

# From Structure to Impact: Ukraine's Anti-Corruption System in Action



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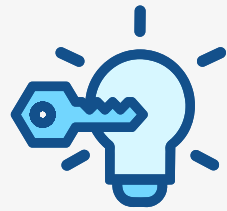
# Anti-Corruption System of Ukraine

Ukraine's anti-corruption system has been developed since 2014 as a comprehensive institutional model, aligned with EU, GRECO and OECD standards.



## Core logic:

- clear separation of functions (policy – prevention – enforcement – adjudication);
- establishment of specialized institutions;
- independence and accountability;
- digitalization as a tool to reduce the human factor.



## Key components:

- policy-making and corruption prevention;
- financial control (asset declarations);
- criminal prosecution of high-level corruption;
- specialized judiciary;
- asset recovery mechanisms.

## Key feature of Ukraine:

Ukraine is among the few countries that has established a full-cycle anti-corruption infrastructure targeting high-level corruption.



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# The system operates as a network of specialized institutions:

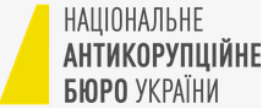
## Institutional Structure: Who Does What

### National Agency on Corruption Prevention (NACP)



- develops policies and standards
- verifies electronic asset declarations
- conducts lifestyle monitoring
- identifies conflicts of interest
- performs corruption risk assessments

### National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine (NABU)



- investigates high-level corruption
- conducts covert investigative activities
- uncovers complex corruption schemes

### Specialized Anti-Corruption Prosecutor's Office (SAPO)



- provides procedural supervision
- supports prosecution in court
- ensures legality of investigations

### High Anti-Corruption Court (HACC)



- examines high-level corruption cases
- delivers judgments
- develops judicial practice



### State Bureau of Investigations (SBI)

- investigates crimes of law enforcement officials and judges
- handles corruption cases outside NABU jurisdiction



### Asset Recovery and Management Agency (ARMA)

- traces and seizes assets
- manages confiscated property
- ensures economic efficiency of asset recovery



### National Police of Ukraine

- detects corruption at operational level
- combats organized crime
- documents offenses



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## How the System Works: From Risk to Verdict

The system ensures a full anti-corruption response cycle:

### Prevention (NACP):

- financial control (e-declarations);
- lifestyle monitoring;
- identification of corruption risks;
- anti-corruption programmes in public institutions.

### Detection and Investigation (NABU, SBI, National Police):

- criminal proceedings;
- operational measures;
- analytical work.

### Prosecution (SAPO):

- procedural supervision;
- evidence building;
- referral of cases to court.

### Adjudication (HACC):

- case examination;
- delivery of judgments;
- confiscation decisions.

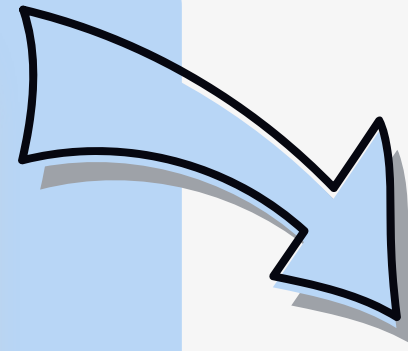
### Asset Management (ARMA):

- management of seized assets;
- ensuring their preservation and economic value.

**Key trend: transition towards evidence-based and data-driven governance.**



**Corruption in Ukraine is often embedded within organized criminal networks.**



# Organized and Corruption-Related Crime



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## **Key characteristics:**

- complex multi-layered schemes;
- use of financial instruments;
- influence on public decision-making;
- cross-border nature.

## **High-risk sectors:**

- customs and international trade;
- smuggling;
- public procurement;
- taxation;
- energy sector.

## **Forms of influence:**

- corrupt arrangements;
- pressure on public officials;
- use of intermediaries;
- manipulation of procedures.

## **In the context of war:**

- increased risks in logistics and border management;
- growing vulnerability of supply chains;
- corruption as a factor of economic vulnerability and national security risk.

# Regional Dimension and Reforms

Ukraine has already established a strong anti-corruption framework.

The next step is to ensure its full effectiveness in the context of war and European integration



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## Cross-border nature of the problem:

- organized networks operate across multiple countries;
- exploitation of international trade routes;
- illicit financial flows.

## Shared challenges with the EU:

- smuggling;
- customs violations;
- money laundering;
- abuse of trade mechanisms.

## Ukraine's reforms:

- alignment with EU legislation;
- implementation of anti-corruption standards;
- digitalization of public and customs processes;
- introduction of KPIs and Performance Measurement Mechanism;
- strengthening institutional integrity.

## Strategic focus:

- effectiveness rather than formal existence of institutions;
- trust of business and citizens;
- integrity as a pillar of economic and national security.

# **THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!**

**Department for Prevention and Detection of Corruption  
of the State Customs Service of Ukraine**



