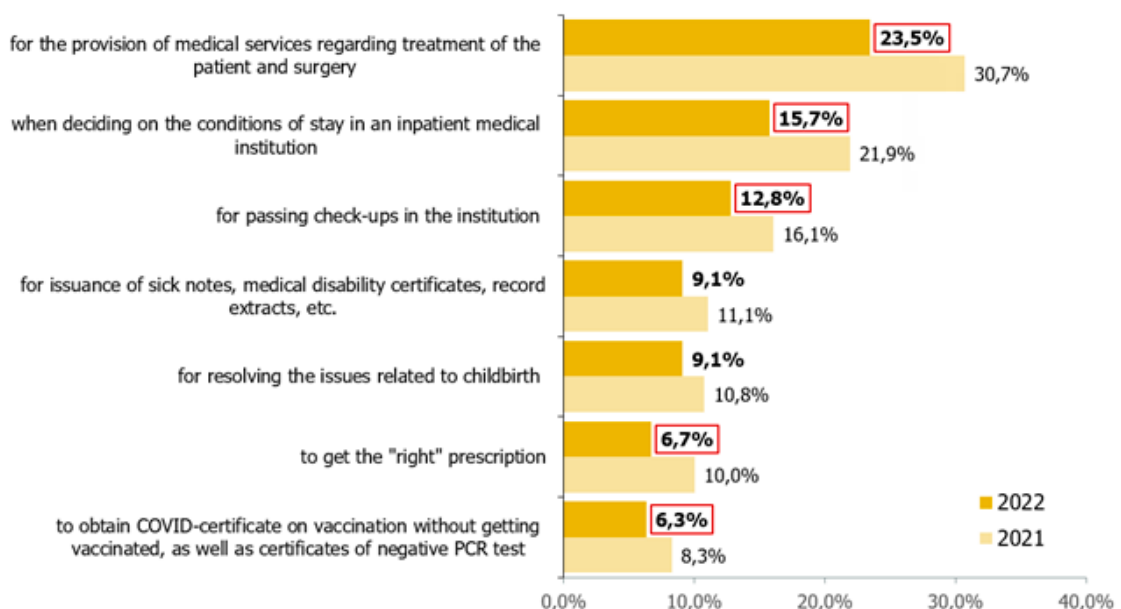
The most common remains the situation when it was necessary to “thank” for the **treatment or surgery** – it was experienced by **23,5%** of the respondents (which is by 7,2 p.p. less than in 2021, and this decrease is statistically significant). Situations of decision-making on the conditions of **staying in an inpatient medical institution** are once again in a second place – they have been experienced by every sixth person (**15,7%** – statistically significant *decrease* compared to 2021 by 6,2 p.p.). Ranking third is once again a situation when it was necessary to undergo a **medical check-up**, and here corruption experience is reported by **12,8%** of those who have dealt with medical institutions (this indicator has statistically significantly *decreased* compared to 2021 – by 3,3 p.p.)

The rest of the situations have been experienced by a lesser part of the respondents – their frequency varies from 6,3% to 9,1%, and there is *a general tendency towards corruption situations frequency reduction*.

Fig. 2.2.17. Corruption experience in situations that could have occurred at the time of application

(% of those who have dealt with this sector)¹

Made unofficial payments to an employee of a medical institution (cash or gifts) or rendered services for ...



In 2022, the trend persists and, according to the respondents, the **employees** of medical institutions are the ones who **initiate** these corruption situations, and their share

¹ Question: “Have you or your family members experienced such situations while receiving medical services?”

ranges from 48,8% to 59,7% depending on the situation (except for obtaining COVID-19 vaccinations certificates or a negative PRL test result, where the number of patients-initiators is almost equal to the number of medical workers-initiators).

In particular, the issue of receiving cash payments, gifts or services for **treatment** (including surgical intervention) and when deciding on the conditions of a **hospital stay** was most often raised by the employees of the institution – **59,7%** and **53,3%** respectively. These two situations remain such in which medical workers most often act as corruption initiators.

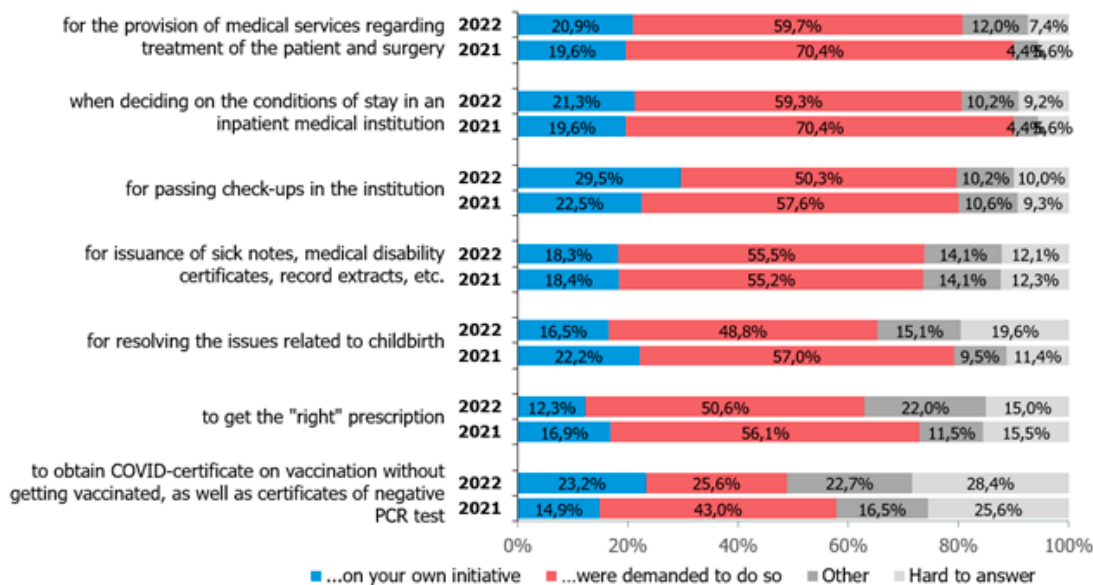
However, it is noteworthy that this year the respondents are less inclined to attribute the initiative in these corruption situations to medical workers (the share of those who have pointed out to medical institution workers as initiators of corruption situations has *decreased* in 2022 by 9,3 p.p. and 11,1 p.p. respectively, and this decrease is statistically significant). At the same time, statistically significant increase of the “Other” indicator has been observed, which may indicate that the respondents either cannot clearly identify the initiator of corruption situations, or it is due to certain established “corrupt” order of providing medical services in the institution.

However, **patients** themselves quite often act as **initiators** of corruption situations – on an average, in every fifth case, while in the situations of **undergoing medical checkup** and **COVID-certificates receipt** the activity of the patients as initiators of corruption *shows tendency towards increasing* (increase by 7,0 and 8,3 p.p. respectively is not statistically significant).

Fig. 2.2.18. Initiators of corruption situations

(% of those with relevant experience)¹

Made unofficial payments to an employee of a medical institution (cash or gifts) or rendered services ...



¹ Question: “Have you or your family members experienced such situations while receiving medical services?”

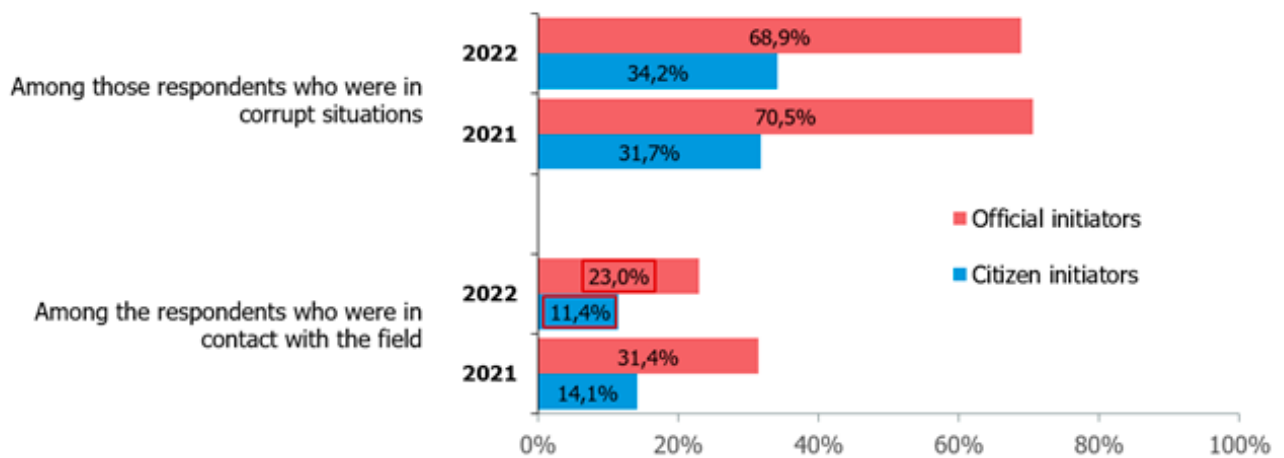
The total of 34,2% of the respondents who have found themselves in corruption situations in 2022, have acted as their initiators, which makes 11,4% of the Ukrainians dealing with medical sector. It is noteworthy that even though the indicator of the citizens' experience of experiencing contact situations has, in general, decreased by 11 p.p. as compared to 2021, the share of the citizens-initiators – only by 2,7 p.p. In other words, there still exists a rather stable group of Ukrainians initiating or supporting traditional corruption practices in the medical sector.

68,9% of the respondents who have indicated the existence of at least one contact situation have been involved in corruption practices due to the **request** to make unofficial payments to an **employee** of a medical institution (cash or gifts) or to render him/her services (in other words, 23,0% of the respondents who have dealt with medical services sector).

Among those who have experienced corruption situations, the *initiative distribution* **has not changed** significantly as compared to 2021.

Fig. 2.2.19. Initiators of corruption situations, summarized for all the situations

Made unofficial payments to an employee of a medical institution (cash or gifts) or rendered services ...



At the same time, it is necessary to note the *tendency towards an increase* in the indicator of corruption initiative *on the part of the respondents* who have experienced these situations (+2,5 p.p. to 31,7% in 2021).

But due to the reduced participation in corruption situations in general, the share of the patients who have initiated at least one corruption situation has *decreased* from 14,1% to 11,4% (statistically significant). The share of the patients who have been forced into a corruption situation (payments or services were requested from them) has also statistically significantly *decreased* from 31,4% to 23,0%.



Construction and land relations

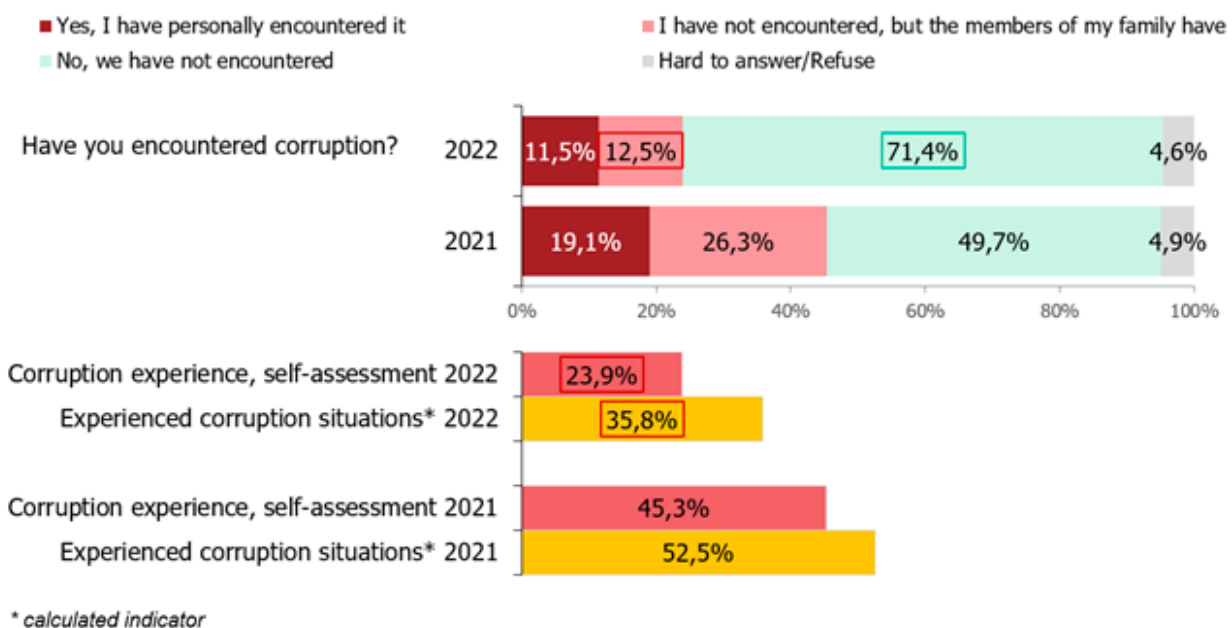
Construction and land relations sector is also one of those citizens quite rarely deal with. Only **3,5%** of the respondents reported the experience of dealing with this sector, which is the lowest rate.

In this area, a significant (and statistically significant) **decrease** in the self-reported **corruption experience indicator** has been reported – if in 2021, 45,3% of the respondents affirmatively answered a direct question about the presence of corruption experience, then in 2022 this indicator was **23,9%**, which is almost twice as lower. The main factor affecting the indicator's decrease is self-assessment of corruption experience of the respondent's family members, which has decreased by 13,8 p.p. – from 26,3% in 2021 to 12,5% in 2022.

35,8% of the respondents have found themselves in specific contact situations with signs of corruption, which is significantly lower than 2021 indicator (decrease by 16,7 p.p.).

Thus, in 2022, the gap between the self-reported corruption experience indicator and the estimated indicator of experiencing corruption situations has increased. About 12% of the respondents are unaware of their own corruption experience in the sector of construction and land relations, so they do not recall it when asked directly about self-assessment.

Fig. 2.2.20. **Corruption experience in the sector in general**
(% of those who have dealt with the sector)¹



Regarding the majority of corruption situations (6 out of 10) in the sector of construction and land relations, a statistically significant decrease in their prevalence has been observed.

¹ Question: "Have you encountered corruption when applying for services in construction and land relations over the last 12 months - i.e., did you give or were requested to give a bribe, use connections, etc.?"
The statistical error for self-reported corruption experience indicator and estimated indicator of experiencing corruption situations in this sector does not exceed $\pm 9,8$ p.p.

SECTION 2. Sector-specific corruption experience indicators

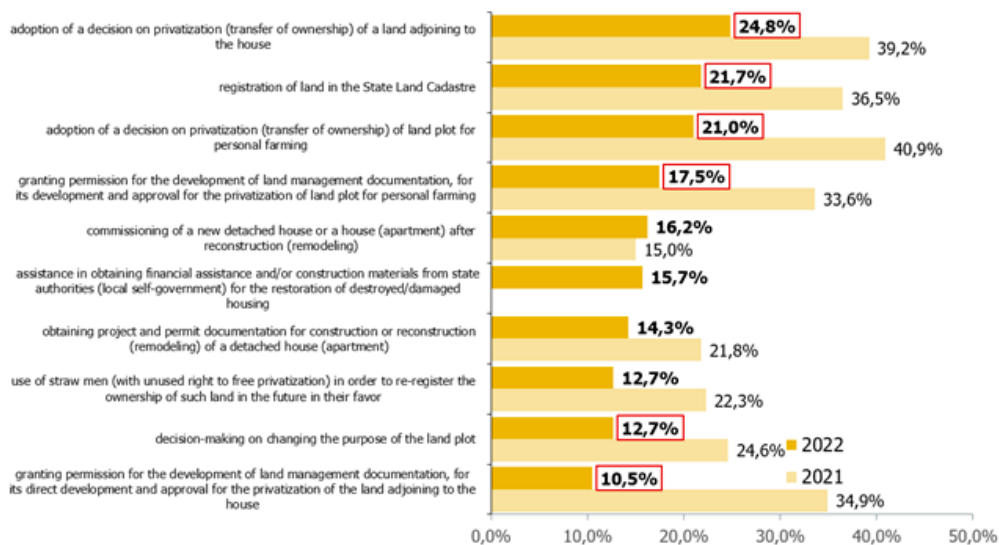
The greatest **decrease** in the indicator was reported in relation to the situation when it is **necessary to obtain permission for land management documentation development or have it developed and approved**: the frequency of corruption episodes in such situations decreased three-fold – from 34,9% in 2021 to **10,5%** in 2022. However, the reduction of the corruption load in these situations may be due to the reduced demand for such service in general (for example, in connection with the military aggression of the Russian Federation in Ukraine).

As for the rest of the most common corruption situations, a significant *decrease* in their frequency was also reported: from 33,6%-40,9% to 17,5-24,8% (by 14-20 p.p.). It is possible to single out the 3-TOP corruption situations (last year, they were in the TOP-5) – **privatization of household plots** (each fourth (**24,8%**) of those who have dealt with this sector has reported corruption in this situation), as well **land registration in the State Land Cadaster** and **land plot privatization for farming**, which became a source of corruption experience for more than 21% of respondents.

Fig. 2.2.21. Corruption experience in situations that could have occurred at the time of application

(% of those who have dealt with this sector)¹

Made unofficial payments to an official (cash or gifts) or rendered services for ...



Due to the insufficient number of responses on each corruption situation, statistical analysis aimed at identification of the *initiator* (citizens or employees of executive authorities, institutions and organizations rendering relevant services) was impossible.

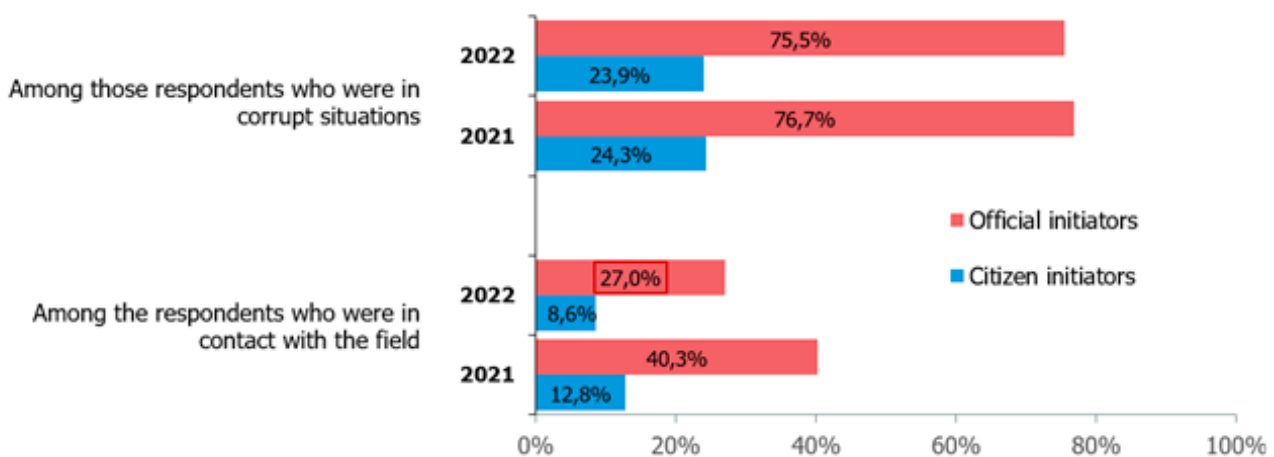
In total, **8,6% of Ukrainians** who *have dealt* with the authorities, institutions and organizations for services in construction and land relations sectors (on issues of privatization, ownership of premises or land plots) have acted as **initiators** of corruption

¹ Question: "Have you or your family members experienced the following situations when applying for services in construction and land relations sector?"

(or **23,9%** of those who *have experienced contact corruption situations*). Compared to 2021 (-4,2 p.p.), no statistically significant dynamics was recorded. Taking into the account a rather statistically significant decrease in the share of the respondents who have experienced corruption situations (-16,7 p.p. from 2021 indicator), it is possible to confirm the existence of a stable group of citizens used to receiving services in this sector in a corrupt way.

But the share of the respondents pointing out to the **initiative of the officials** of construction and land relations sector (the officials requested money, gifts or services from visitors) has statistically significantly *decreased*: if last year more than 40% of those who have dealt with the sector reported that officials had acted as initiators of corruption, then in 2022 this indicator was only **27,0%** (a decrease by 13,3 p.p). However, the share of those reporting that officials have acted as corruption situation initiators among the respondents who *have experienced contact corruption situations* remains stable at the level of **75-76%**.

Fig. 2.2.22. **Initiators of corruption situations**





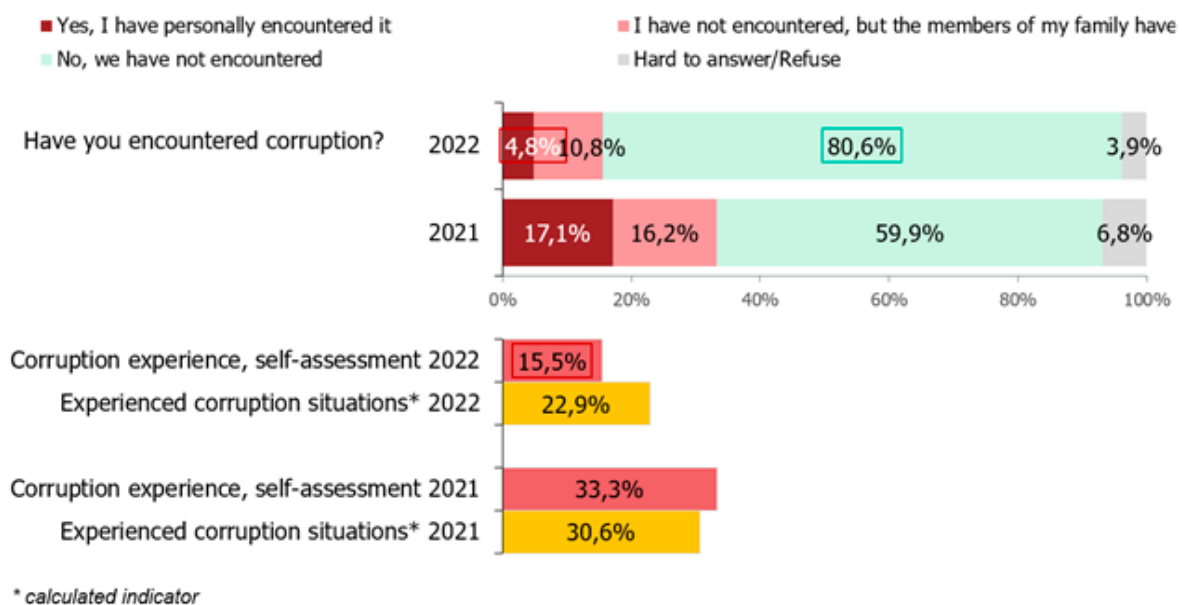
Services of educational institutions (kindergartens)

Interaction with municipal kindergartens has decreased compared to the last year, and their services are used by the families of **8,3%** of surveyed Ukrainians (11,3% in 2021).

Self-reported **corruption level** in kindergartens has **decreased** significantly. When answering a direct question, only **15,5%** of the respondents reported that they *had experienced corruption* (in 2021 – twice as many – 33,3%).

Experiencing specific contact situations with signs of corruption was reported by a slightly larger share of the respondents – **22,9%**, though this indicator is also lower than last year (30,6%). The difference between self-assessment and experiencing specific situations is indicative of the fact that respondents may not regard some of the situations as corruption.

Fig. 2.2.23. **Corruption experience in the sector in general**
(% of those who have dealt with the sector)¹



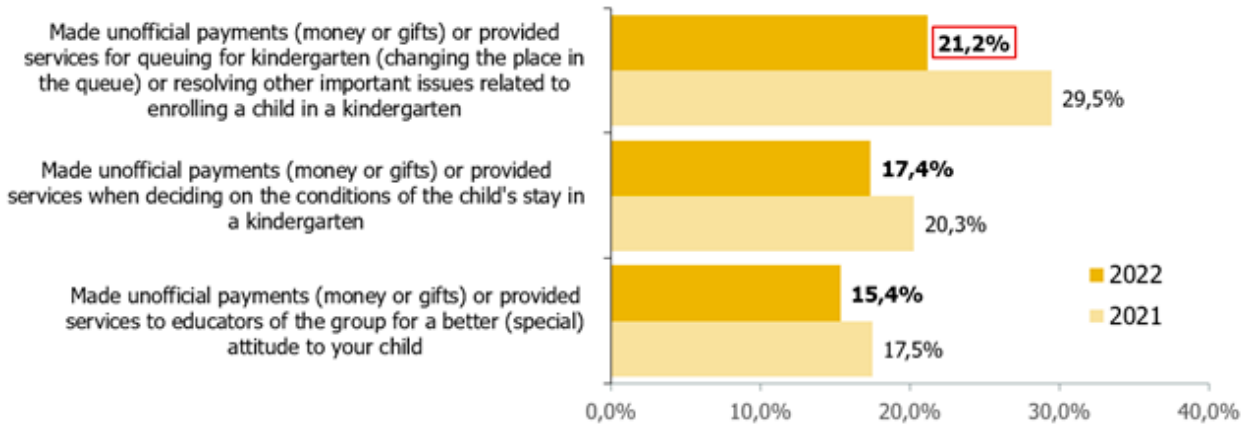
As in 2021, the first place among corruption situations belongs to **unofficial payments for enrolling a child into kindergarten** – 21,2% of the respondents have reported such experience, but this share has *decreased* by 8,3 p.p. compared to last year (the dynamics is statistically significant). 17,4% and 15,4% respectively made payments for **conditions improvement** or **treatment of a child by educators** (20,3% and 17,5% respectively in 2021).

¹ Question: “Have you experienced corruption in kindergartens over the last 12 months – i.e., did you give or were requested to give a bribe, use connections, etc.?”

The statistical error for self-reported corruption experience indicator and estimated indicator of experiencing corruption situations in this sector does not exceed ±5,6 p.p.

Fig. 2.2.24. **Corruption experience in situations that could have occurred while attending kindergarten**
(% of those using kindergarten services)¹

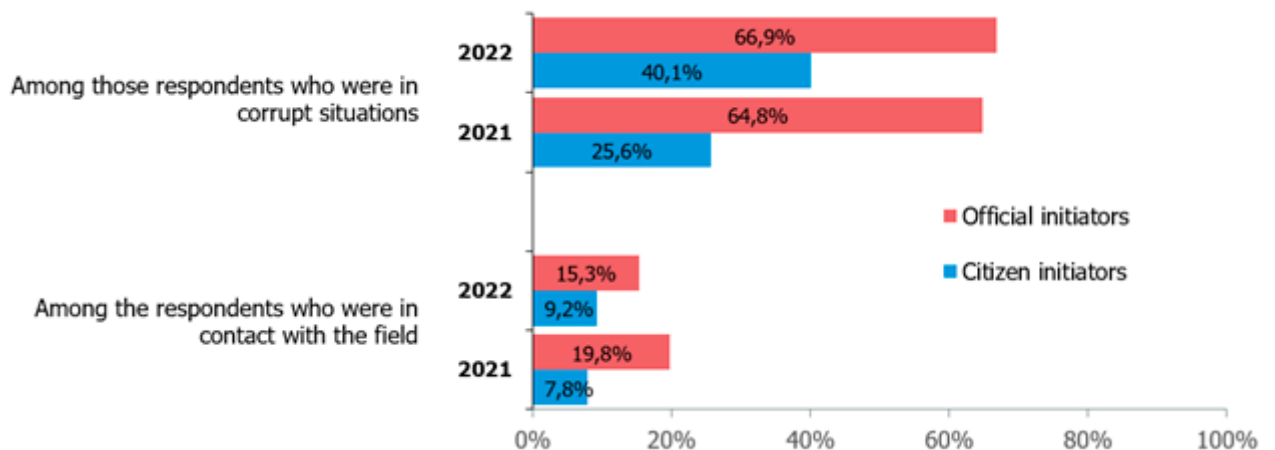
Situations



9,2% of the parents have acted as **initiators** of corruption situations in interaction with municipal kindergartens (this indicator remained at the level of 2021 with an accuracy of statistical error). Therefore, it can be stated that despite the general decrease in the involvement of citizens in corruption in this sector in 2022, there remains a stable “core” of citizen-initiators.

Among those who have experienced specific *contact situations*, **40,1%** of the parents have acted as initiators (in 2021 – 25,6%, but the difference is not statistically significant).

According to the respondents, kindergarten **employees or administration** have initiated corruption situations more often – **15,3%** (in 2021 – 19,8%). Among those who have experienced situations that had signs of corruption, this indicator was **66,9%** (in 2021 – 64,8%).



¹ Question: “Have you or your family members experienced the following situations while attending these institutions?”



Services of educational institutions

(primary and secondary education)



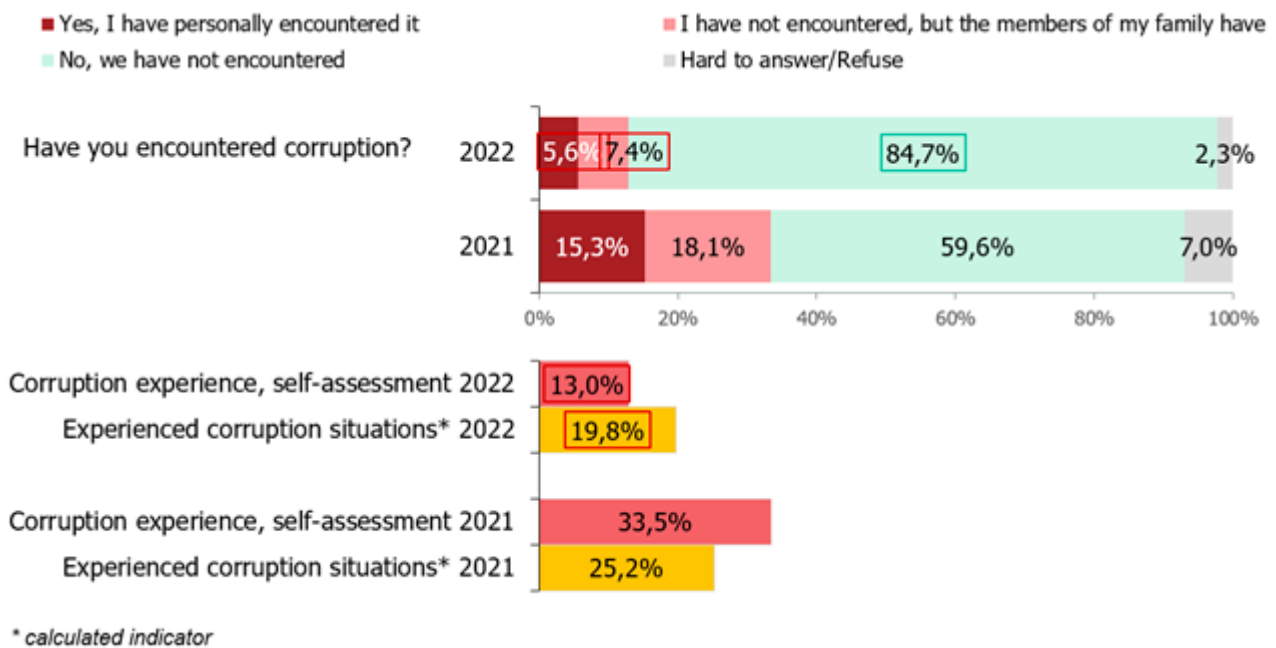
Services of primary and secondary educational institutions is one of the most common sectors (21,4% of Ukrainians dealt with it), second only to medical sector and CPAS services.

According to the respondents' self-assessment, **corruption prevalence has decreased more than twice**. When answering a *direct question*, only 13,0% of the respondents reported that they (or their family members) had *experienced* corruption, while in 2021 this indicator was 33,5% (the decrease is statistically significant).

19,8% of the respondents reported *experiencing specific contact situations* with signs of corruption. Compared to 2021, this indicator has shown a statistically significant decrease by 5,4 p.p.

Considering the difference between self-reported corruption experience and the reports of experiencing specific situations with signs of corruption, it is likely that the respondents do not regard certain situations as corruption.

Fig. 2.2.26. **Corruption experience in the sector in general**
(% of those who have dealt with the sector)¹



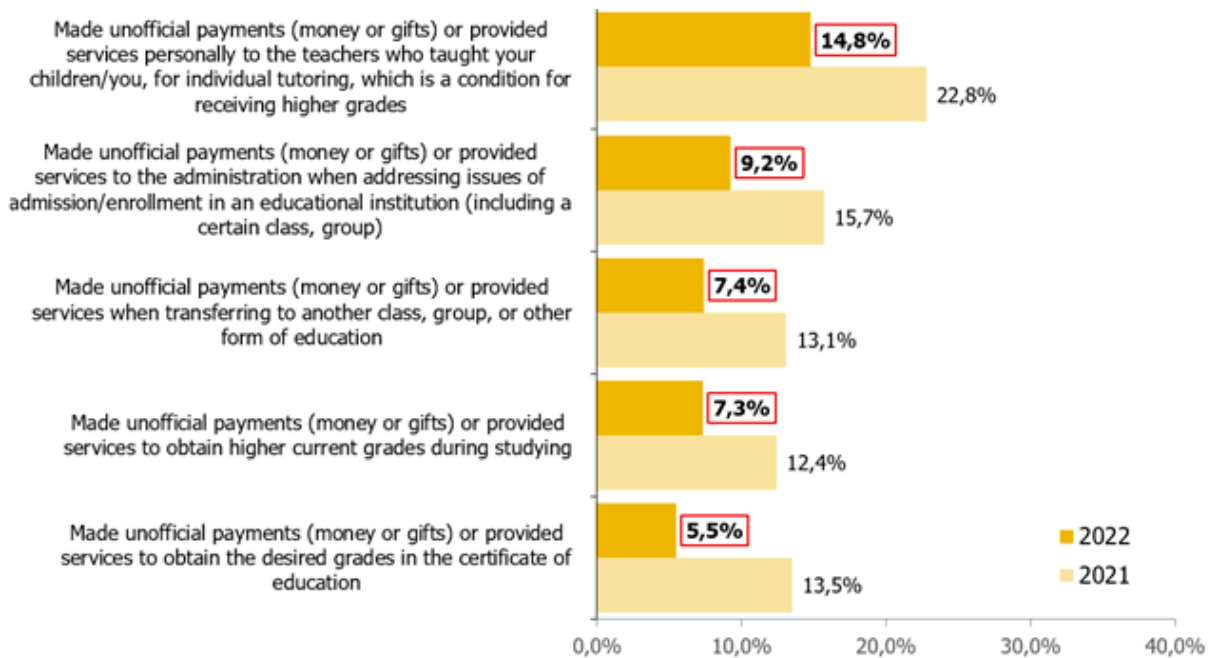
Prevalence indicators for all the proposed *corruption situations* demonstrate a statistically significant *decrease*. **Unofficial payments to teachers for “tutoring”** remain the “leader” in terms of prevalence with an indicator of **14,8%** (in 2021 – 22,8%). In second place, as last year, are corruption situations related to **admission or enrollment in educational institutions**. This experience was reported by **9,2%**, which is 6,5 p.p. *less* than last year.

¹ Question: “Have you encountered corruption in primary and secondary educational institutions over the last 12 months – i.e., did you give or were requested to give a bribe, use connections, etc.?”

The statistical error for self-reported corruption experience indicator and estimated indicator of experiencing corruption situations in this sector does not exceed ±3,3 p.p.

The rest of the situations (payments for higher grades, transfer to another class) have been experienced by 5,5%-7,4% of the respondents dealing with school education (in 2021 – from 12,4% to 13,5%).

Fig. 2.2.27. **Corruption experience in situations that could have occurred during study time**
(% of those who have schoolchildren in the family)¹



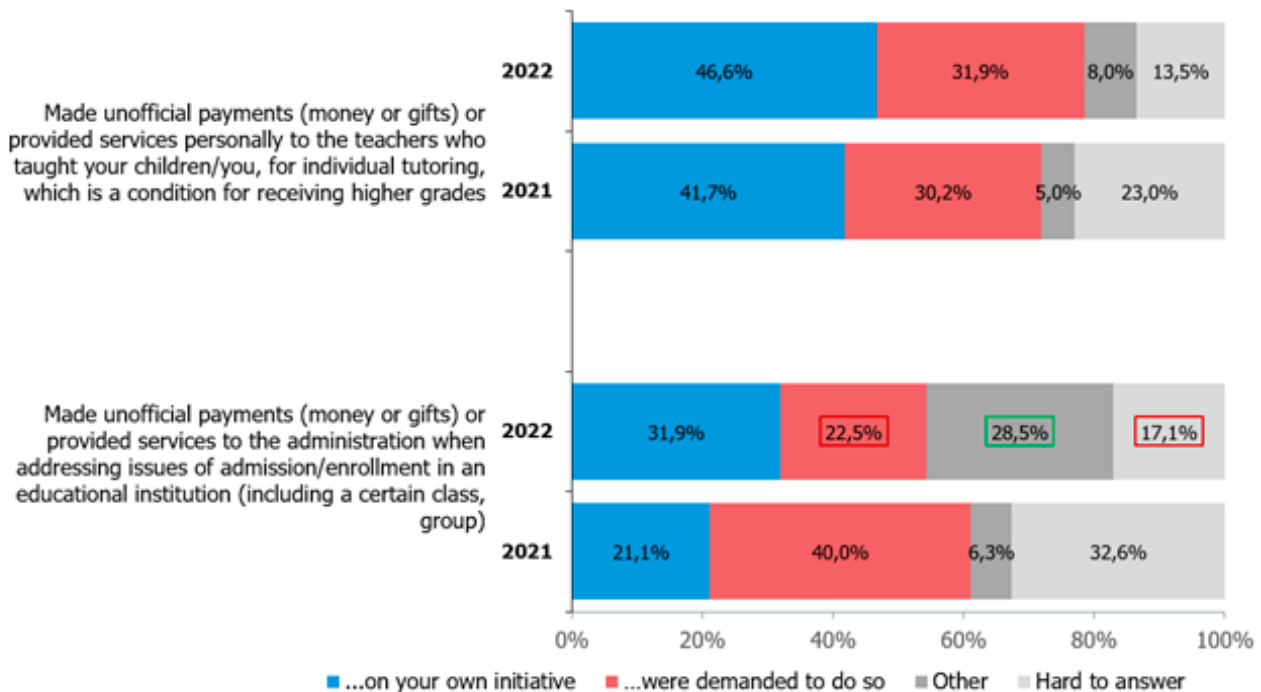
Due to a small number of the respondents with experience of interaction with the sector of primary and secondary education, the number of responses for less common situations is not sufficient for the analysis. Therefore, statistical analysis aimed at identification of the corruption situation *initiator* is only possible for the most common situations.

In both situations under review (**payments for “tutoring”** and **payments for admission or enrollment**), **parents of the students** act as **initiators** *more often* – this is one of a few cases where citizens’ corruption initiative is higher than that of the officials.

The level of the initiative on the part of **administration** of educational institutions in connection with **admission or enrollment** *has decreased almost two-fold* compared to last year – from 40,0% to **22,5%**. At the same time, the share of the parents-initiators has increased by 10,8 p.p.- from 21,1% to **31,9%**.

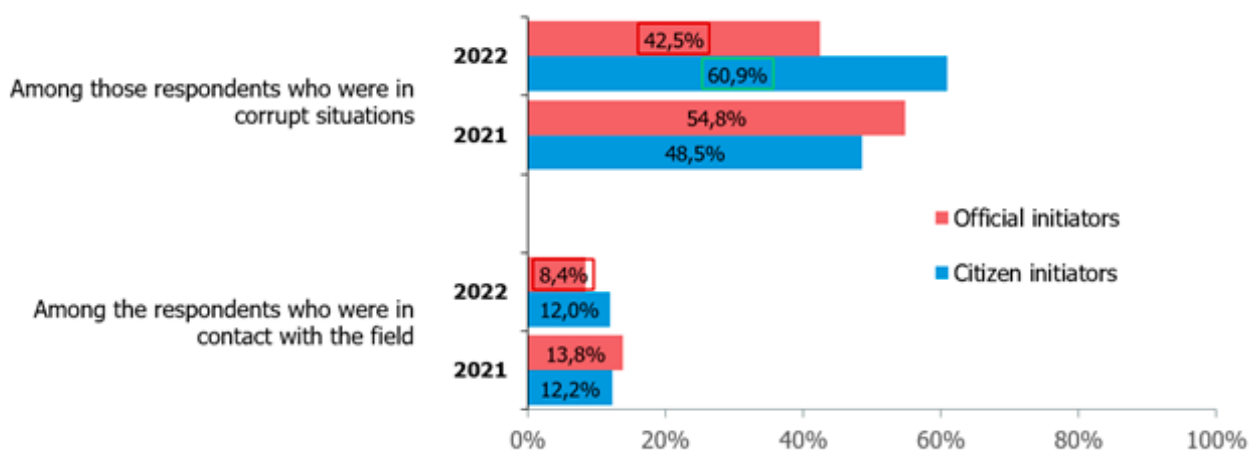
¹ Question: “Have you or your family members experienced the following situations in connection with studying in these institutions?”

Fig. 2.2.28. **Initiators of corruption situations**
(% of those who have experienced the situation¹
Situations.



In total, **12,0%** of those with public school students in a family have acted as **initiators** of corruption situations. The fact that this indicator has remained at the level as in the previous study allows to state that despite the general decrease in the involvement of the population into corruption situations, the share of citizens initiating such practices remains stable. Out of those who have experienced corruption situations, such were **60,9%** (and this indicator is significantly *higher than that of 2021* – 48,5%).

Fig. 2.2.29. **Initiators of corruption situations**



¹ Question: “Have you or your family members experienced the following situations in connection with studying in these institutions?”

The teachers have acted as **initiators** of corruption less often than the parents, and also less often than last year – **8,4%** compared to 13,8% in 2021. Among the respondents who have *experienced contact corruption situations*, **42,5%** (which is significantly *less* than in 2021, when this indicator was 54,8%) reported an initiative on the part of teachers or the administration. Thus, in 2022, it is possible to confirm a certain tendency in **corruption initiative distribution change** in school education – “leadership” passes to parents.





Humanitarian aid

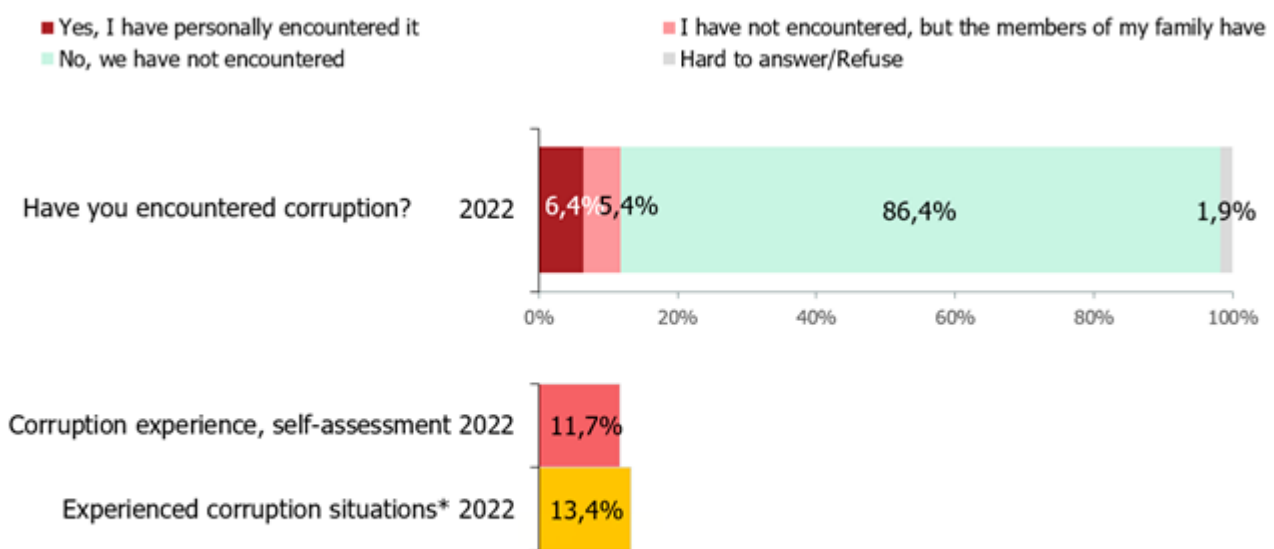


In 2022, humanitarian aid sector was under review for the first time. The study of corruption in this sector was extremely relevant due to a widespread involvement of citizens in the processes related to humanitarian aid receipt or provision in connection with military aggression of Russian Federation against Ukraine.

In total, **16,7%** of the population have dealt with humanitarian assistance sector.

Humanitarian aid sector is among the TOP-3 with the *lowest corruption level*: affirmative answer to a direct question about *corruption experience* was given **11,7%** of the respondents and **13,4%** have experienced certain corruption situations.

Fig. 2.2.30. **Corruption experience in the sector in general**
(% of those who have dealt with the sector)¹



* calculated indicator

In total, from **5,6%** to **10,2%** of the respondents who have dealt with the humanitarian aid sector have experienced *certain corruption situations*. The most frequent was the situation when, as the result of providing an illegal benefit to an employee (unofficial payments or services), it was possible to gain **humanitarian aid distribution advantages** – the was reported by **10,2%** of the respondents.

Quite common are corruption practices related to **accelerated clearance of customs formalities** in case of humanitarian aid transportation and **customs inspection** of undeclared goods (**8,5%**), as well as the **preparation of various documents for volunteer or other organization** in order to confirm the receipt of humanitarian aid by a public authority (local self-government) (**8,1%**). Corruption practices in **issues related to assigning humanitarian aid for restoration of residential buildings, private houses and other**

¹ Question: "Have you or your family members had experience of interaction (contact) with representatives of public authorities or local self-government specializing in humanitarian aid collection or solving issues related to its arrangement and provision (in case they are involved in volunteer movement) to the population, military units and organizations after 24.02.2022?"

The statistical error for self-reported corruption experience indicator and estimated indicator of experiencing corruption situations in this sector does not exceed $\pm 3, w$ p.p.

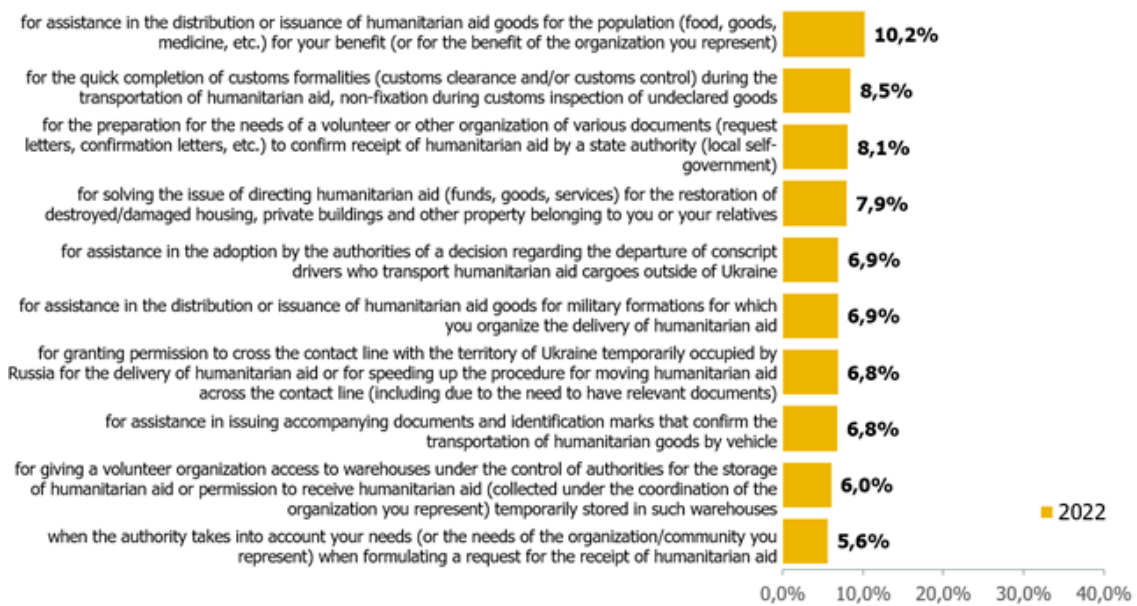
property (7,9%) is also potentially dangerous (with the view of large-scale financing for restoration of Ukrainian infrastructure after the war with Russian Federation).

The least frequent situations are granting to a volunteer organization access to warehouses monitored by the authorities for humanitarian aid storage or permission to receive humanitarian aid and consider the respondents' wishes while making a request for humanitarian aid delivery – they were reported by 6,0% and 5,6 % respectively.

Fig. 2.2.31. Corruption experience in situations that could have occurred at the time of application

(% of those who have dealt with this sector)¹

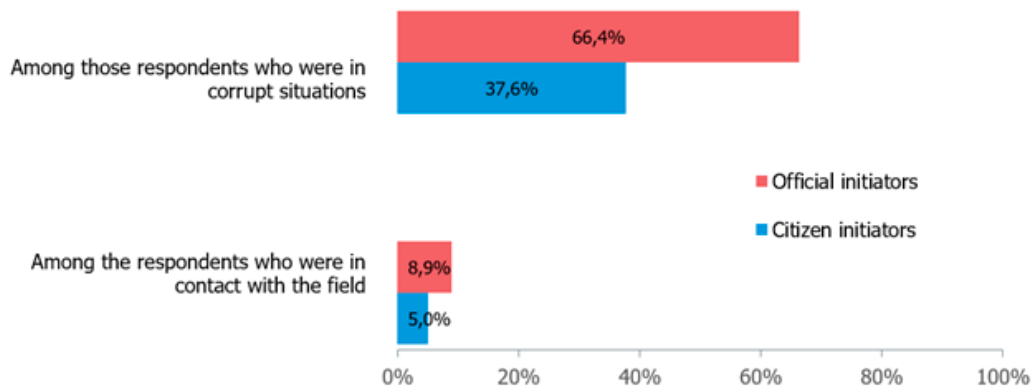
Made unofficial payments to an official (cash or gifts) or rendered services for:



Due to the insufficient number of responses for each corruption situation, statistical analysis aimed at identification of the **initiator** (visitors or employees of public authorities) was impossible. In total, **8,6% of the respondents** have acted as **initiators** of corruption situations. This is the lowest indicator out all sectors under review. Among those who have experienced *contact corruption situations*, **37,6%** of the respondents have acted as initiators.

8,9% of those who *have received* such aid or *were involved* in its receipt and distribution or **66,4%** of those who *have found themselves in contact corruption situations* report that corruption has been **initiated** by the **employees of public authorities** responsible for humanitarian aid distribution.

¹ Question: "Have you or your family members experienced such situations at the time of interaction (contact) with representatives of public authorities or local self-government specializing in humanitarian aid collection or solving issues related to its arrangement and provision to the population, military units and organizations?"

Fig. 2.2.32. **Initiators of corruption situations**

An *additional approach* to corruption research has also been applied for this sector. Apart from corruption practices associated with direct “corruption interaction” with public officials, separate study of cases of **inappropriate use of humanitarian aid** by the representatives of public authorities or local self-government reported by the respondents. After all, the actions of officials regarding the appropriation, embezzlement or seizure of other people’s property are also *corruption offenses* for which criminal liability is provisioned under Article 191 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine.

As already mentioned, **16,7%** of the population have dealt with the humanitarian aid sector. These respondents were asked whether they have encountered *cases of inappropriate use of humanitarian aid* (i.e. not for the intended purpose or for profit) by representatives of public authorities or local self-government¹ ?

In the case of an affirmative answer to this question, the respondents were asked to specify which cases of inappropriate use of humanitarian aid they have encountered.

The majority of the respondents did not witness inappropriate use of humanitarian aid: **88,5%** of the respondents **have not encountered** such cases.

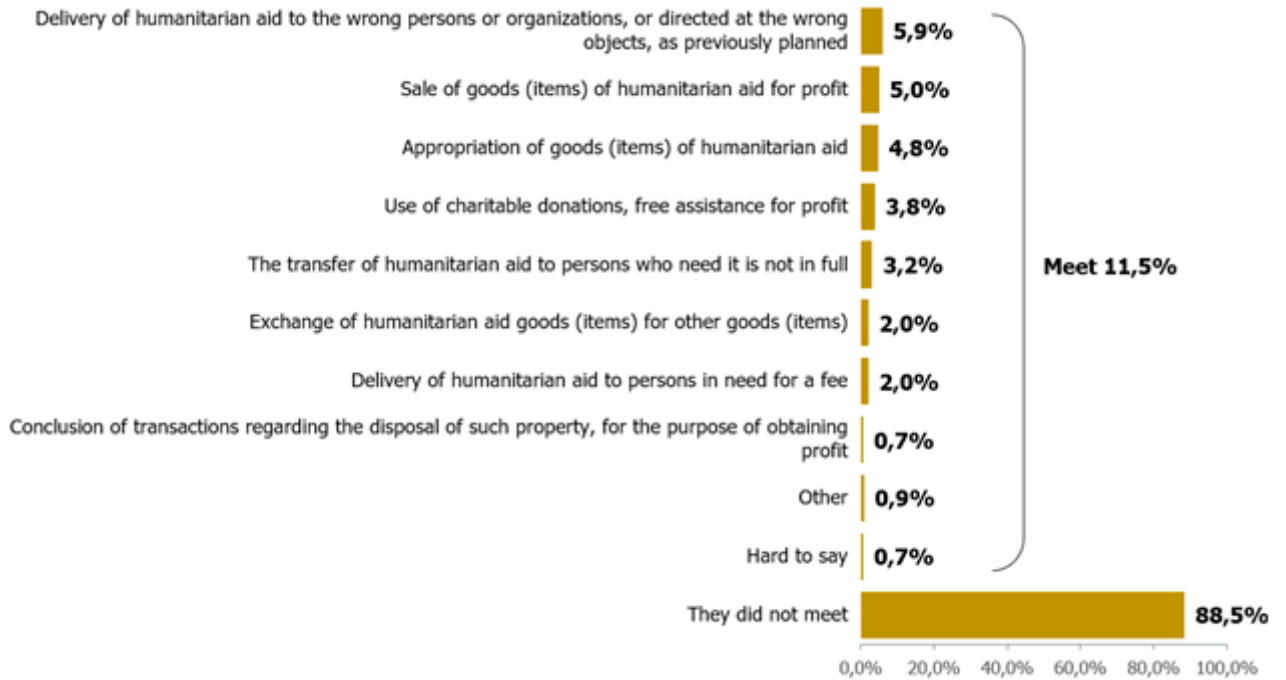
11,5% of the respondents (of those who have dealt with the officials of this sector) **have encountered** cases of *inappropriate use of humanitarian aid* by representatives of public authorities or local self-government. More than half of them state that they have witnessed **transfer of humanitarian aid to wrong persons or organizations**, not in accordance with the approved plan (this was reported by **5,9%** of the respondents).

The second place in violations belongs to cases of **sale and appropriation of humanitarian aid goods** (reported by **5,0%** and **4,8%** of the respondents respectively). In general, these three most common violations are reported by about three out of four of those with relevant experience.

It noteworthy that individual cases of inappropriate use of humanitarian aid recorded by the respondents could also include personal corruption practices as a result of the respondents’ interaction with the officials (for example: aid transfer to the wrong persons, organizations, or not in full, or for a fee).

¹ In addition, the following was explained to the respondents: this study does not consider operations (measures) with humanitarian aid carried out independently by representatives of volunteer and other public organizations

Fig. 2.2.33. **Inappropriate use of humanitarian aid**
(% of those who have dealt with the sector)¹



¹ Question 1: “Have you encountered cases of inappropriate use of humanitarian aid (not for intended purposes, but for profit) by representatives of public authorities or local self-government after 24.02.2022 and until now?”

Question 2: “What kind of cases of inappropriate use of humanitarian aid by representatives of public authorities or local self-government have you encountered?”





Provision of administrative services by executive bodies and local self-government

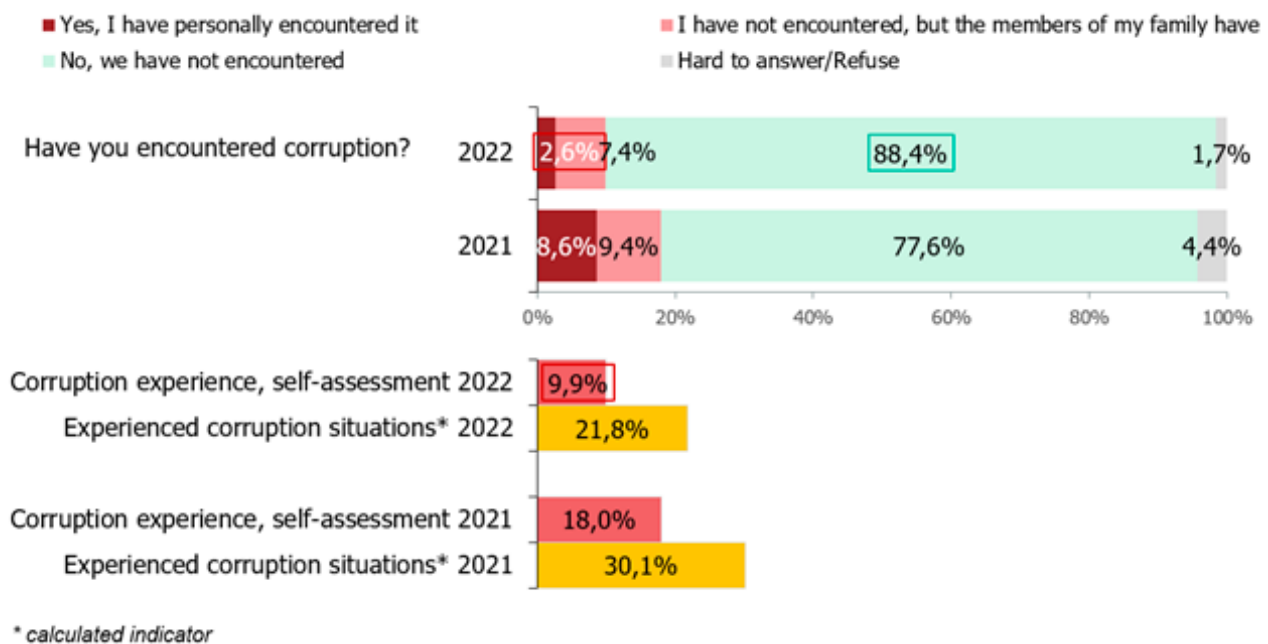


Citizens receive administrative services from the executive bodies and local self-government two and a half times less often than from CPAS (see the next Section) – only 8,5% of the respondents reported this experience. However, a statistically significant increase in the share of the respondents who have applied for administrative services to the executive bodies was reported (increase by 1,6 p.p. compared to 2021).

At the same time, the share of the respondents who have reported that they have **experienced corruption** when receiving such services has **decreased almost two-fold**. Thus, when answering a *direct question* about their (their family members) *encountering corruption*, 9,9% of the respondents have replied affirmatively, which is significantly *lower* than the 2021 indicator of 18,0%. This *reduction* was mainly due to *personal experience* prevalence decrease: if in 2021, 8,6% of the respondents have personally encountered corruption, then in 2022 this indicator is only 2,6% and the difference is statistically significant).

In 2022, 21,8% of the respondents reported *experiencing specific contact situations* with signs of corruption (no statistically significant difference as compared to 2021, but taking into account the decrease in the self-reported corruption experience indicator, it is possible to point out the trend towards decrease).

Fig. 2.2.34. **Corruption experience in the sector in general**
(% of those who have dealt with the sector)¹



In 2022, the gap between the self-reported corruption experience and experiencing corruption situations has remained at the level of last year and amounts to almost 12 p.p.

¹ Question: "Have you experienced corruption when applying to executive bodies or local self-government in order to receive different administrative services or documents over the last 12 months - i.e., did you give or were requested to give a bribe, use connections, etc.?"
The statistical error for self-reported corruption experience indicator and estimated indicator of experiencing corruption situations in this sector does not exceed ±5,1 p.p.

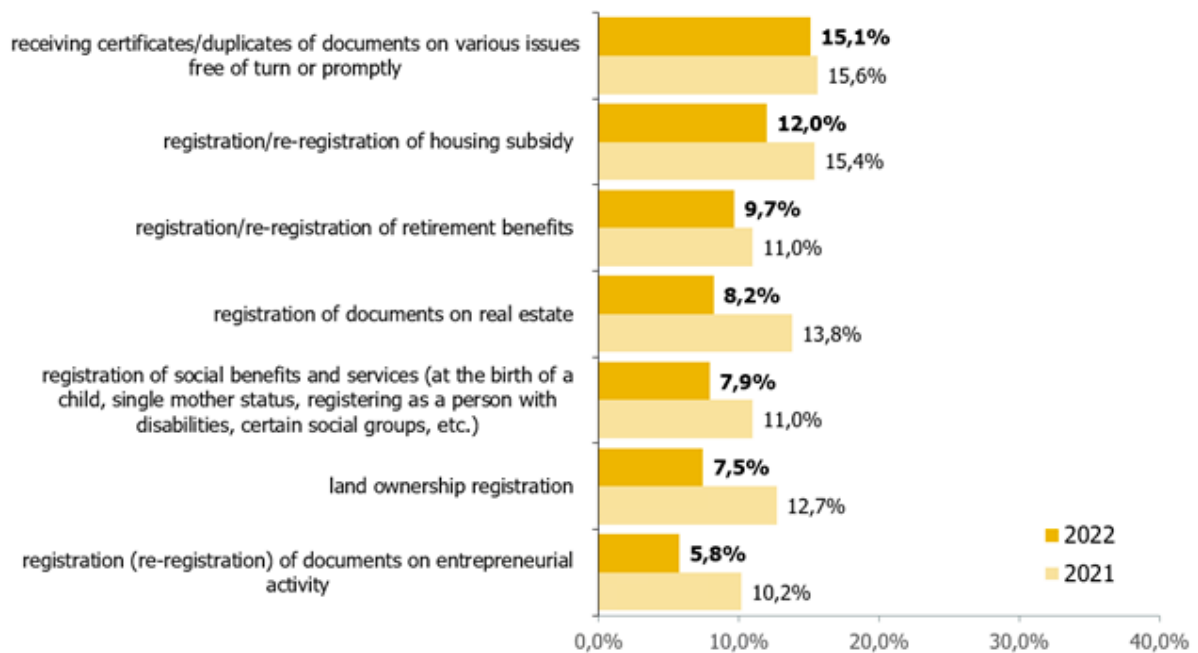
This means that 12% of the respondents do not perceive their experience of communication with executive bodies and local self-government as corruption. This is the highest indicator of “unconscious experience” out of all sectors under review for the second year in a row.

As for individual corruption situations, citizens most often report corruption in cases of receiving certificates or documents (the corruption proposal concerns **speeding up the queue**) and **housing allowance approval** (15,1% and 12,0% respectively). Corruption situations are the rarest in cases of preparation of documents on business activities (5,8%). As for most corruption situations, a trend towards frequency decrease was recorded, however, due to a small number of responses, statistically significant differences could not be recorded.

Fig. 2.2.35. Corruption experience in situations that could have occurred at the time of application

(% of those who dealt with this sector)¹

Made unofficial payments to an official (cash or gifts) or rendered services for

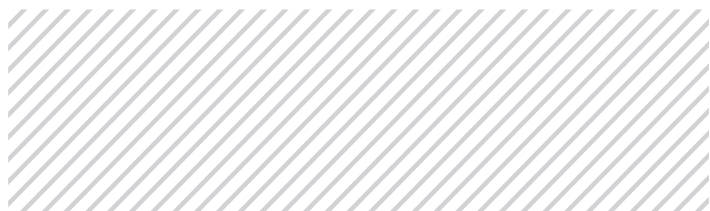
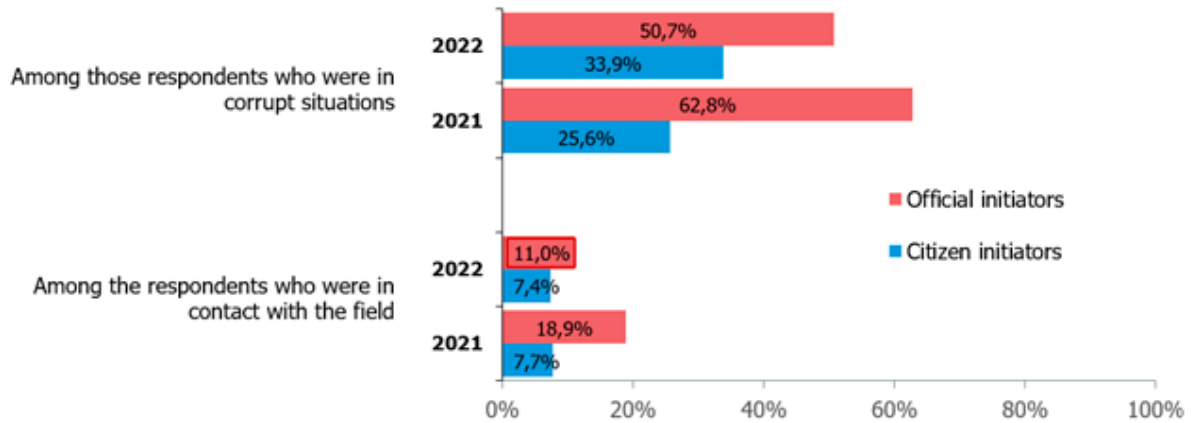


Also, due to the insufficient number of answers about each corruption situation, statistical analysis aimed at identification of the initiator (citizens or employees of executive and local self-government bodies) was not possible. In total, **7,4% of Ukrainians** who have received administrative services of executive and local self-government bodies have acted as **initiators** of corruption situations (almost every third of those who has experienced *contact corruption situations* – **33,9%**). Therefore, it is possible to confirm the existence of a stable share of citizens-initiators of corruption (taking into account that this indicator has not changed over two years, though the share of the respondents who have experienced corruption situations has decreased by 8,3 p.p.).

¹ Question: “Have you or your family members experienced such situations when applying to executive bodies or local self-government?”

According to the respondents, **officials** act as **initiators** of corruption situations more often: this is reported by **11,0%** of the respondents who have *contacted* the executive and local self-government bodies (or **50,8%** of those who have experienced *corruption contact situations*). It is possible to speak of *certain tendencies towards a decrease in corruption initiatives on the part of employees* (last year's indicators were 18,9% and 62,8% respectively, but their dynamics is not statistically significant).

Fig. 2.2.36. **Initiators of corruption situations**





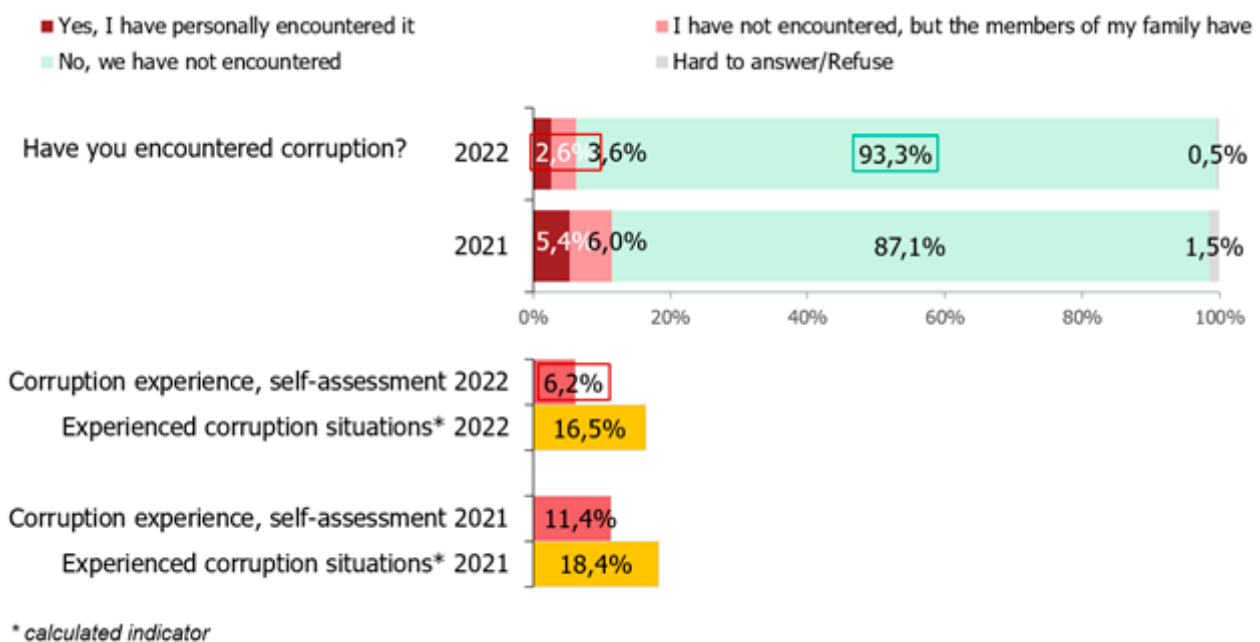
Activities of administrative service centers

The activity of administrative service centers is the second most popular sector after medicine: **22,8%** of the respondents (in 2021 – 20,4%) have applied to CPAS (personally or family members).

CPAS **corruption level is the lowest** among all sectors under review in this study. When answering a direct question about the corruption experience was reported by only **6,2%**, which is 5,2 p.p. lower than last year (the dynamics is statistically significant).

Experiencing specific contact situations with signs of corruption was reported by **16,5%** of the respondents (in 2021 – 18,4%). Thus, about 10% of the respondents did not perceive their experience as corruption.

Fig. 2.2.37. **Corruption experience in the sector in general**
(% of those who have dealt with the sector)¹



Corruption practices are most common in situations of **housing allowance approval** – the share of the respondents who have had such experience has increased from 6,9% to **9,4%** (however, the dynamics is not statistically significant).

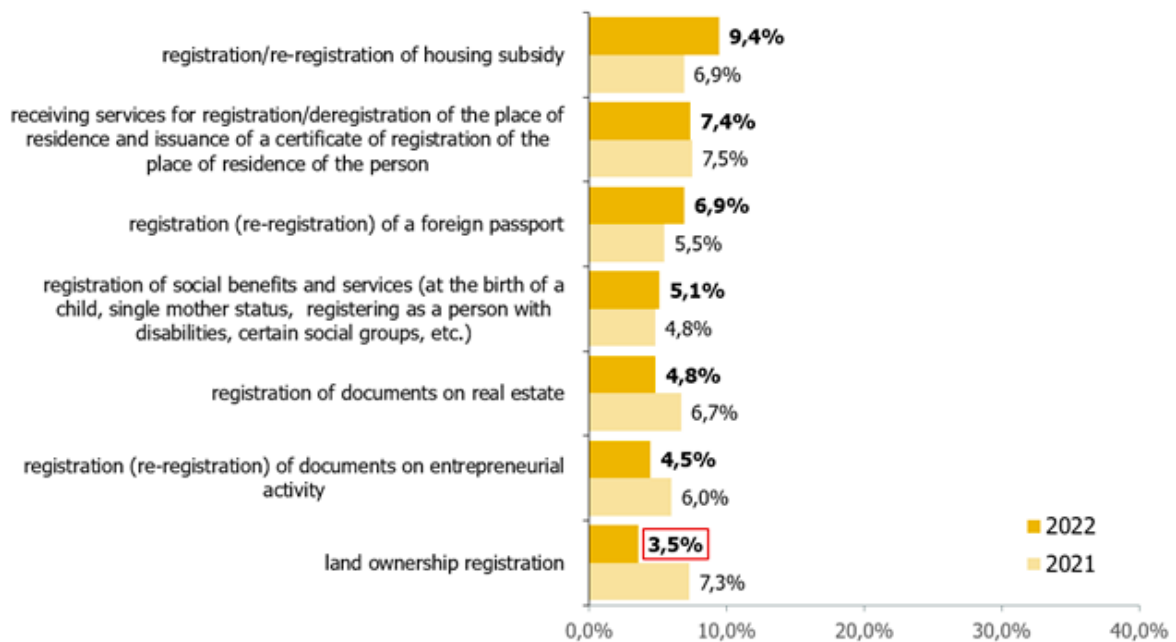
The second and third places in terms of corruption load belong to address registration services and travel passport issuance – 7,4% and 6,9 respectively reported corruption in these situations.

And corruption prevalence in **land ownership rights registration** *has reduced by more than 2-fold* – from 7,3% to **3,5%** (and these dynamics is statistically significant). Between 4,5% and 5,1% of the respondents reported having experienced other contact corruption situations.

¹ Question: “Have you encountered corruption when applying to administrative service centers (CPAS) over the last 12 months – i.e., did you give or were requested to give a bribe, use connections, etc.?”

The statistical error for self-reported corruption experience indicator and estimated indicator of experiencing corruption situations in this sector does not exceed $\pm 3,0$ p.p.

Fig. 2.2.38. **Corruption experience in situations that could have occurred at the time of application** (% of those who have dealt with this sector)¹
Made unofficial payments to an official (cash or gifts) or rendered services for...



Due to the insufficient number of responses for each corruption situation, statistical analysis aiming at identification of the *initiator* (visitors or CPAS employees) was impossible. In total, **6,8%** of CSAP visitors have acted as **initiators** of corruption situations, which does not differ from 2021 indicator (6,9%). Among those who have experienced contact corruption situations, the share is **41,2%**.

CPAS **employees** tend to **initiate** corruption situations *less often*. **6,1%** of those who have visited CPAS have reported that officials have acted as initiators of corruption situations – this indicator is *lower* than last year by 3,8 p.p. Out of those who have *experienced contact corruption situations*, the indicator is **37,0%** (in 2021 – 53,7%). This is one of a few areas where *citizens demonstrate corruption initiative more often than civil servants.*

¹ Question: “Have you or your family members experienced such situations when applying to administrative service centers (CPAS)?”

Fig. 2.2.39. Initiators of corruption situations

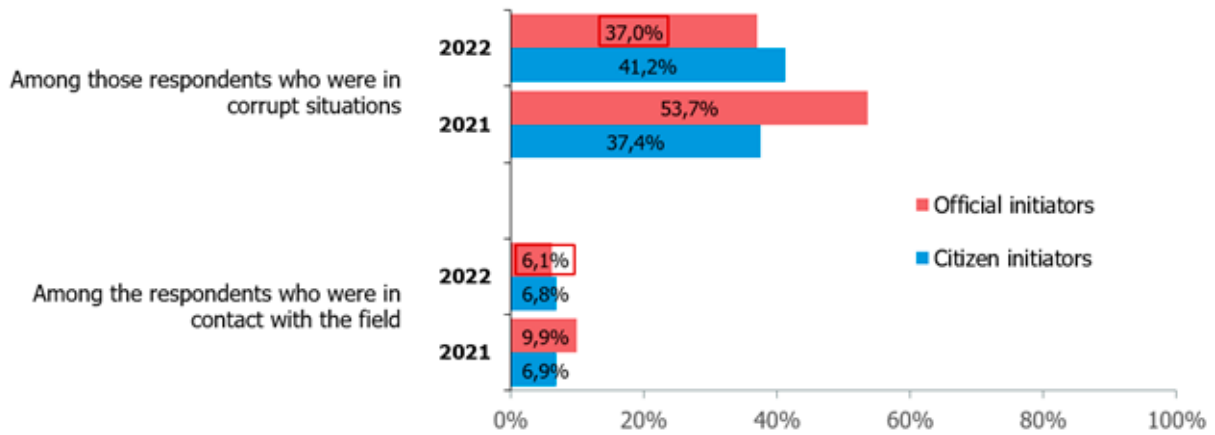


Table 2.2.1. Summary table of the population's sector-specific corruption experience

Sector	Year	Self-reported corruption experience*	Experienced corruption situations*			% respondents who have dealt with the sector
			% of the respondents	% of the respondents who have acted as initiators of corruption relations	% of the respondents involved in the corruption situation upon request	
Law enforcement activities (Patrol Police, National Police, SBU, Prosecutor's Office)	2022	↓32,7% ±6,9	50,1% ±7,4	↓6,3% ±3,6	↓24,6% ±6,3	↑6,8% ±1,0
	2021	50,1%	50,2%	17,4%	35,7%	3,1%
Services for connection and maintenance of power, gas, water supply and water disposal systems	2022	28,7% ±5,1	↑43,6% ±5,6	14,8% ±4,0	27,6% ±5,0	↓11,7% ±1,2
	2021	28,8%	34,2%	10,3%	23,5%	13,5%
MIA service centers activity	2022	↓26,7% ±6,1	37,8% ±6,7	18,0% ±5,3	20,5% ±5,6	7,8% ±1,0
	2021	37,8%	39,6%	11,7%	25,1%	6,3%
Services of higher education institutions	2022	↓25,7% ±4,9	↓32,9% ±5,2	11,6% ±3,6	↓26,2% ±4,9	11,9% ±1,2
	2021	38,4%	45,3%	16,6%	33,5%	11,6%
State and municipal medicine (medical services)	2022	↓24,9% ±2,3	↓33,4% ±2,5	↓11,4% ±1,7	↓23,0% ±2,3	↓51,0% ±1,9
	2021	39,4%	44,5%	14,1%	31,4%	55,7%
Construction and land relations	2022	↓23,9% ±8,8	↓35,8% ±9,8	8,6% ±5,8	↓27,0% ±9,1	3,5% ±0,7
	2021	45,3%	52,5%	12,8%	40,3%	4,4%
Services of educational institutions (municipal kindergartens)	2022	↓15,5% ±4,8	22,9% ±5,6	9,2% ±3,9	15,3% ±4,8	↓8,3% ±1,1
	2021	33,3%	30,6%	7,8%	19,8%	11,3%
Services of educational institutions (primary and secondary education)	2022	↓13,0% ±2,8	↓19,8% ±3,3	12,0% ±2,7	↓8,4% ±2,3	21,4% ±1,6
	2021	33,5%	25,2%	12,2%	13,8%	23,0%
Humanitarian aid	2022	11,7% ±3,0	13,4% ±3,2	5,0% ±2,0	8,9% ±2,7	16,7% ±1,4
	2021	HД	HД	HД	HД	HД
Provision of administrative services by executive bodies and local self-government authorities (except for CPAS and MIA service centers)	2022	↓9,9% ±3,9	18,0% ±5,1	7,4% ±3,5	↓11,0% ±4,1	↑8,5% ±1,1
	2021	18,0%	30,1%	7,7%	18,9%	6,9%
Activities of administrative service centers (CPAS)	2022	↓6,2% ±1,9	16,5% ±3,0	6,8% ±2,0	↓6,1% ±1,9	↑22,8% ±1,6
		11,4%	18,4%	6,9%	9,9%	20,4%

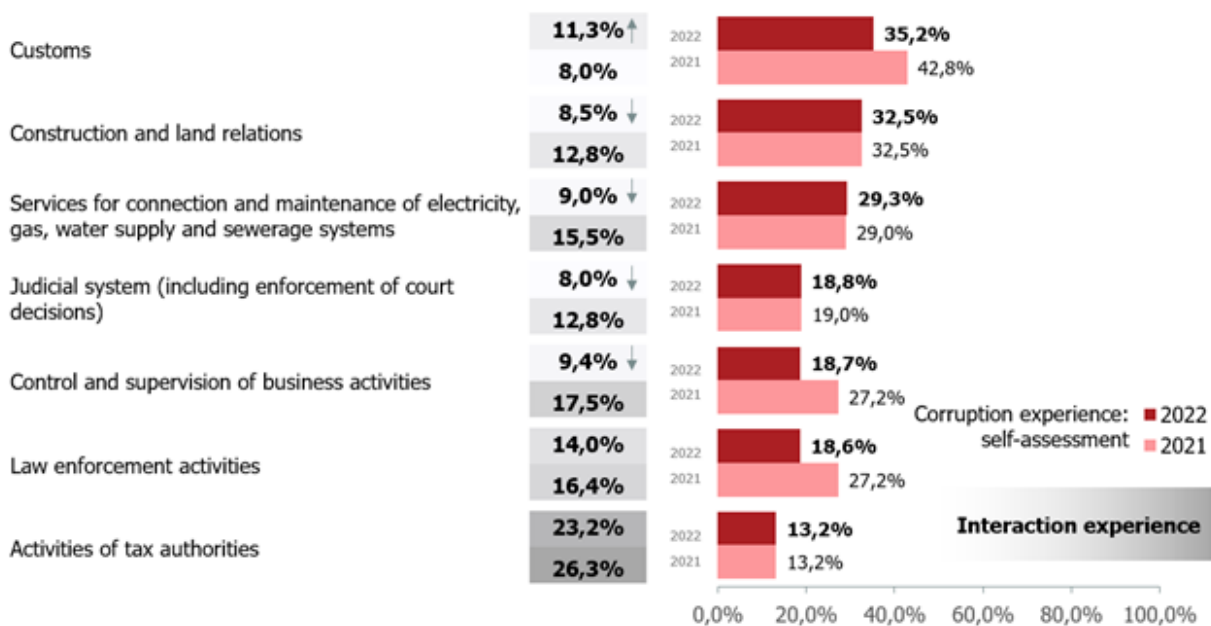
*% was calculated from the number of the respondents who have dealt with the sector

2.3. Entrepreneurs' corruption experience assessment by sector

Figure 2.3.1 presents summarized data on entrepreneurs' corruption experience by sector. Each sector will be analyzed in detail in this Section. The sectors are sorted by the share of the respondents who have had corruption experience in each of them (either personally or know about such experience from their employees).

In 2022, a statistically significant **decrease** in the frequency of entrepreneurs' **contacts** with **most sectors** under review has been reported. Thus, fewer entrepreneurs have applied for services in construction and land relations sector (decrease from 12,8% to 8,5%) and for services for connection and maintenance of power, gas, water supply and water disposal systems (decrease from 15,5 % to 9,0%), contacted representatives of judicial bodies or law enforcement agencies (decrease from 12,8% to 8,0%) and met with representatives of regulatory authorities (decrease from 17,5% to 9,4%).

Fig. 2.3.1. Experience of interaction with sectors and corruption experience¹



Instead, contacts with the **customs** have become more frequent, and the share of the respondents with such experience has increased from 8,0% to 11,3%. The share of entrepreneurs who have dealt with law enforcement and tax authorities has not changed significantly (in 2022, it was 14,0% and 23,2% respectively).

¹ Questions for each sector:

- (1) "Did you (as a company head/representative)/ your company have to apply for services... to... over the last 12 months?" ("... interact (contact) with representatives of... bodies on... your enterprise operational issues?")
- (2) "Have you (as a company head/representative)/ has your company encountered corruption when applying to... for.. services of... (in)... over the last 12 months - i.e., did you give or were requested to give a bribe, use connections, etc.?" ("... at the time of interaction (contact) with representatives of... bodies);

The assessment of the share of entrepreneurs who have experienced corruption was carried out according to the same methodology as in the population survey ¹.

The activity of tax authorities remains the area with the **lowest recorded corruption level**: as in the previous year, only 13,2% of those who have dealt with tax authorities have reported about corruption situations in this sector. At the same time, tax authorities remain the sector, which is most frequently contacted by entrepreneurs.

As a result of the decrease in the frequency of contacts with other sector, **law enforcement officers** took the second place by this parameter. Corruption level in this sector tends to decrease (corruption experience was reported by **18,6%** of the respondents compared to 27,2% in 2021. However, due to a relatively small number of respondents, statistical significance in these dynamics was not reported).

Customs remains the *corruption prevalence* **“leader”**. Moreover, customs is the only sector entrepreneurs’ contacts with which have become more frequent. Institutions and organizations providing services in **construction and land relations and connection and maintenance of power, gas, water supply and water disposal systems** also remain among the “leaders”. Corruption experience in these three sectors was reported by **35,2%, 32,5%, and 29,3%** of the respondents respectively. Compared to last year, there were no significant changes in corruption level in these sectors.

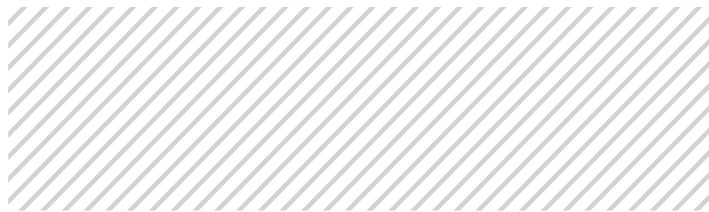
In the following, each sector and the peculiarities of its corruption situations will be described in more detail....



¹ The maximum error in the assessment of corruption experience depends on the size of the sample of the interviewed respondents who have dealt (contacted) with the relevant sector and on the corruption experience indicator and varies from $\pm 4,0$ to $\pm 9,1$ p.p.



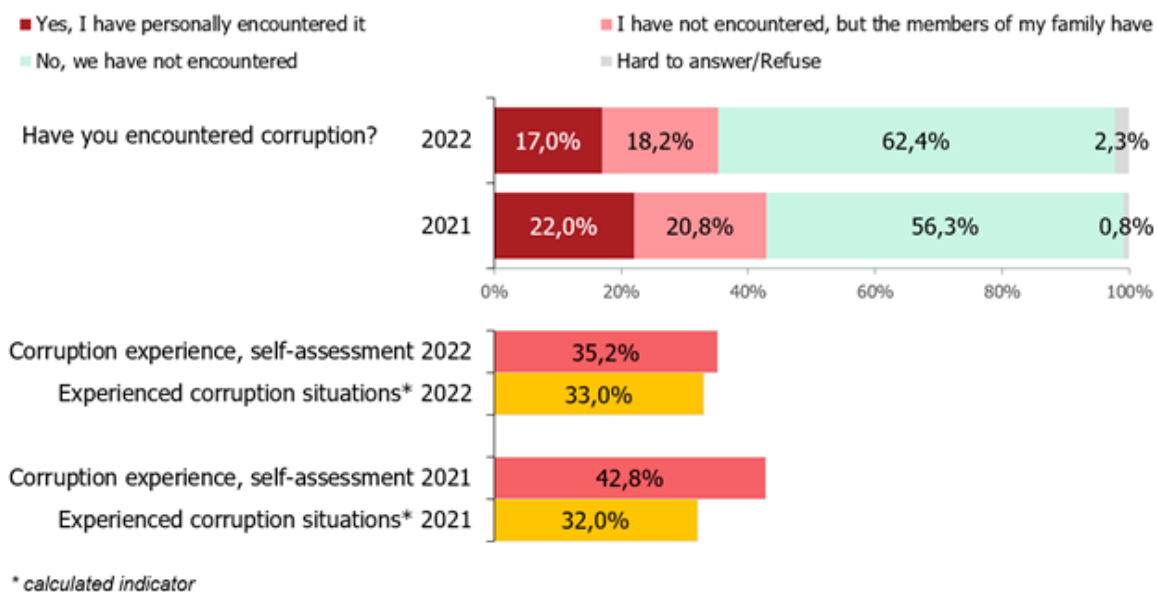
Customs



11,3% of Ukrainian enterprises have had contacts with representatives of customs authorities. This indicator is statistically significantly *higher* than in 2021, when it was only 8,0%.

As last year, the customs rank first in corruption prevalence. Corruption experience was reported by **35,2%** of the respondents (when answering a *direct question*) (compared to 42,8% in 2021, however, this indicator's decrease is not statistically significant). **33,0%** of the respondents reported *experiencing specific contact situations with signs of corruption* (in 2021 – 32%).

Fig. 2.3.2. **Corruption experience in the sector in general**
(% of those who have dealt with the sector)¹



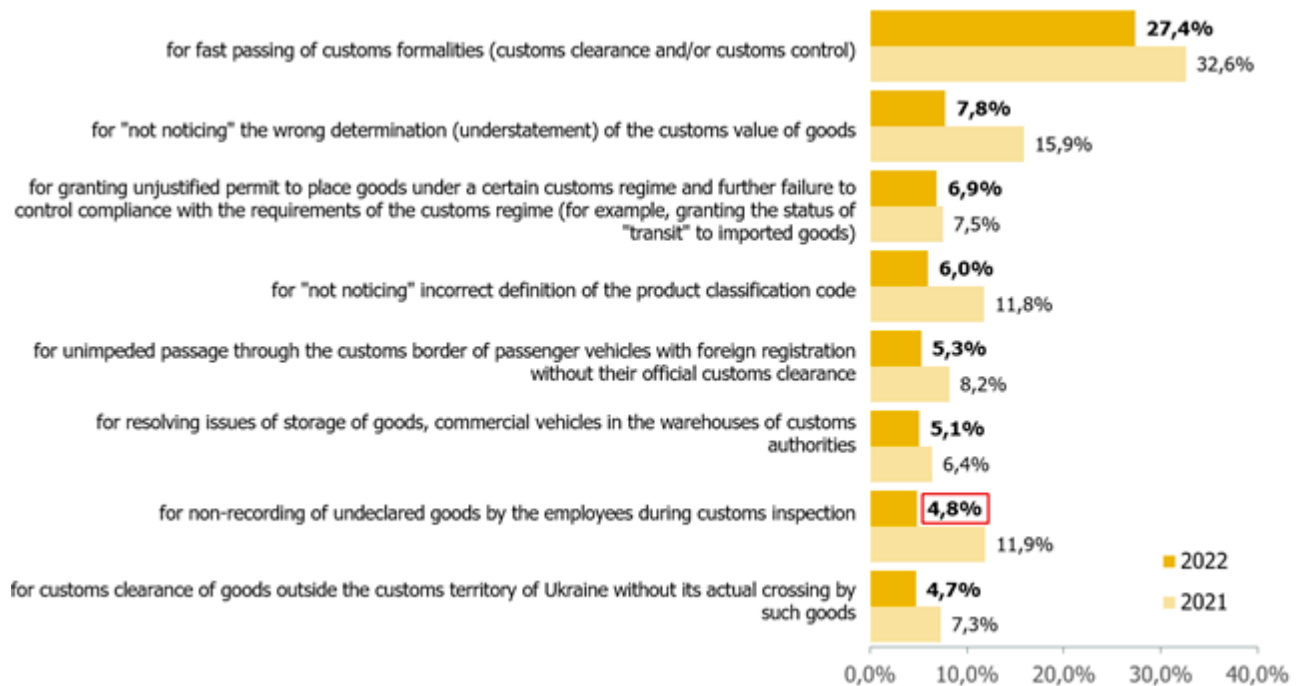
As for the situations in which corruption can present, **the 1st place**, as in 2021, by a large margin, belongs to **acceleration of customs formalities** – such experience is reported by **27,4%** of the respondents who have dealt with customs authorities, which is several-folds more than all other situations. This indicator has decreased by 5,2 p.p. compared to 2021, but the decrease is not statistically significant.

The remaining situations were reported by 4,7% – 7,8% of the respondents.

A *downward trend* was recorded for all other situations; however, statistically significant dynamics is observed only for the situation of **“not noticing” undeclared goods during customs inspection**. Only **4,8%** of the respondents have reported corruption experience in this situation, compared to 11,9% in 2021.

1 Question: “Have you (as a company head/representative)/has your company experienced corruption at the time of interaction (contact) with customs officials over the last 12 months - i.e., did you give or were requested to give a bribe, use connections, etc.?”
The statistical error for self-reported corruption experience indicator and estimated indicator of experiencing corruption situations in this sector does not exceed ±8,0 p.p.

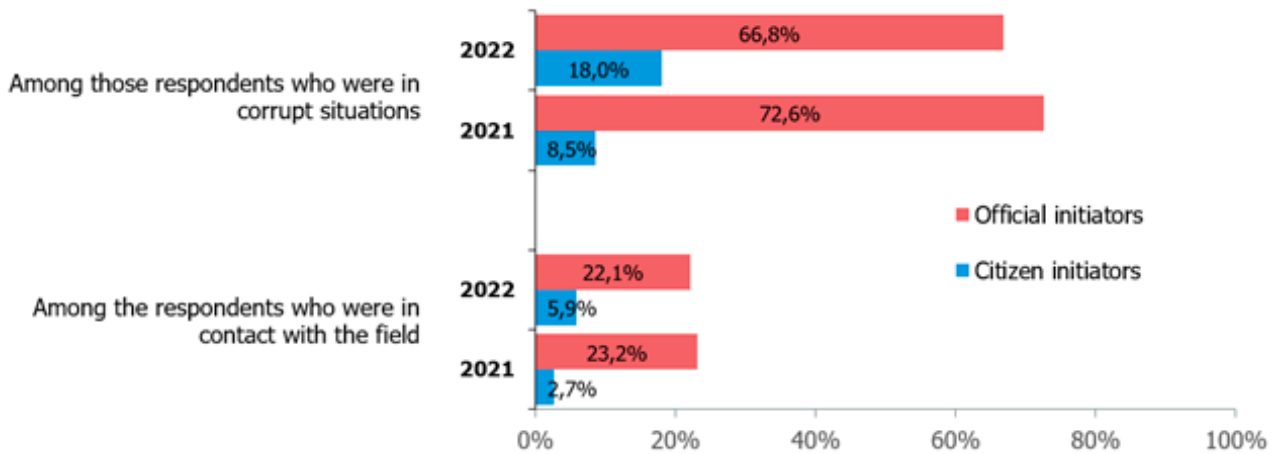
Fig. 2.3.3. Corruption experience in situations that could have occurred at the time of application (% of those who have dealt with this sector)¹
Made unofficial payments to an official (cash or gifts) or rendered services...

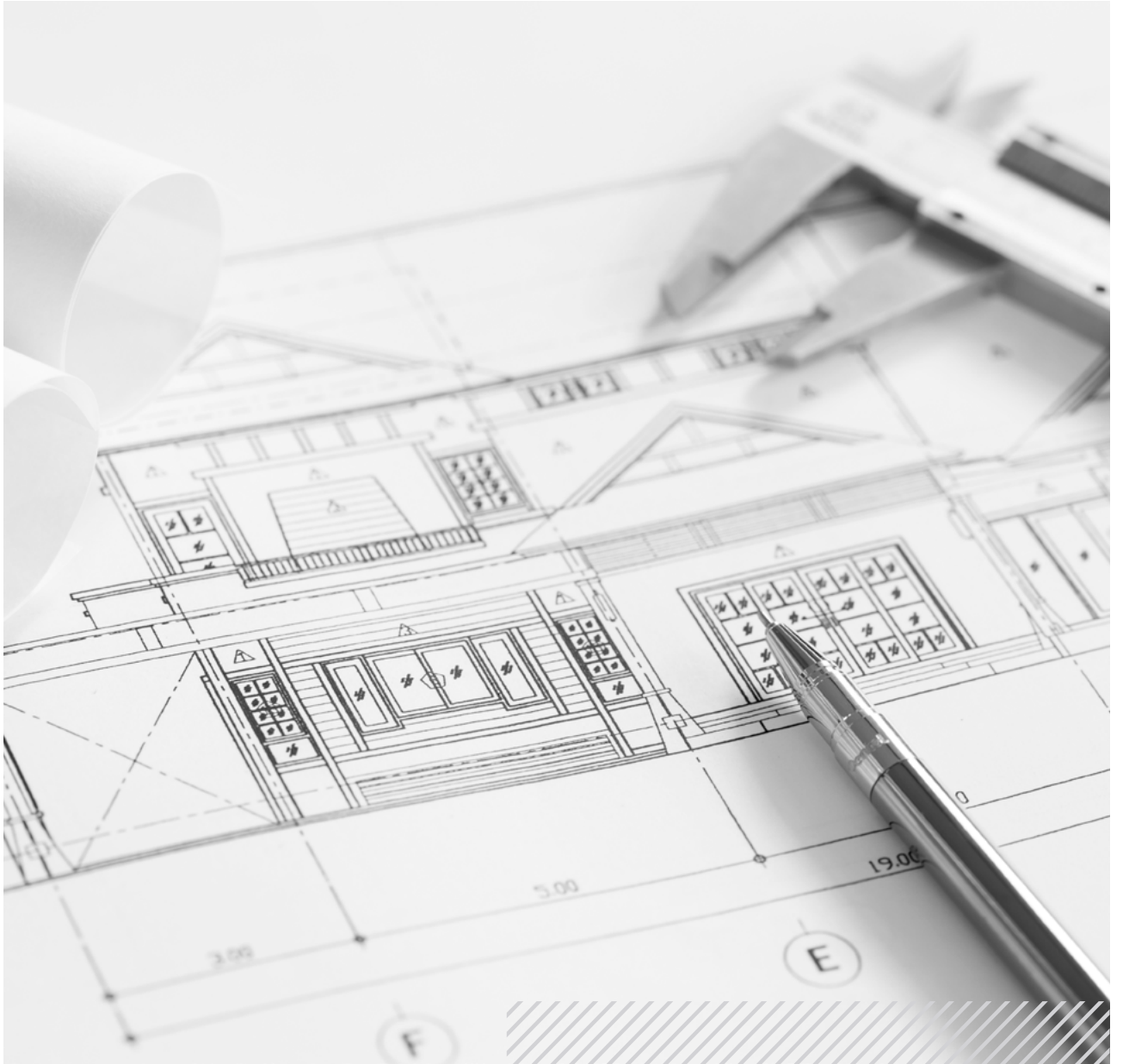


Due to the insufficient number of responses for each corruption situation, statistical analysis aiming at identification of the *initiator* (visitors or representatives of customs authorities) was impossible. In total, **5,9% of entrepreneurs have acted as initiators** of corruption relations in at least one situation in this sector. Among those respondents who have found themselves in corruption situations, the share of initiators is **18%**. It is noteworthy that *there is a trend towards the increasing activity of entrepreneurs in initiating corruption situations*. Although the statistical significance of the changes was not recorded, in general (taking into account the decrease in the self-reported indicator of corruption experience), it is possible to state about the presence of a separate share of entrepreneurs who are used to "solving issues" with customs authorities through initiation of corruption practices.

22,1% of the respondents who *have dealt* with the customs sector have reported that corruption situations have been **initiated** by **customs officials**. This is one of the highest indicators among all the sectors under review. Out of those who *have experienced corruption situations*, **66,8%** have reported an initiative on the part of employees (this is also one of the highest indicators compared to other situations).

¹ Question: "Have you/company employees (company representatives) experienced such situations at the time of dealing (contact) with customs representatives?"

Fig. 2.3.4. **Initiators of corruption situations**

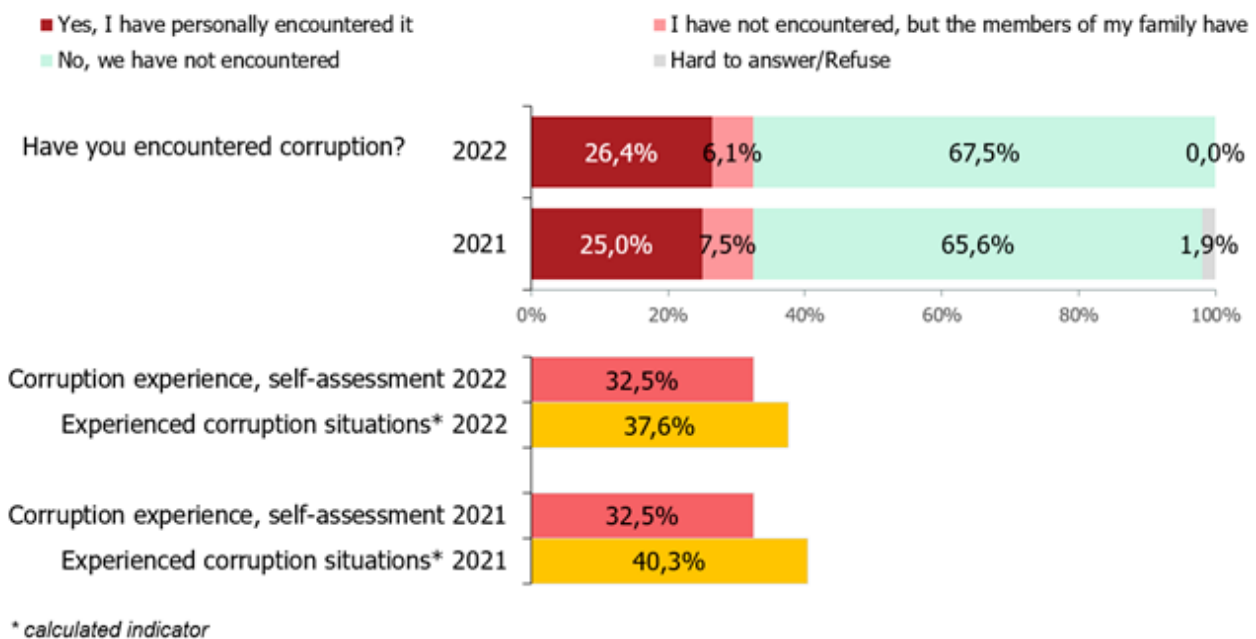


Construction and Land Relations



In the sector of construction and land relations, the **corruption level** for business applications (for example, on such issues as privatization, ownership of premises or land plots) **remains consistently high**. In total, **8,5%** of enterprises have dealt with this sector (in 2021 – 12,8%). When answering a direct question, 32,5% of the respondents have reported that they have *experienced corruption* in this sector (which is equal to 2021 indicator to the nearest tenth).

Fig. 2.3.5 **Corruption experience in the sector in general**
(% of those who have dealt with the sector)¹



Experiencing specific contact situations with signs of corruption was reported by **37,6%** of the respondents (vs. 40,3% in 2021, no significant dynamics reported).

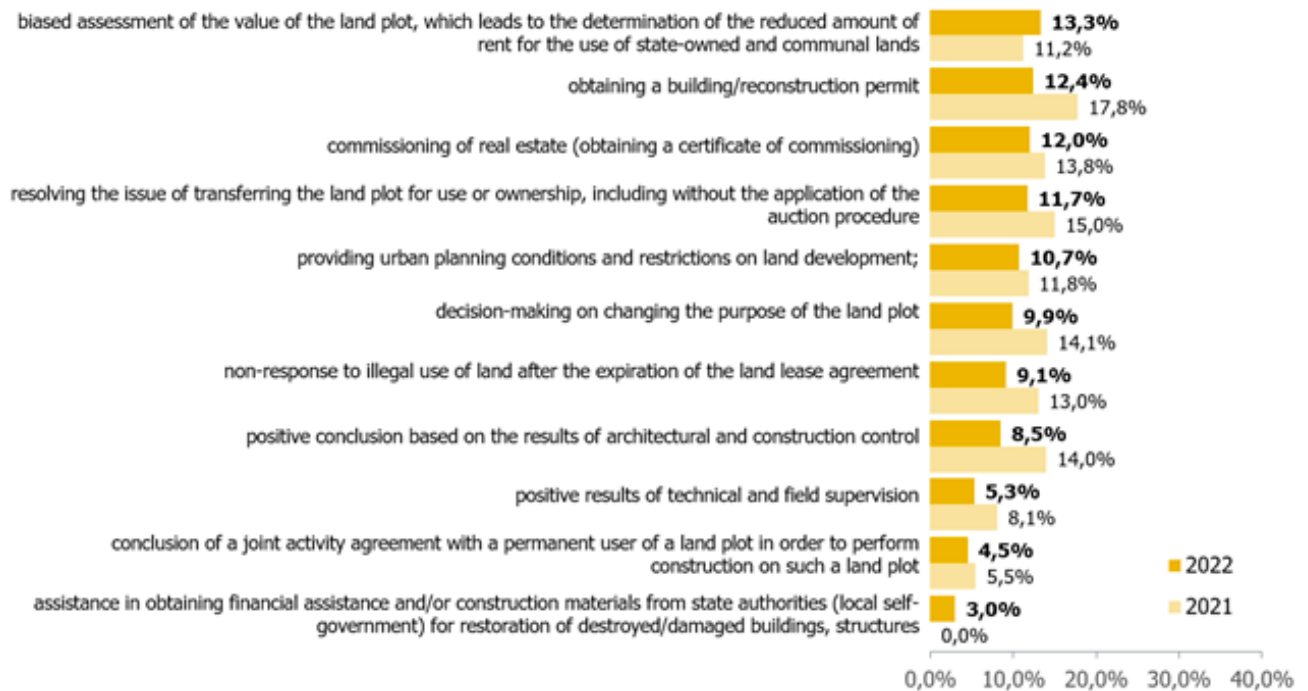
In the field of construction and land relations, a trend towards a decrease in the share of the respondents who *have experienced most of the situations* has been recorded, however, there is no statistically significant dynamics. The **most frequent** situation with signs of corruption is granting an illegal benefit to an employee for a **biased (lowered) land plot value estimate**. Experience of being in such situation was reported by **13,3%** of surveyed entrepreneurs (in 2021 – 11,2%).

Second place was shared by three situations with indicators of **12,4%**, **12,0%** and **11,7%**, respectively – **obtaining construction/reconstruction permission**, situations related to **commissioning of real estate objects** and solving problems as for the **assignment of land plots for use or ownership**.

From 3% to 10,7% of the respondents have reported experiencing other situations.

¹ Question: "Have you (as a company head/representative)/has your company experienced corruption when applying for services to construction and land relations sector over the last 12 months - i.e., did you give or were requested to give a bribe, use connections, etc.?" The statistical error for self-reported corruption experience indicator and estimated indicator of experiencing corruption situations in this sector does not exceed ±9,4 p.p.

Fig. 2.3.6. Corruption experience in situations that could have occurred at the time of application (% of those who have dealt with this sector)¹
Made unofficial payment to an official (cash or gifts) or rendered services for...



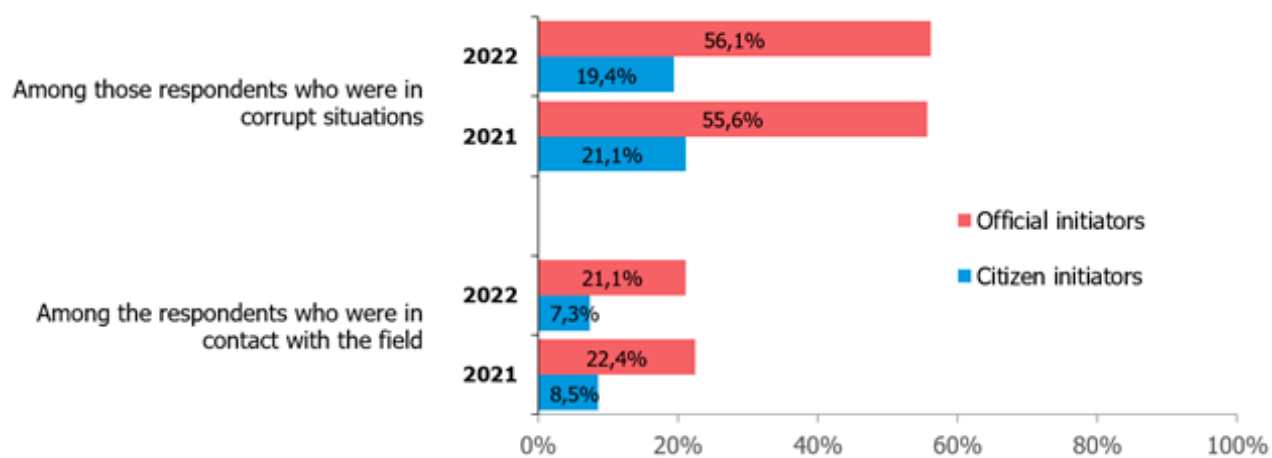
Due to the insufficient number of responses for each corruption situation, statistical analysis aimed at identification of the *initiator* (visitors or employees of authorities, institutions and organizations providing services in construction and land relations sector) was impossible.

In total, **7,3%** of entrepreneurs have acted as **initiators** of corruption in at least one situation in this sector. As last year, the indicator of *corrupt “business initiative”* in the sector of construction and land relations *remains the highest out of all the sectors* (among those who have experienced contact situations with signs of corruption, the share of respondents-initiators is **19,4%**).

However, **public officials** still **act as initiators** of corruption situations more often. **21,1%** of the respondents who have dealt with construction and land relations sector have reported that representatives of public authorities, institutions and organizations were the ones who have requested money or services from them for problem solving. This indicator remains *one of the highest* for all the sectors. Out of the respondents who have experienced *corruption situations*, **56,1%** have reported the initiative on the part of employees.

¹ Question: “Have you/company employees (company representatives) experienced such situations when applying for services to construction and land relations sector?”

Fig. 2.3.7. Initiators of corruption situations



Services for connection and maintenance of power, gas, water supply, and water disposal systems

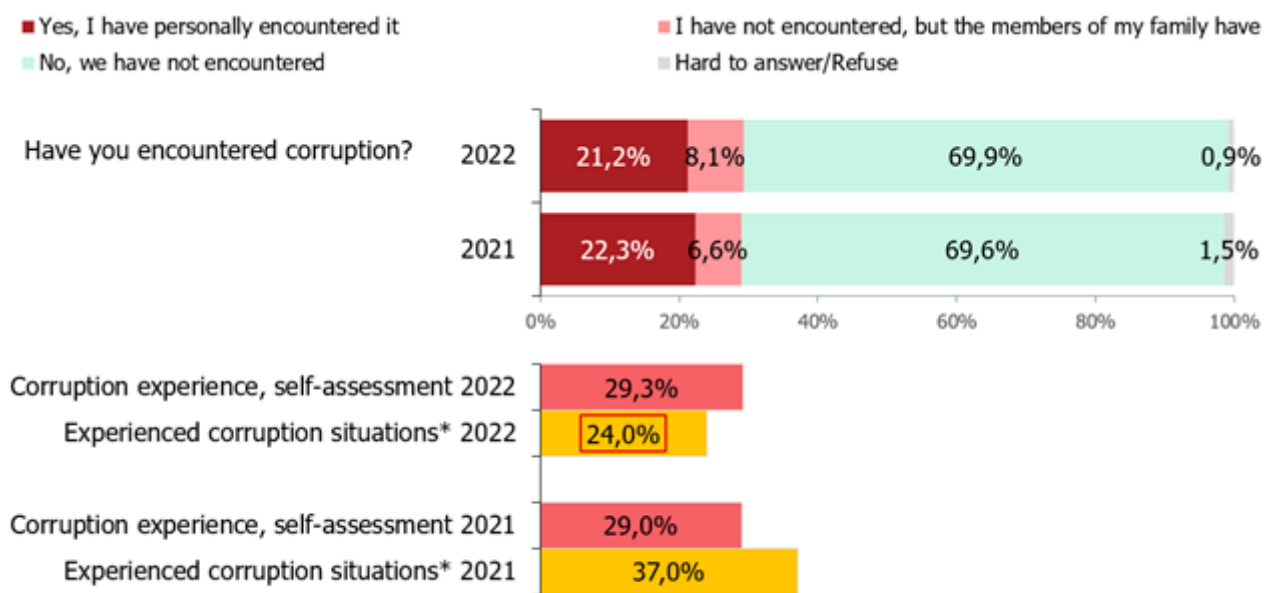


In 2022, Ukrainian enterprises *have applied* for services for connection and maintenance of power, gas, water supply and water disposal systems *less often* than in 2021. The share of the respondents who have used services of specialists from this sector was **9,0%** (vs. 15,5% in 2021, which is a statistically significant decrease).

29,3% of the respondents have given an affirmative reply to a direct question of whether enterprise heads or representatives have *experienced corruption*. This indicator remained practically unchanged compared to 2021 (29,0%).

At the same time, the **indicator of the experiencing** specific situations with signs of corruption has **significantly decreased** by 13 p.p. – from 37,0% to **24,0%**.

Fig. 2.3.8. **Corruption experience in the sector in general**
(% of those who have dealt with the sector)¹



* calculated indicator

Situations with signs of corruption were *most common* in services related to **approval of documentation** and **connection to the power grid**. **14,5%** of the respondents have experienced corruption when connecting non-residential premises to the power grid (by 5,2 p.p. less than in 2021, but the dynamics is not statistically significant). This one is the “leader” in the ranking of corruption situations.

Second place was shared by such situations as **gas supply documentation preparation** and **procedure for connecting multi-apartment residential buildings to the power grid** (**11,5%** and **10,9%**, respectively; no statistically significant dynamics).

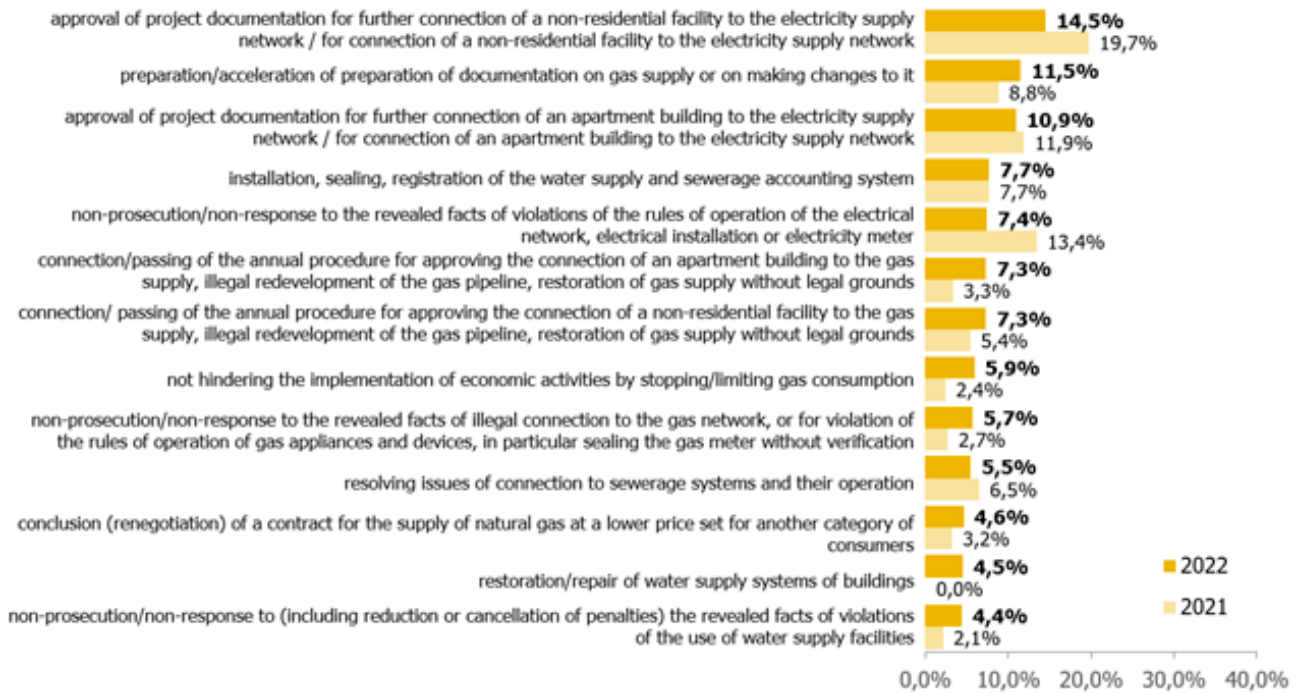
As for water supply, the respondents most often experienced corruption situations in connection with **installation, sealing and registration of meters** – **7,7%**. This indicator remained unchanged from 2021.

¹ Question: “Have you (as a company head/representative)/has your company encountered corruption when contacting enterprises for services of connection and maintenance of power, gas water supply and water disposal systems over the last 12 months – i.e., did you give or were requested to give a bribe, use connections, etc.?”

The statistical error for self-reported corruption experience indicator and estimated indicator of experiencing corruption situations in this sector does not exceed ±8,0 p.p.

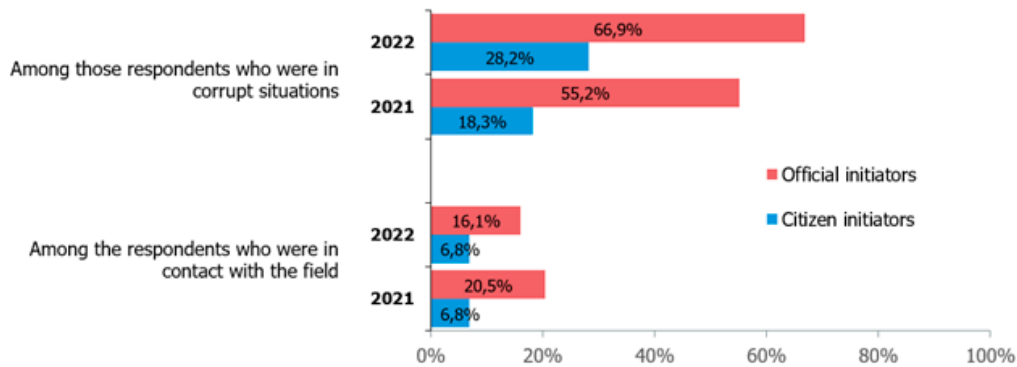
Fig. 2.3.9. Corruption experience in situations that could have occurred at the time of application (% of those who dealt with this sector)¹

Made unofficial payments to an official (cash or gifts) or rendered services for...



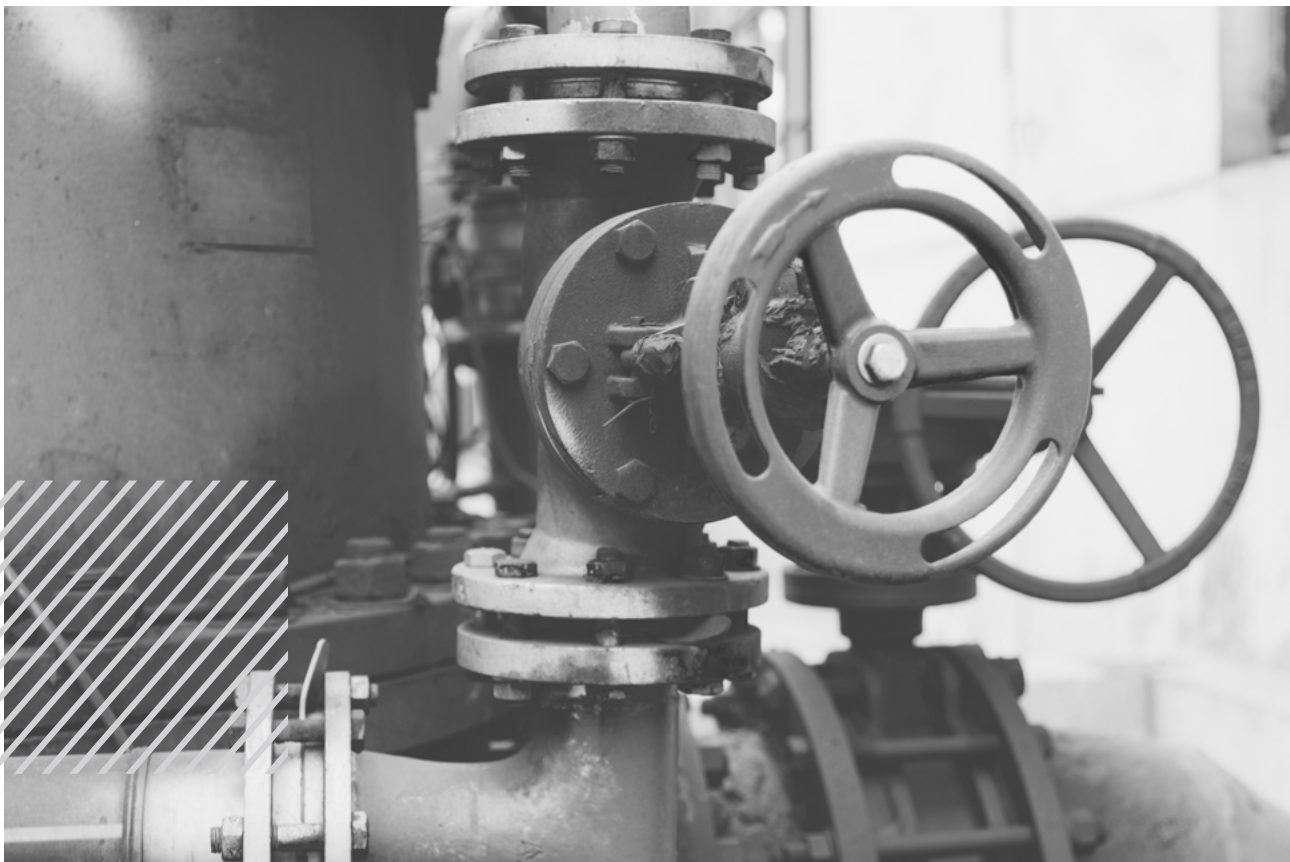
Due to the insufficient number of responses for each corruption situation, statistical analysis aimed at identification of the initiator (visitors or employees of supplier companies) was impossible. .

¹ Question: "Have you/company employees (company representatives) experienced such situations when applying to such enterprises?"

Fig. 2.3.10. **Initiators of corruption situations**

The share of **entrepreneurs** who have acted as corruption **initiators** in at least one situation in this sector remained unchanged compared to 2021 and amounts to **6,8%**. This is *one of the highest indicators*. Out of those who have experienced contact corruption situations, the share of “initiators” has increased by 9,9 p.p. – from 18,3% to **28,2%** (however, no statistical significance was reported).

16,1% of the respondents (66,9% of those who have experienced contact corruption situations) reported **representatives of supplier companies** have acted as **initiators** of corruption.





Judicial system

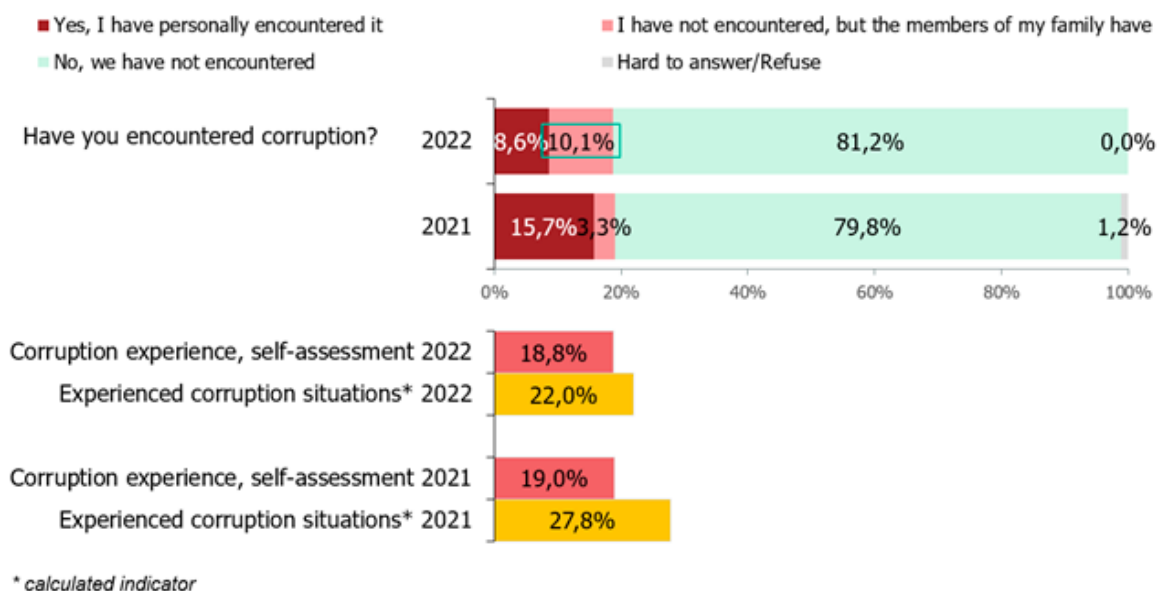
(incl. enforcement of court decisions)

8,0% of entrepreneurs have dealt with the judicial system (i.e., representatives of judicial or enforcement bodies), which is significantly *less* than in 2021 (12,8%).

18,8% of entrepreneurs have given an affirmative answer to a *direct question* about *having experienced* corruption. This indicator remained practically unchanged compared to the last year's data (19,0%).

At the same time, the indicator of *experiencing specific contact situations* with signs of corruption has *decreased* by 5,8 p.p., from 27,8% to **22,0%** (however, the dynamics is not statistically significant). The discrepancy between self-reported corruption experience and reports of experiencing specific situations with signs of corruption is smaller in 2022 than in 2021.

Fig. 2.3.11. **Corruption experience in the sector in general**
(% of those who have dealt with the sector)¹



Out of the situations occurring during the enterprise's contact with the **judicial system, judicial review of economic cases** in which an enterprise is a party remains the "leader" in terms of corruption load: **17,1%** of the respondents out of those who have dealt with the judicial system have reported presence of corruption signs in this very situation (in 2021 – 16,2%).

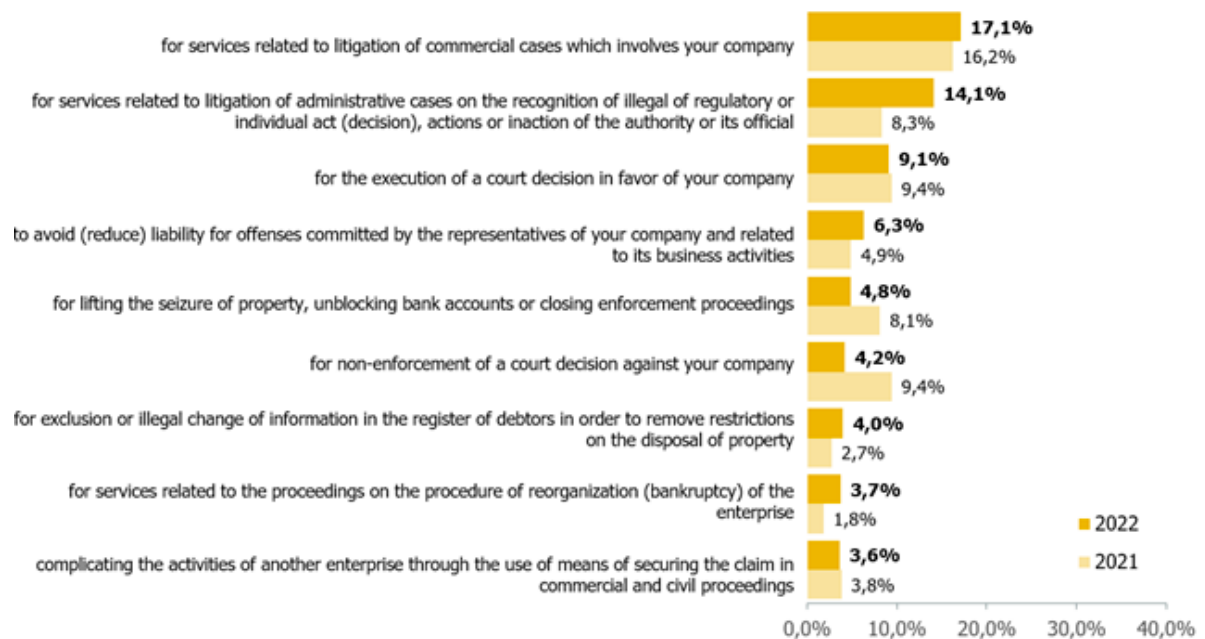
The second place belongs to services related to the **judicial review of cases on recognition of acts or actions of authorities as illegal**. The share of the respondents who have reported about the presence corruption signs in such cases has *increased* by 5,8 p.p. compared to 2021, and amounts to **14,1%** (however, this increase is not statistically significant).

¹ Question: *Have you (as a company head/representative)/has your company experienced corruption at the time of interaction (contact) with representatives of judicicia or enforcement bodies over the last 12 months - i.e., did you give or were requested to give a bribe, use connections, etc.?* The statistical error for self-reported corruption experience indicator and estimated indicator of experiencing corruption situations in this sector does not exceed ±8,3 p.p.

9,1% of surveyed respondents (in 2021 – 9,4%) have experienced a bribe offer or demand for services for the **execution of a court decision in favor of the enterprise**. On the other hand, corruption situations related to **non-enforcement of court decisions have become less common**. Only **4,2%** of the surveyed representatives of enterprises have reported such experience, while last year this share was 9,4% (however, this decrease is not statistically significant).

The rest of the situations were reported by 3,6% – 6,3% of the respondents.

Fig. 2.3.12. Corruption experience in situations that could have occurred at the time of application (% of those who dealt with this sector)¹
Made unofficial payments to an official (cash or gifts) or rendered services...

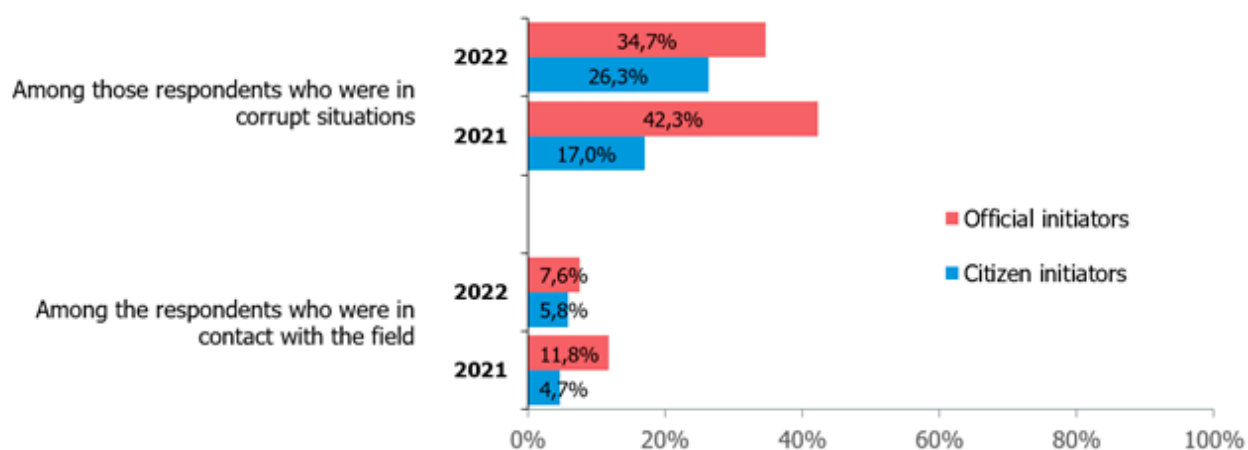


Due to the insufficient number of responses for each corruption situation, statistical analysis aimed at identification of the initiator (visitors or judicial system representatives) was impossible.

In total, **5,8% of entrepreneurs** have acted as corruption **initiators** in at least one situation in this sector (in 2021 – 4,7%). Out of those who have experienced *contact corruption situations*, **26,3%** have acted as initiators (this indicator is higher than in 2021, however this increase is not statistically significant).

In 2022, the *difference in the initiative* resulting in creation of corruption situations between entrepreneurs and public officials has *slightly decreased*. This year, only **7,6%** of the respondents who have dealt with the judicial sector or 34,7% of those who have experienced corruption situations, have reported the initiative on the part of the **employees of judicial bodies**.

¹ Question: "Have you/company employees (company representatives) experienced such situations at the time of interaction (contact) with representatives of judicial or enforcement bodies?"

Fig. 2.3.13. **Initiators of corruption situations**



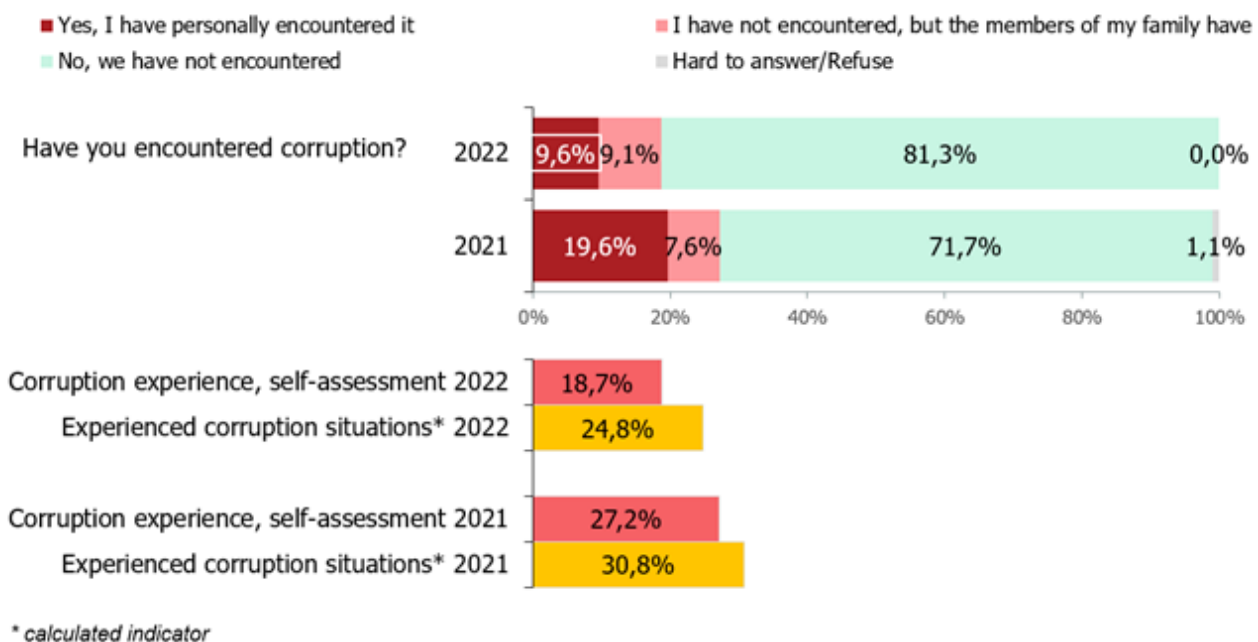
Control and supervision of business activities

The share of enterprises with experience of communication with representatives of regulatory bodies (Environmental Agency, State Food and Consumer Service, State Fire Supervision Authority, Architecture and Construction Inspectorate, etc.) has significantly decreased from 17,5% in 2021 to **9,4%** in 2022.

The share of the respondents who have given the affirmative reply to a *direct question* about *their having experienced corruption*, has also decreased from 27,2% in 2021 to **18,7%** in 2022. At the same time, the share of those with personal experience of corruption has decreased almost 2-fold – from 19,6% to **9,6%** (this decrease is statistically significant).

When analyzing corruption situations, the share of the respondents who have reported that they have experienced *specific contact situations* (with representatives of certain regulatory bodies) with signs of corruption, was **24,8%**, which is 6 p.p. less than in 2021 (30,8%).

Fig. 2.3.14. **Corruption experience in the sector in general**
(% of those who have dealt with the sector)¹



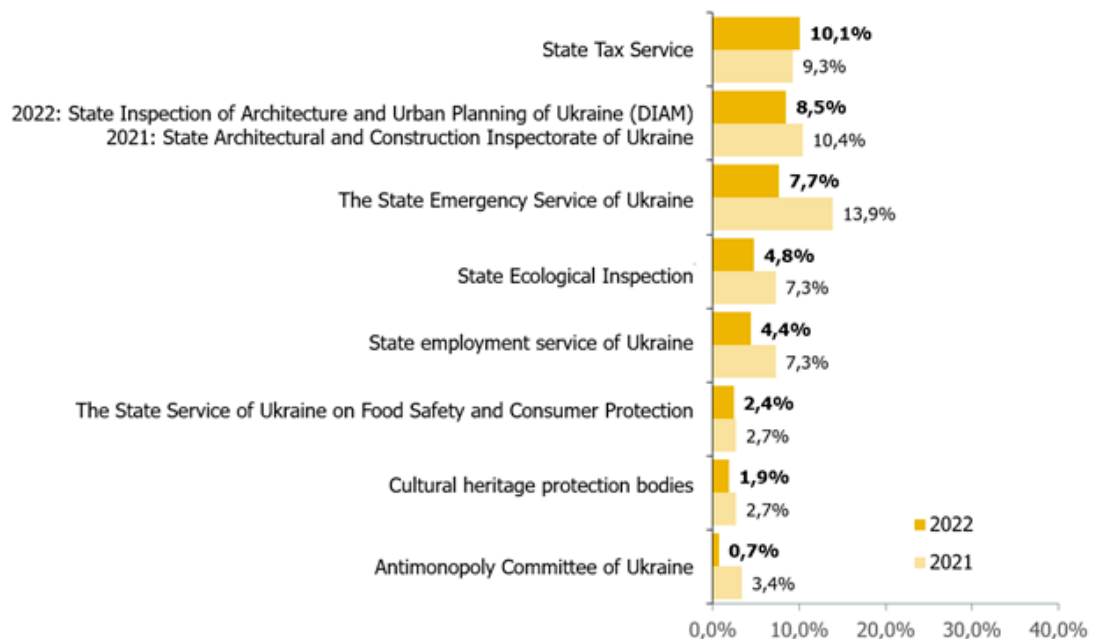
In 2022, the **State Tax Service of Ukraine** has become a “**leader**” in a group of regulatory bodies in terms of prevalence of corruption situations – **10,1%** of the respondents have reported corruption situations when dealing with tax officials. The second place is shared by the **State Inspection of Architecture and Urban Planning of Ukraine (SIAUP)** (8,5%) and the **State Emergency Service of Ukraine** (7,7%). At the same time, the share of the respondents who have reported about the unofficial payments or services when dealing with the “firemen” has decreased by 6,2 p.p., although this decrease is not statistically significant.

¹ Question: “Have you (as a company head/representative)/has your company experienced corruption at the time of interaction (contact) with representatives of regulatory authorities over the last 12 months – i.e., did you give or were requested to give a bribe, use connections, etc.?” The statistical error for self-reported corruption experience indicator and estimated indicator of experiencing corruption situations in this sector does not exceed ±8,0 p.p.

Between 0,3% and 4, 8% of interviewed entrepreneurs mentioned the remaining regulatory bodies in the context of situations with signs of corruption.

Fig. 2.3.15. **Corruption experience in situations that could have occurred at the time of application** (% of those who dealt with this sector)¹

Made unofficial payments to an official (cash or gifts) or rendered services to representatives of



Due to the insufficient number of responses for each corruption situation, statistical analysis aimed at identification of the *initiator* (visitors or representatives of regulatory bodies) was impossible.

The share of **entrepreneurs** who have acted as corruption **initiators** in at least one situation in this sector, has remained unchanged compared to 2021 and is now 3,6% – this remains *one of the lowest indicators* compared with all other sectors.

Among those who have found themselves in specific contact situations with signs of corruption, this share has increased slightly – from 11,6% to **14,3%** (however, these dynamics is not statistically significant).

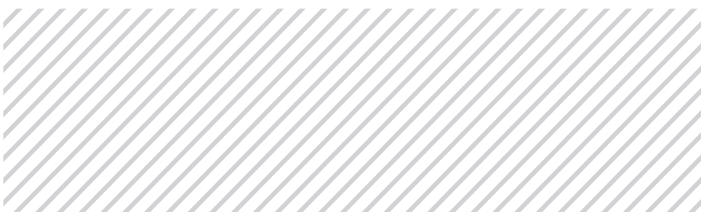
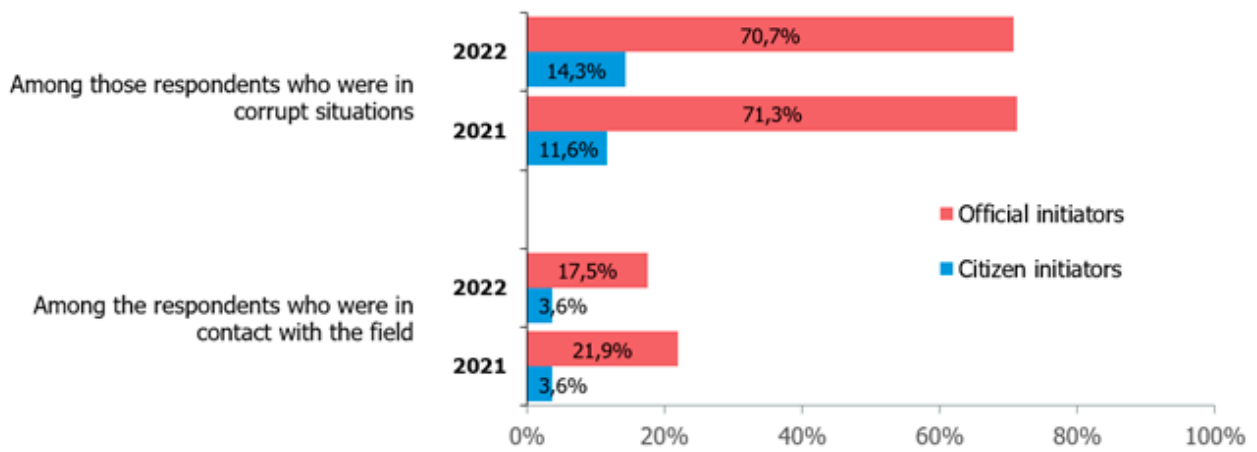
Representatives of the regulatory agencies have acted as **initiators** of corruption situations much more often – this was reported by **17,5%** of the respondents who have dealt with this sector (in 2021 – **21,9%**), and **70,7%** of the respondents who have found themselves in at least one corruption situation. This is the largest indicator among all the sectors.

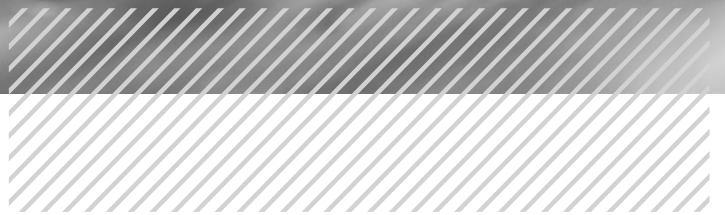
¹ Question: “Have you/company employees (company representatives) experienced such situations at the time of interaction (contact) with representatives of regulatory authorities?”

*Until 15.09.2021, state architectural and construction control functions were carried out by SACI, and later they were transferred to SIAUP. Taking into consideration the fact that 2021 study assessed presence of corruption situations during the respondents’ contacts with representatives of regulatory bodies over the last 12 months (as of survey dates – November – December 2021), 2021 indicator specified in the chart mainly concerns SACI activities.



Fig. 2.3.16. Initiators of corruption situations





**Law enforcement activities
to ensure law and order,
pre-trial investigation**

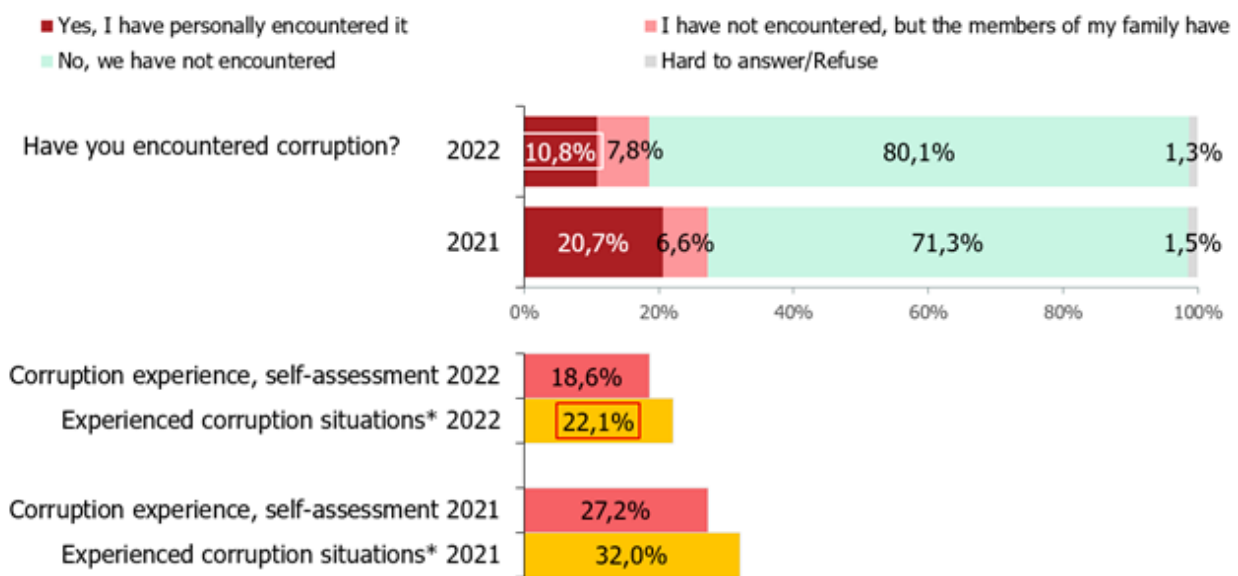


14,0% of surveyed entrepreneurs have interacted with representatives of law enforcement bodies (National Police, Tax Police, SBU, State Border Service, Prosecutor's Office) on issues related to the activities of their enterprises (this is 2,4 p.p. less than in 2021, but the dynamics is not significant).

The share of enterprise representatives who have given an affirmative answer to the *direct question* about *having encountered* corruption has *decreased* by 8,6 p.p. – from 27,2% to **18,6%**. At the same time, the share of those who *have personally encountered corruption* has *decreased almost 2-fold* – from 20,7% to **10,8%** (this decrease is statistically significant).

The share of those who have reported that they have found themselves in *specific corrupt contact situations* has *decreased* statistically significantly – from 32,0% to **22,1%** (9,9 p.p. decrease).

Fig. 2.3.17. **Corruption experience in the sector in general**
(% of those who have dealt with the sector)¹



* calculated indicator

At the top of the list of the situations with elements of corruption in interaction with law enforcement agencies is once again bribes for **non-interference in the activities of enterprises**. However, the share of the respondents claiming such *experience* has significantly *decreased* – from 18,2% in 2021 to **8,2%** in 2022.

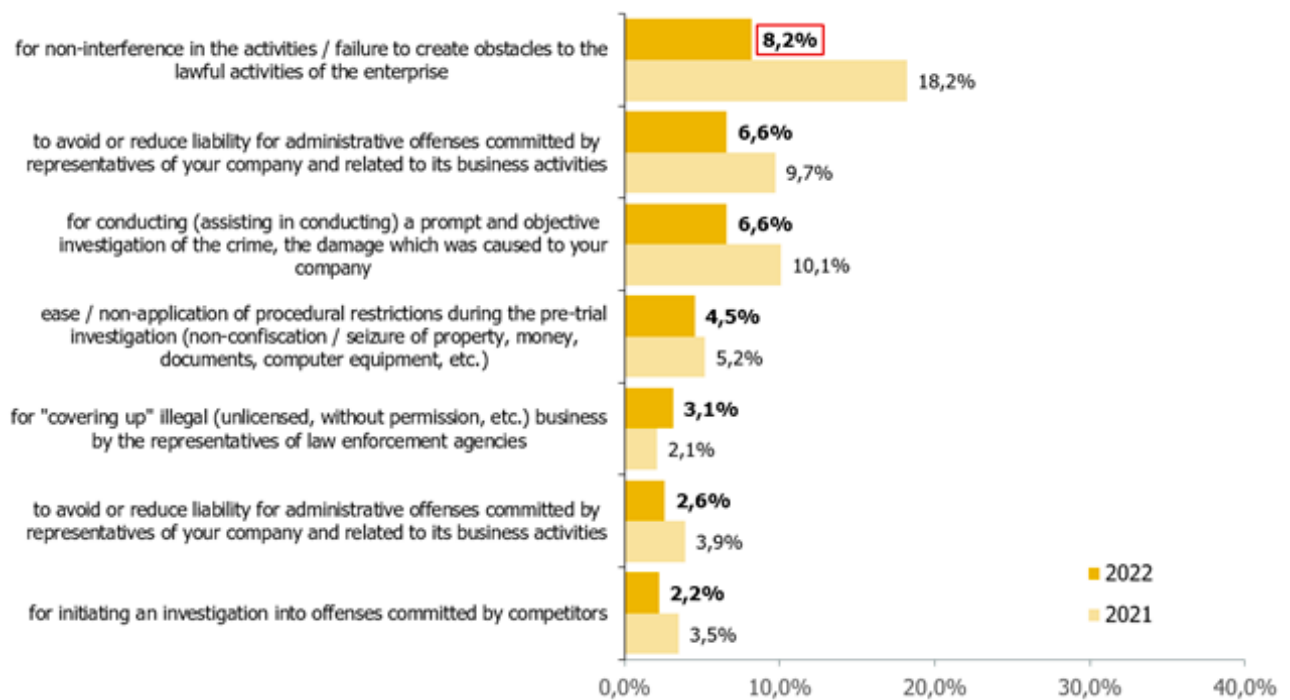
The conventional “second place”, as last year, belongs to the situations of corrupt interaction with the goal of **avoiding or reducing liability for administrative offenses** committed by representatives of the enterprise, and **assistance in conducting a quick and objective investigation of a crime** as a result of which the enterprise have suffered losses (both – **6,6%**, the negative dynamics compared to 2021 is not statistically significant).

¹ Question: “Have you (as a company head/representative)/has your company experienced corruption at the time of interaction (contact) with representatives of law enforcement authorities over the last 12 months – i.e., did you give or were requested to give a bribe, use connections, etc.?” The statistical error for self-reported corruption experience indicator and estimated indicator of experiencing corruption situations in this sector does not exceed ±6,2 p.p.

The remaining corruption situations are less common – 2,2% to 4,5% of the respondents with experience of dealing with law enforcement agencies have reported about having found themselves in them.

Fig. 2.3.18. **Corruption experience in situations that could have occurred at the time of application¹**

Made unofficial payment to a law enforcement officer (cash or gifts) or rendered services



Due to the insufficient number of responses for each corruption situation, statistical analysis aimed at the identification of the *initiator* (visitors or law enforcement officers) was impossible.

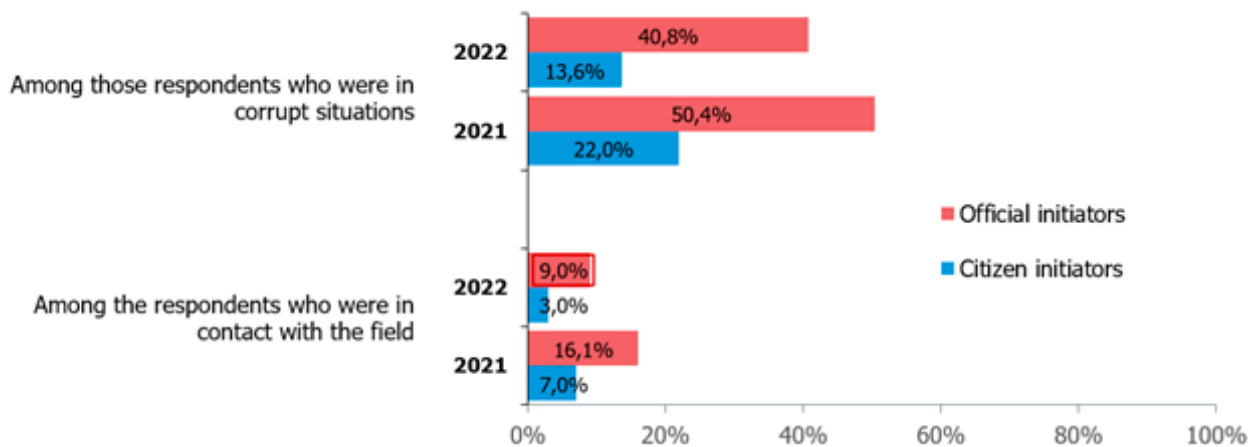
Only 3, 0% of **entrepreneurs** have acted as **initiators** of corruption in at least one situation, which is by 4,0 p.p. less than last year (the dynamics is not statistically significant) – this is *the lowest indicator out of all sectors*. Out of those who have experienced contact corruption situations, this share is **13,6%** (which is also less than in 2021, however, the dynamics is not statistically significant).

The share of the respondents reporting **corruption initiative** on the part of **law enforcement officers** has **decreased** statistically significantly: out those who have dealt with the sector, the decrease was 7,1 p.p., from 16,1% in 2021 to **9,0%** in 2022. Out of those who have experienced corruption situations, this was reported by **40,8%** (last year, this indicator was higher by 9,6 p.p., but this difference is not statistically significant).

¹ Question: "Have you/company employees (company representatives) experienced such situations at the time of interaction (contact) with representatives of law enforcement authorities?"



Fig. 2.3.19. Initiators of corruption situations





Activities of tax authorities



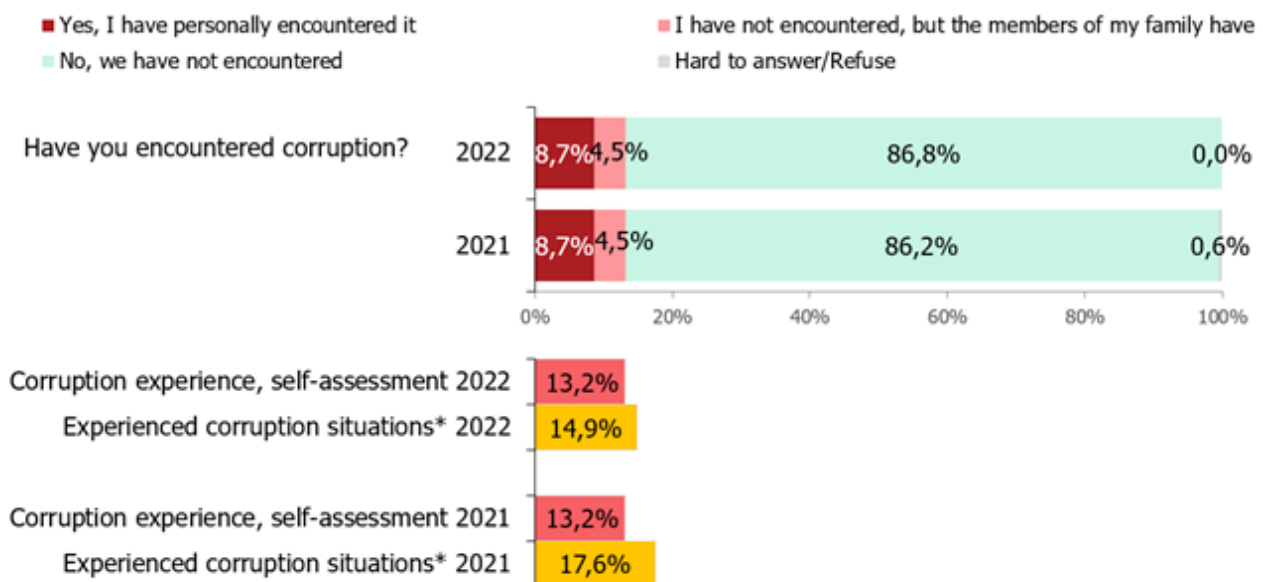
Tax sector remains the leader among the government bodies with which entrepreneurs interact most often. **23,2%** of surveyed entrepreneurs have reported that they have dealt with tax authorities (in 2021, this indicator was 26,3%, and the difference is not statistically significant).

13,2% of the respondents have replied affirmatively to a *direct question* about their *corruption experience*. This indicator has remained unchanged from 2021.

However, experiencing specific contact situations with signs of corruption has been reported somewhat *less often* than in the previous survey: the indicator is **14,9%** compared to 17,6% in 2021 (however, the dynamics is not statistically significant).

Corruption level indicators in the tax authorities' activities sector **remain the lowest** out of all the sectors in this study.

Fig. 2.3.20. **Corruption experience in the sector in general**
(% of those who have dealt with the sector)¹



Among the situations with the greatest corruption load, the **top place** remains with **actions and decisions that facilitated VAT refund (8,6%**, unchanged compared to 2021). Corruption practices prevalence has *slightly decreased* in the situations of **tax administration support of an enterprise (5,5%** in 2022 vs. 8,2% in 2021) and **obtaining positive results of tax inspection (3,9%** in 2022 vs. 5,8% in 2021), however, the dynamics is not statistically significant.

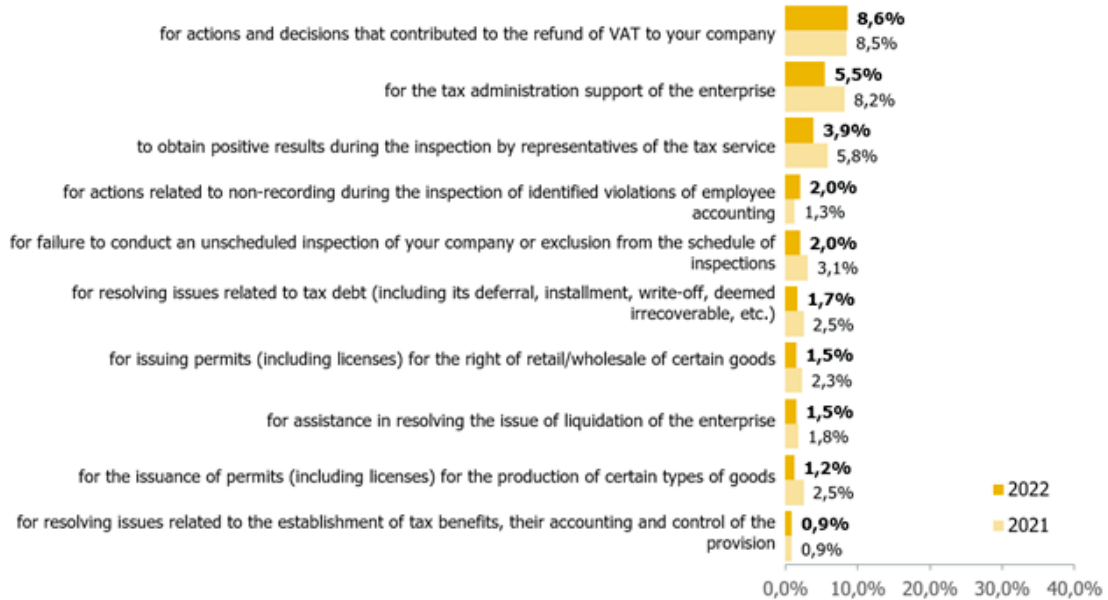
The remaining situations were reported by 2% or less of the respondents.

¹ Question: "Have you (as a company head/representative)/has your company experienced corruption at the time of interaction (contact) with representatives of tax authorities over the last 12 months - i.e., did you give or were requested to give a bribe, use connections, etc.?" The statistical error for self-reported corruption experience indicator and estimated indicator of experiencing corruption situations in this sector does not exceed $\pm 4,2$ p.p.

Fig. 2.3.21. Corruption experience in situations that could have occurred at the time of application

(% of those who have dealt with this sector)¹

Made unofficial payment to an official (cash or gifts) or rendered services



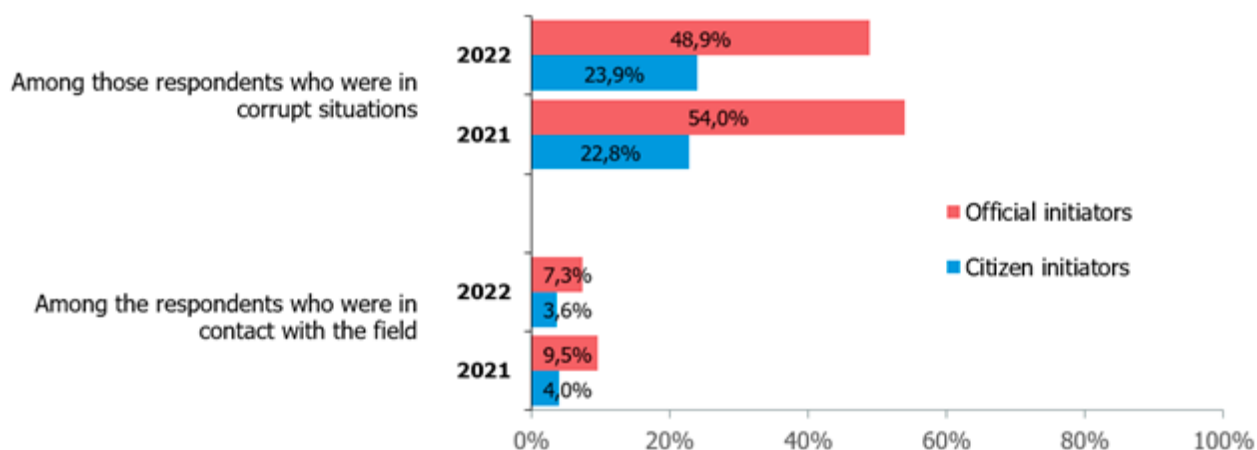
Due to the insufficient number of responses for each corruption situation, statistical analysis aimed at identification of the initiator (visitors or tax officials) was impossible.

In total, **3,6%** of representatives of enterprises have acted as **initiators** of corruption (among those who *have experienced contact corruption situations*, this share is **23,9%**). These indicators have remained practically unchanged compared to 2021.

As last year, **representatives of tax authorities** have acted as **initiators** of corruption situations twice as often, although the share of the respondents who have reported such an initiative by the officials has *somewhat decreased*. **7,3%** of the interviewed who *have dealt with the sector* (in 2021 – 9,5%) or **48,9%** of those who have experienced *contact corruption situations* (in 2021 – 54,0%) have reported that they have been requested money or services for “solving the issue”.

¹ Question: “Have you/company employees (company representatives) experienced such situations at the time of interaction (contact) with representatives of tax authorities?”

Fig. 2.3.22. Initiators of corruption situations



When analyzing this sector, it is necessary to take into the account that the recorded low rate of entrepreneurs' corruption experience during interaction with tax officials may be due to the "sensitivity" of relevant issues for a certain share of the respondents as well as an attempt to hide the real situation (avoided testifying about presence of corruption practices "legalized" by the enterprise's management in relations with tax authorities).



Table 2.3.1. Summarized table of entrepreneurs' corruption experience by sector

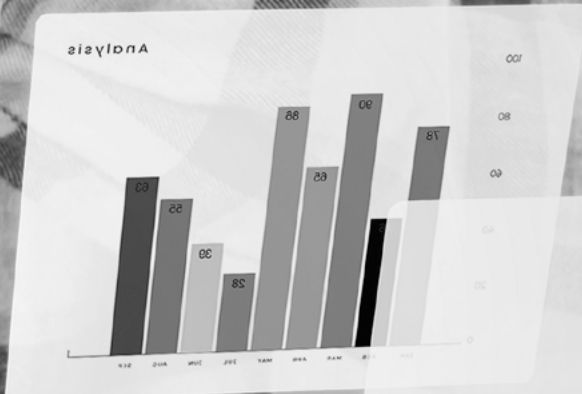
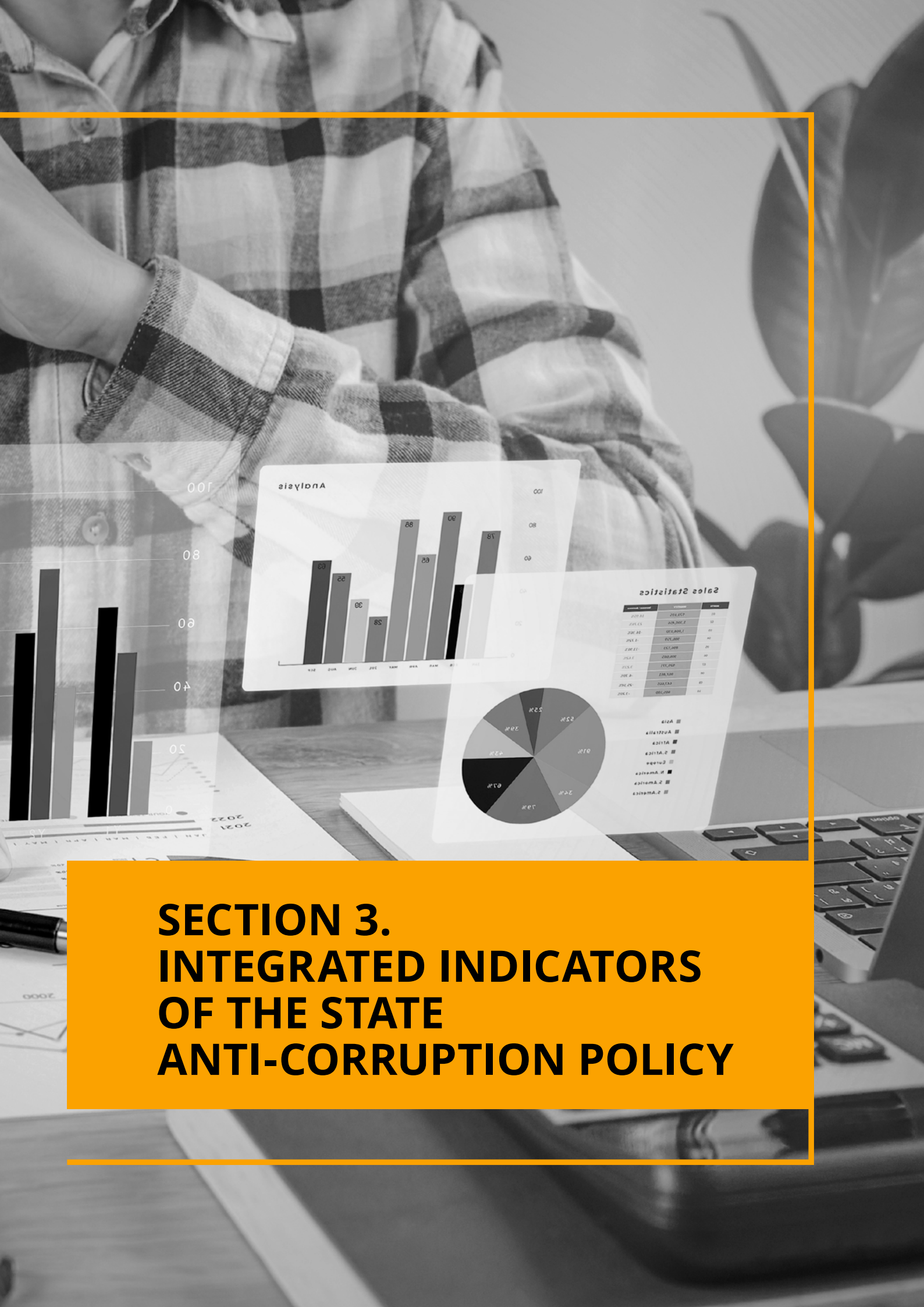
Sector	Year	Self-reported corruption experience*	Experienced corruption situations*				% of the respondents who have dealt with the sector
			% of the respondents	% of the responders who have acted as corruption initiators	% of the respondents involved in corruption on demand	% of the respondents who have dealt with the sector	
Customs (customs control, preparation and clearance of customs documents for business entities)	2022	35,2% ±8,0	33,0% ±7,9	5,9% ±4,0	22,1% ±7,0	↑11,3% ±1,8	
	2021	42,8%	32,0%	2,7%	23,2%	8,0%	
Construction and land relations	2022	32,5% ±9,1	37,6% ±9,4	7,3% ±5,0	21,1% ±7,9	↓8,5% ±1,6	
	2021	32,5%	40,3%	8,5%	22,4%	12,8%	
Services for connection and maintenance of power, gas, water supply and water disposal systems, except for the services associated with current payments	2022	23,9% ±8,0	↓24,0% ±8,0	6,8% ±4,7	16,1% ±6,9	↓9,0% ±1,6	
	2021	29,0%	37,0%	6,8%	20,5%	15,5%	
Judicial system (including enforcement of court decisions)	2022	18,8% ±7,8	22,0% ±8,3	5,8% ±4,7	7,6% ±5,3	↓8,0% ±1,5	
	2021	19,0%	27,8%	4,7%	11,8%	12,8%	
Control and supervision of business activities	2022	18,7% ±7,2	24,8% ±8,0	3,6% ±3,4	17,5% ±7,0	↓9,4% ±1,6	
	2021	27,2%	30,8%	3,6%	21,9%	17,5%	
Law enforcement activities to ensure law and order, pre-trial investigation	2022	18,6% ±5,9	↓22,1% ±6,2	3,0% ±2,6	↓9,0% ±4,3	14,0% ±2,0	
	2021	27,2%	32,0%	7,0%	16,1%	16,4%	
Activities of tax authorities	2022	13,2% ±4,0	14,9% ±4,2	3,6% ±2,2	7,3% ±3,0	23,2% ±2,4	
		13,2%	17,6%	4,0%	9,5%	26,3%	

% was calculated from the number of the respondents who have dealt with the sector



Item	Value
Item 1	1000
Item 2	2000
Item 3	3000
Item 4	4000
Item 5	5000
Item 6	6000
Item 7	7000
Item 8	8000
Item 9	9000
Item 10	10000
Item 11	11000
Item 12	12000
Item 13	13000
Item 14	14000
Item 15	15000
Item 16	16000
Item 17	17000
Item 18	18000
Item 19	19000
Item 20	20000





Salesperson	Region	Sales
John Doe	2.America	12000
Jane Smith	1.America	15000
Mike Johnson	Europe	18000
Sarah Brown	Africa	10000
David Wilson	Asia	20000
Emily Davis	Australia	14000
Chris Garcia	2.America	16000
Alexander Lee	1.America	13000
Olivia White	Europe	19000
Benjamin King	Africa	11000
Mia Green	Asia	21000
Liam Black	Australia	15000

SECTION 3. INTEGRATED INDICATORS OF THE STATE ANTI-CORRUPTION POLICY

Within the scope of this study, data was collected for calculation of indicators of the state anti-corruption policy indicators (1-3) and also additional corruption prevention and combating system effectiveness indicators (4, 5) in accordance with the Methodology of a standard survey on corruption in Ukraine:

1. Share of the population (entrepreneurs) with negative attitude to corruption.
2. Share of the population (entrepreneurs) who have experienced corruption.
3. Share of the population (entrepreneurs) capable of being whistleblowers.
4. Share of the population (entrepreneurs) supporting activities of whistleblowers.
5. Share of the population duly aware about legal protection guarantees for whistleblowers.

In 2021, the approach to indicators has changed, and their number has increased. Since these indicators are valuable because of their ability to assess changes in the country, the indicators from the previous years were recalculated, where it was possible, according to the new methodology.



**3.1. Indicator 1.
Share of the population
(entrepreneurs)
with negative attitude
to corruption**



The goal of anti-corruption policy is to increase the share of the population with negative attitude to corruption. This indicator cannot be measured through a direct question of whether one likes or dislikes corruption, because then the respondents' replies would be socially desirable and the data would be biased. Instead, method of hypothetical situations was used for the study, which means that the respondents (*both the population and entrepreneurs*) were offered a hypothetical situation of receiving an administrative service from a state authority or a local self-government body.

“Imagine a situation. You have applied to a public authority for a certificate you urgently need for solving a personal problem (for *entrepreneurs* – for the benefit of an enterprise). You were informed that the certificate would be ready in 30 days, but you need it as soon as possible. When you left the office, a random person in a hall told you that his/her neighbor (acquaintance) had received this kind of certificate on the following day having paid 1000 hryvnias to the head of the department issuing such certificates. How would you most likely act in this situation?”

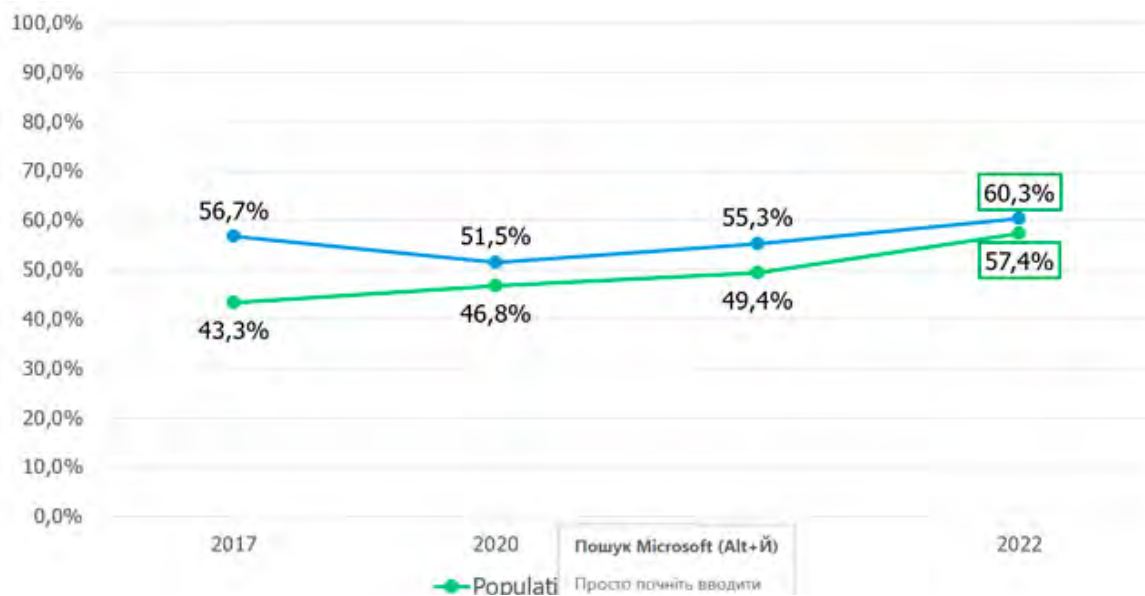
The respondents were asked to select the most probable option for solving a problem (options are given below) that could arise:

1. “I would wait 30 days”
2. “I would have paid 1,000 hryvnias, but I don't have this money.”
3. “I would look for acquaintances or relatives who could help to acceleration issuance of a certificate”
4. “I would pay 1,000 hryvnias”
5. “I would file a complaint about corruption in the institution to a higher-level authority”
6. “I would report to the law enforcement authorities”
7. “I would turn to mass media (disclose these facts to journalists)”

Information and corresponding quantitative indicators as for **the identification of the respondents' negative attitude** to corruption were obtained based on the results of data analysis regarding their *refusal from corruption model of problem solution* in the given hypothetical situation.

To the category of people refusing corruption behavior model belong those who have chosen options 1 (waiting according to the rules) or 5-7 (reporting corruption) instead of the corrupt way of problem solving (options 2-4).

Fig. 3.1.1. **Indicator 1. Share of the population (entrepreneurs) with negative attitude to corruption**



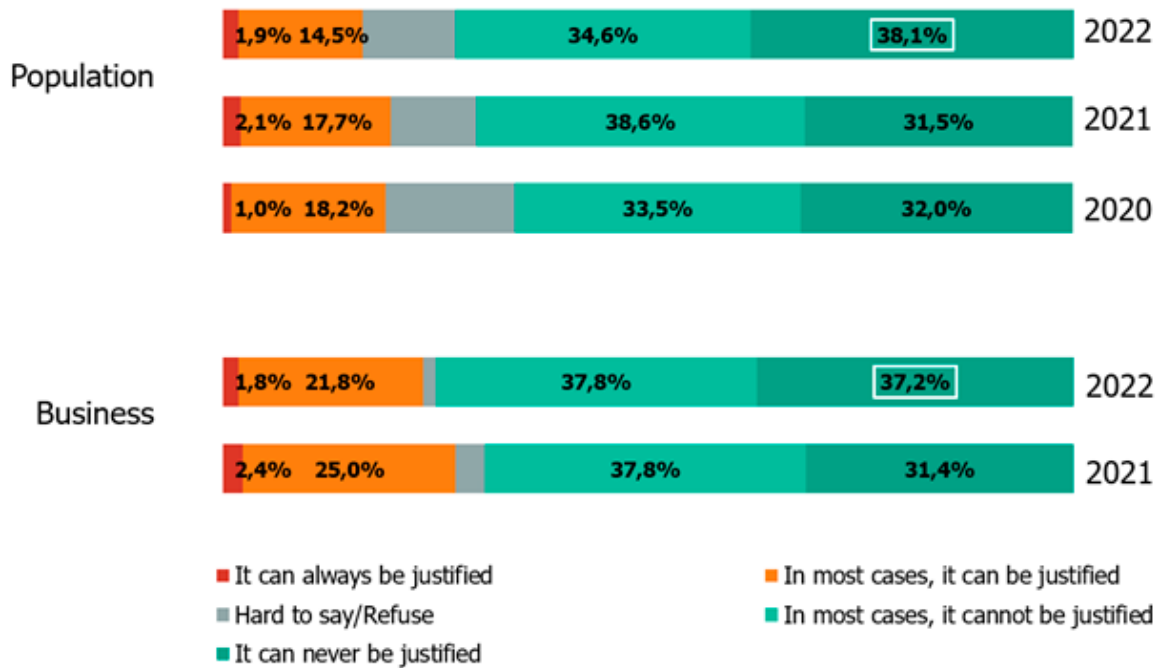
A gradual **increase** in the share of the *population* with **negative attitude towards corruption** has been observed since 2017 (when the indicator was 43,3%): in 2021 this share was almost a half (49,4%) of the respondents, while in 2022 it has significantly exceeded half of the population and amounts to 57,4% (+8 p.p.).

The share of anti-corruption-minded entrepreneurs continues to be **larger** than the corresponding share of the *population* in each year of observation, and **increases** every year, except for 2020, reaching **60,3%** in 2022 (+5 p.p.). The positive dynamics in 2022 is statistically significant.

Despite the fact that Indicator 1 is based on a hypothetical situation, it is supplemented by a *direct question* in order to determine the share of the respondents who do *not justify corruption practices* for solving the problems that are of importance for citizens/enterprises (see Fig. 3.1.2).



Fig. 3.1.2. **Justification for giving a bribe, gift or rendering unofficial services or a gift, if it is necessary to solve an important problem¹**



About a third of both the *population* (38,1%) and *entrepreneurs* (37,2%) believe that the corrupt way of solving problems *can never be justified*. In 2022, this indicator statistically significantly increased – by 6,6 p.p. compared to the result of the previous study and 5,8 p.p. for the respective groups of the respondents. Such dynamics of this indicator is in line with the increasing share of the respondents with negative attitude to corruption manifestations in a projective situation.

In general, there is a tendency to *gradual decrease* of those justifying the corrupt way of solving problems.

¹ Question: “In your opinion, can giving a bribe or a gift or rendering unofficial services can be justified by a need to solve an important problem?”

3.2. Indicator 2.

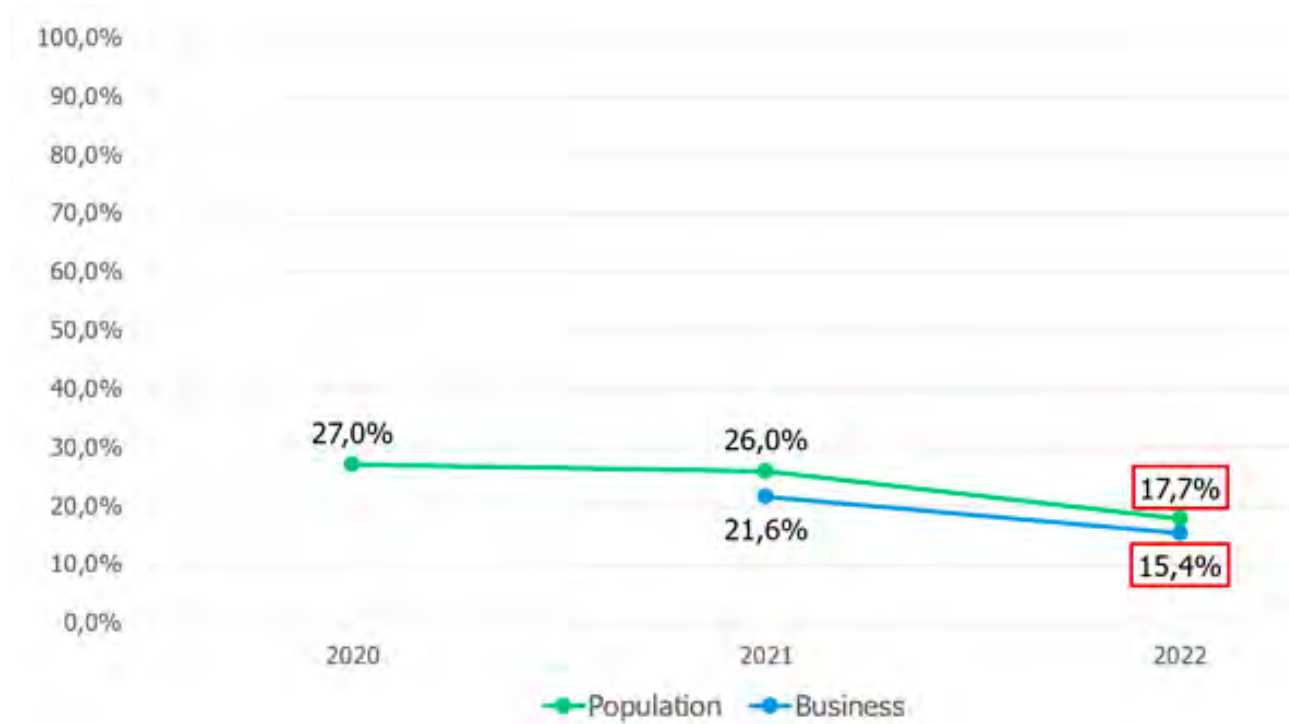
Share of the population (entrepreneurs) who have experienced corruption



The goal of anti-corruption policy is to reduce the share of people who have had their own corruption experience. In order to determine the indicator, a *direct question* is asked about the *respondents' self-assessment of their involvement in corruption*: whether they personally or their family members (or employees of an enterprise for the benefit of an enterprise for entrepreneurs) have experienced corruption (gave or were asked for bribes, used connections, etc.) over the last 12 months. This indicator reflects the *population's/entrepreneurs' self-perception of their own corruption experience*, in other words they are of a subjective “informative” nature and may differ from real assessments of their involvement in corruption (if certain situations are analyzed for the presence of a corruption component in accordance with the legislation).

In 2022, this indicator has statistically significantly *decreased* (see Fig. 3.2.1) for both groups of the respondents and amounts to: for the *population* – 17,7% (compared to 26% in the previous year, – 5,6 p.p.): for *entrepreneurs* – 15,4% (in 2021 – 21,6%, – 6,2 p.p.).

Fig. 3.2.1. Indicator 2. Share of the population (entrepreneurs) who have had corruption experience



If, as stated above, corruption experience is summarized by sectors (See Section 2) when not only replies to a direct question are taken into consideration, but also affirmative answers regarding the respondents' involvement in corruption in each sector, then 2022 corruption experience indicator for the *population* would be 20,9% and 12,9% for *entrepreneurs* (which is significantly lower than in 2021, when the corresponding indicators were 33,8% and 17,4% respectively).



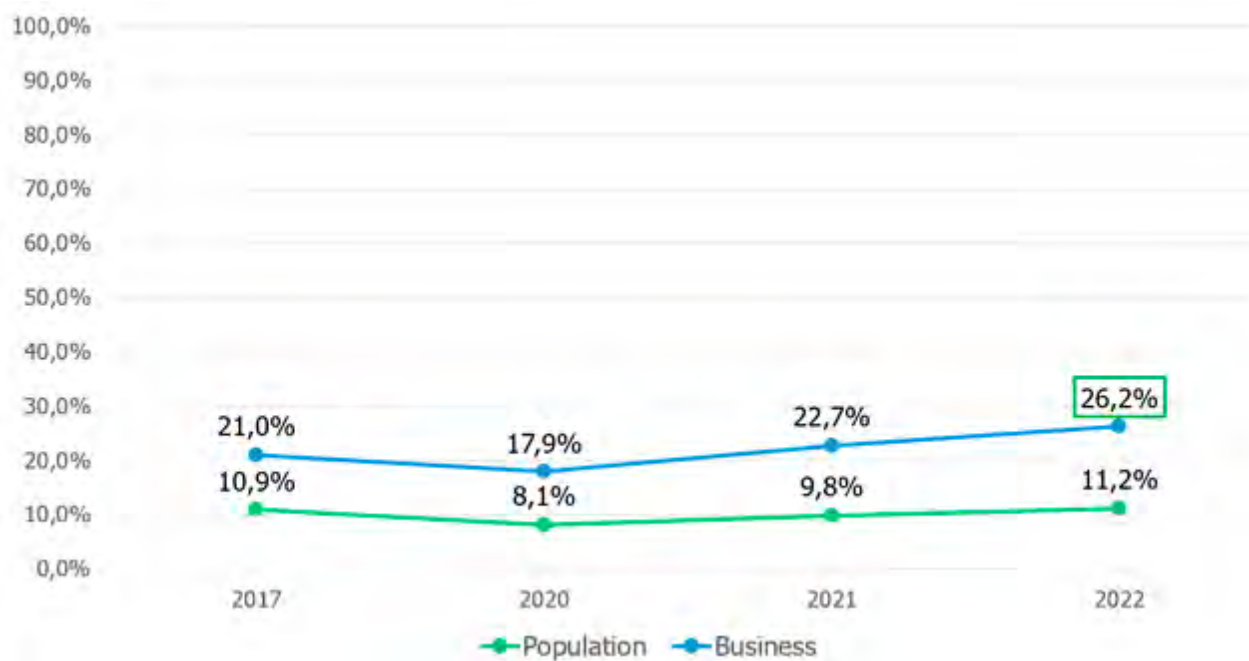
**Indicator 3.
Share of the population
(entrepreneurs)
capable of being
whistleblowers.**

The goal of anti-corruption policy is to increase a number of citizens ready to *report the facts of corruption* (indicator 3.1) and those who have reported to the *competent authorities the facts of corruption they have experienced* (indicator 3.2).

To determine indicator 3.1, a projective situation is used, just like for indicator 1, but determined is the **share of those who have chosen a exposing model of behavior** (reply options: 5. “I would file a complaint about corruption in the institution to a higher-level authority », 6. “I would report to the law enforcement authorities », or 7. “I would turn to mass media (disclose these facts to journalists)”).

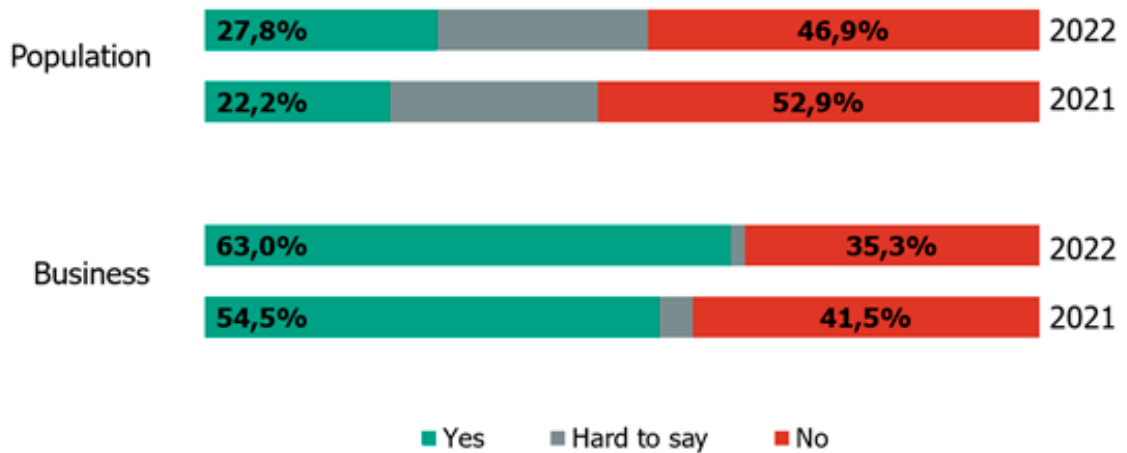
In 2022, indicator 3.1 (the share of the respondents willing to **report about corruption manifestations**) has slightly *increased* for the *population* (up to **11,2%**, +1,4 p.p.). For the entrepreneurs, the increase is statistically significant (up to **26,2%**, +3,5 p.p.). For both groups, the *tendency towards increase* is reported for the second year in a row. At the same time, entrepreneurs are much more willing to report corruption than the population.

Fig. 3.3.1. Indicator 3.1. Share of the population (entrepreneurs) capable of being whistleblowers.



A direct question (“*Would you file a complaint to the authorities or law enforcement agencies in connection with a case of corruption?*”) shows a significantly higher share of potential whistleblowers, but this indicator may be distorted due to social desirability of a “yes” answer: 27,8% for the population (increase from 22,2% in 2021) and almost two-thirds – 63% for entrepreneurs (increase from 54,5% in 2021).

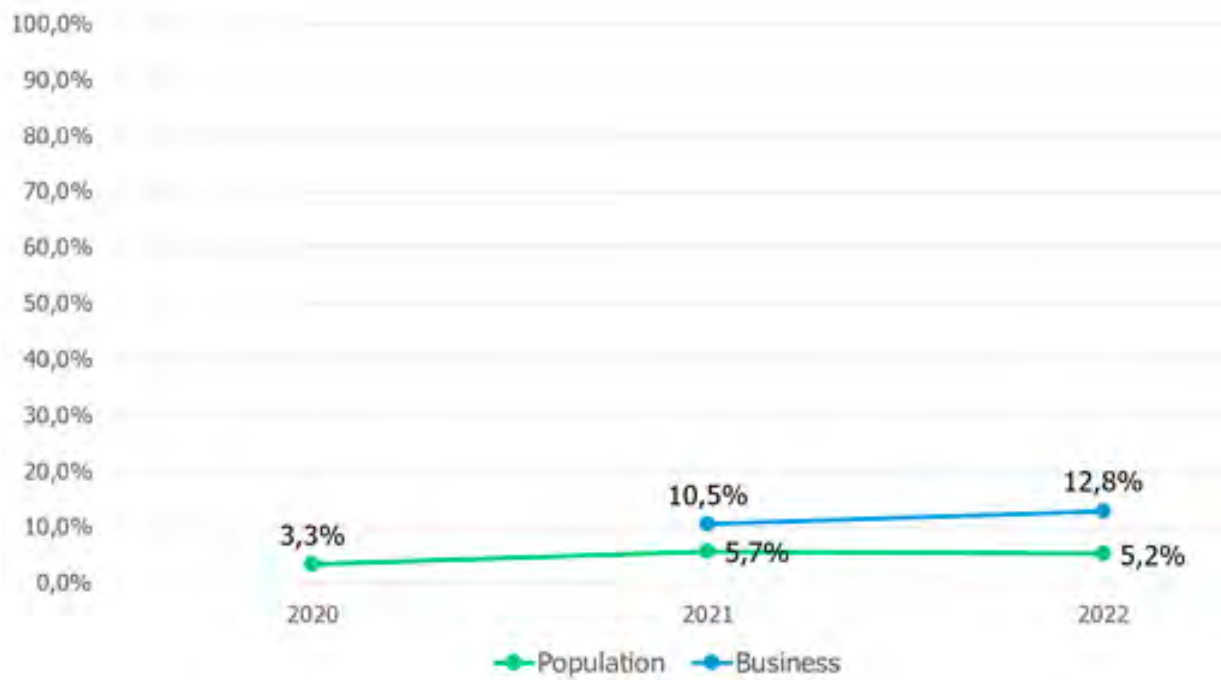
Fig. 3.3.2. **Readiness to file a complaint about corruption to public authorities or law enforcement agencies** (direct question)



Indicator 3.2 is defined as the share of those who have indicated that, having experienced corruption situation, they **have filed a complaint to public authorities or law enforcement agencies** (direct question). This indicator *remains extremely low*. The share of the respondents who have reported the facts of corruption they have experienced to the competent authorities has increased for the *population* from 3,3% in 2020 to 5,2% in 2022). For entrepreneurs, this indicator is almost twice as high – 12,8%.

There is no statistically significant difference between 2021 and 2022 indicators, therefore it is possible to state about *absence of tendency towards a noticeable increase* in the share of *whistleblowers*.

Fig. 3.3.3. **Indicator 3.2. Share of the population (entrepreneurs) who have reported corruption they have experienced to the competent authorities**



3.4. Indicator 4.

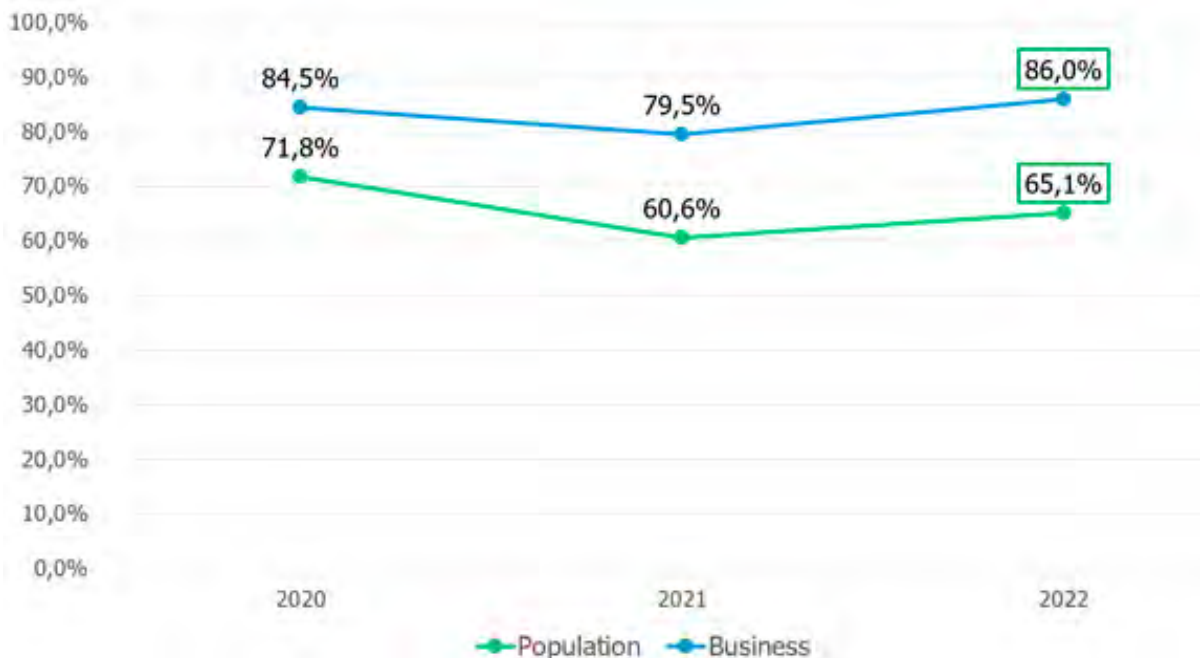
Share of the population (entrepreneurs) supporting whistleblowers



The goal of anti-corruption policy is well-developed respect for whistleblowers as responsible citizens. The corresponding indicator 4 is defined on the basis of the replies to a direct question “*What is your attitude to people who file complaints (reports) to authorities or law enforcement agencies regarding corruption cases?*”. The response scale contains 5 options (from “fully condemn” to “fully approve”). The quantitative indicator is obtained as a result of adding the percentages of “fully approve” and “rather approve” replies.

By this indicator, the shares of both groups decreased in 2021, but **increased** in 2022: an absolute majority of both the *population* (**65,1%**) and *entrepreneurs* (**86%**) approve of **whistleblowers’ activity**. 2022 increase is statistically significant.

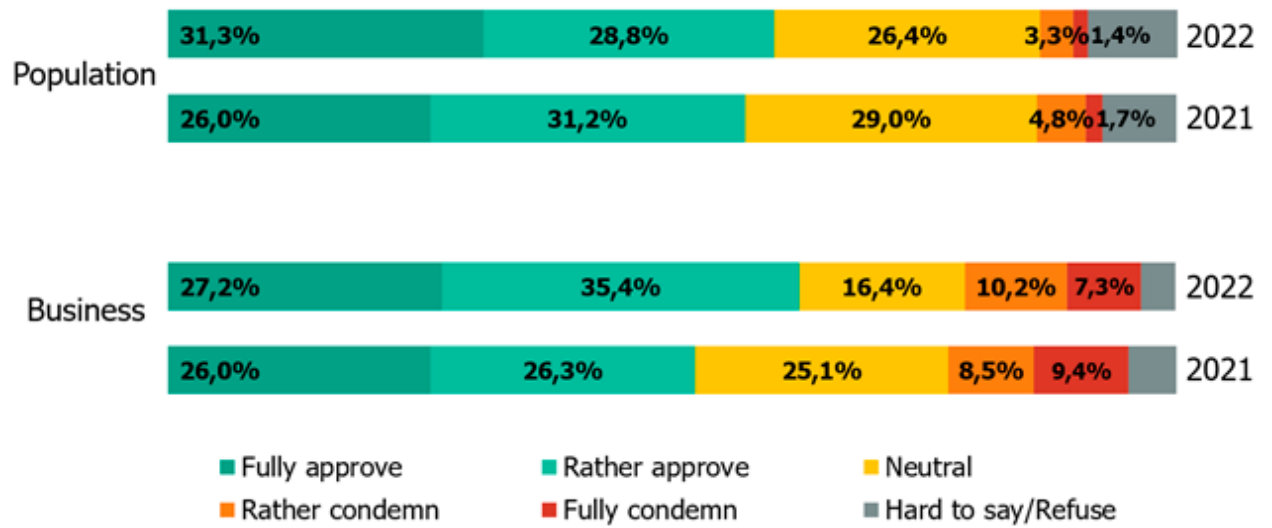
Fig. 3.4.1. Indicator 4. Share of the population (entrepreneurs) supporting whistleblowers



Additionally, for this indicator calculation, replies for a hypothetical situation are analyzed: “*Imagine such a situation. In an organization (enterprise) you are working for, one of your colleagues has informed the competent authorities about a corruption crime committed by another employee. What is your attitude towards such actions of your colleague?*”.

Both the population and entrepreneurs demonstrate lesser approval of a *colleague’s actions* exposing corrupt behavior of another colleague (compared to declarative answers to a direct question), but it has significantly *increased* over the year. The share of “completely approve” and “rather approve” responses is **60,1%** (in 2021 – 57,2%) for the *population* and **62,6%** (in 2021 – 52,3%) for *entrepreneurs*.

Fig. 3.4.2. **Projective situation: attitude to actions of a colleague who has reported corruption crime of another colleague to the competent authorities**



3.5. Indicator 5

Share of the population duly aware about legal protection guarantees for whistleblowers

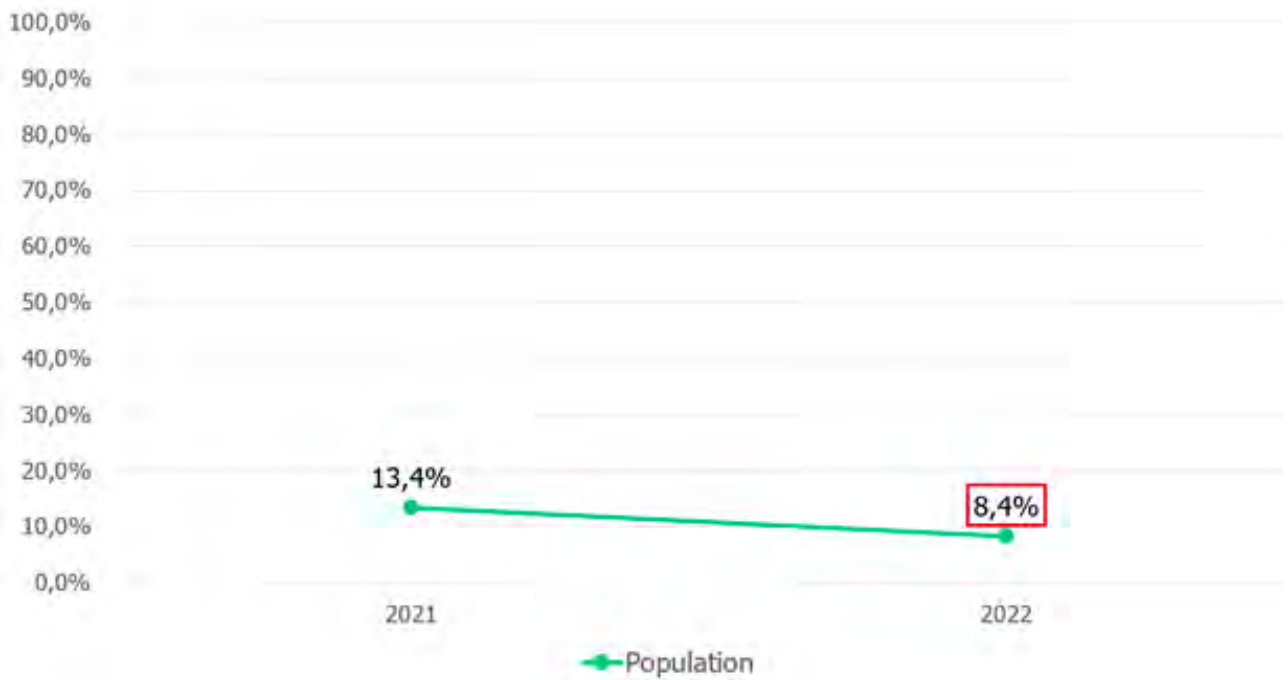


The goal of anti-corruption policy is achieving a state when the majority of citizens are duly informed about legal protection guarantees for whistleblowers. The corresponding indicator 5 is calculated on the basis of the replies “yes”, “no” or “hard to say” to a question “Do citizens reporting corruption cases to the competent authorities have the following rights?” for each item:

1. for free legal aid for protection of his rights (correct – “yes”);
2. for paid vacation during the corruption case notification consideration period, but not more than 30 days (correct – “no”);
3. for a monetary reward in cases specified by the law (correct – “yes”);
4. for receiving information from the law enforcement agencies about the results of the pre-trial investigation regarding all crimes committed by the person who has committed the corruption offense reported (correct – “no”);
5. for immediate reinstatement in the previous job (position) provided these persons have been dismissed from their position in connection with the notification about possible facts of corruption or corruption-related offenses (correct – “yes”);
6. for the measures to be taken by the law enforcement agencies aimed at ensuring protection of housing, irrespective of threats to life and health of a whistleblower, from the moment corruption was reported (correct – “no”);
7. for reimbursement of expenses for a lawyer in connection with protection of whistleblower’s rights (correct – “yes”);
8. for transfer, at his/her own will, to another equivalent position (job) in the institution (facility) s/he is working for (correct – “no”).

The respondents who have given correct answers for more than half of the items, i.e. at least 5 out of 8, are regarded as **duly aware**. In 2021, their share was 13,4%, while in 2022 – only **8,4%** (negative dynamics is statistically significant). Thus, the awareness indicator remains low and has even *decreased*. This decrease can be explained, in particular, by lesser air time for anti-corruption topics in the media space due more attention to the war.

Fig. 3.5.1. Indicator 5. Share of the population duly informed about legal protection guarantees for whistleblowers



The results correlate with the **lack of awareness** among the respondents (population and entrepreneurs) about what behavior types might look like corruption, but aren't such from the legal point of view and vice versa. For example, depending on the type of the proposed "projective situation", from 8,6% to 70,8% of the respondents regard as corruption cases that, pursuant to the current law, are not such. Entrepreneurs discern better (than the population) between corruption and non-corruption cases (for more details, see Section 1.2).

