

CORRUPTION IN FIGURES



88%

face corruption
while doing
business
in Ukraine



98%

believe that
corruption practices
are widespread
in Ukraine



82%

consider fighting
corruption the #1 priority
to improve business
climate

American Chamber of Commerce in Ukraine



B2G

Driving actionable
dialogue between
Business and
Government

B2B

Continuously creating
opportunities for
Business to Business
Partnerships

B2U

Promoting Ukraine
internationally
as an attractive
investment destination

Content

Foreword	2
About the research	4
General assessment of corruption in Ukraine	7
Companies' anti-corruption practices	14
Opinions	18
Recommendations	22

Foreword



Andy Hunder | President

Dear Friends of the American Chamber of Commerce in Ukraine,

Endemic corruption remains one of the major problems in contemporary Ukraine. This public enemy undermines the state from within, makes it more susceptible to external woes, drowns talent and exalts mediocrity. Society, where corruption abounds, is doomed. In his public address to the Ukrainian Parliament in December 2015, Joe Biden said: “Corruption siphons away resources from the people. It blunts the economic growth, and it affronts the human dignity.”

The first steps are being made to eliminate corruption in Ukraine. Specialized state

bodies have been established to monitor the situation and hold wrongdoers accountable. It remains to be seen how effective these institutions will be.

Ukraine has made a real effort to depersonalize public services, and there are already some tangible results. E-data, electronic portal showcasing governmental spending, provides the Ukrainian state budget with an additional 2 billion hryvnas on a monthly basis. ProZorro, a public procurement system, widely used by the state ministries, cuts the price of goods and services in half. In 2015, Ukraine improved its position in the Global Open Data Index, rising to the 58th place from the 66th. All these changes prove that reform is happening, progress is being made. In early November 2015, the American Chamber of Commerce in Ukraine presented the results of the Corruption Perception Survey conducted among Chamber Members. The key findings of the Survey are outlined in this report.

Indeed, the fight against corruption is still in its infancy. A lot remains to be done to lessen the extent of its prevalence. But we, at the American Chamber of Commerce, remain optimistic about the perspectives of anti-corruption activities. We are sure that joint efforts of the international business community, the government and non-profit organizations will lead to a more transparent Ukraine.



Igor Svitlyk | Head of the Chamber Anti-Corruption Working Group

The tremendously low scores that Ukraine receives in various anti-corruption ratings no longer surprise anyone, rather it has become the norm. As a European country with European Union aspirations, we are still far from Europe. Scoring 27 points out of 100 in the Transparency International Corruption Perception Index for 2015, neighbors us with African rather than European countries.

Such an “achievement” fully corresponds with the results of the last Chamber Survey, as a tremendous 88 percent of businesses surveyed have faced corruption while doing business in Ukraine. It is extremely hard to attract business to a

country with such a reputation — in the light of an increasing trend to fight foreign bribery, a lack of corruption and predictable rules are the key factors in attracting investments. It strongly resonates with the market’s belief, as 82 percent of surveyed persons consider fighting corruption to be the number one priority necessary to improve the business climate in Ukraine.

Yet there are some grounds for optimism. 83 percent of respondents are ready to cooperate with law enforcement authorities and provide any required information in order to punish corrupted officials, if this information will be used by the law enforcement authorities properly and will lead to adequate actions.

Clearly the government should put a great deal of effort into making businesses believe this will be the case. We hope that this report contributes to further dialog between the private and public sectors on all these important matters. We thank all of the respondents for their honest answers and their valuable contribution to this dialog.

About the research



The main purposes behind the first Chamber Corruption Perception Survey conducted in March 2014 were to receive honest answers from businesses about corrupt practices in Ukraine and to convey this information to authorities responsible for tackling corruption. At that time, immediately following the Revolution of Dignity, it seemed a perfect moment to measure the business community's perception of corruption and collect valuable data to use as a benchmark for further observations.

The second Corruption Perception Survey was conducted in late October 2015, and — apart from the above objections — aimed to assess how the perception of corruption in Ukraine had changed and what the main developments have been.

The first survey covered January 2013 - February 2014; the second survey covered March 2014 - October 2015. Further references to 2014 and 2015 below indicate the year when the survey was conducted and respective periods. Corruption Perception Survey 2014 polled more than 100 executives and managers employed mainly in major international companies. In 2015

99 respondents completed the questionnaire.

Results obtained from the survey represent a wide range of industries. The most notable participation was from the Legal and Accounting, Banking and Finance, IT and Telecommunication and the Food and Beverages sectors. It is worth noting that in comparison with 2014, fewer respondents were from the Pharmaceutical and Wholesale and Retail sectors, while more companies were active from the Legal and Food and Beverages sectors. Companies from other sectors, including Hospitality, Tobacco, Logistics and Advertising also participated in the survey.

In comparison with 2014, the number of small companies has slightly decreased, while, in its turn, there were more respondents from companies employing more than 100 people.

The report gathers the results and contains our analysis of answers provided and a comparison of 2014 and 2015 data. Please also note that numbers presented below have been rounded.

Figure 1 | Prevalence of corruption in Ukraine

	2014	2015
Do you think that corrupt practices are widespread in Ukraine?	99% Yes, corruption is widespread	98% Yes, corruption is widespread
Have you ever faced corruption while doing business in Ukraine?	91% Yes, I've faced corruption	88% Yes, I've faced corruption

As you can see, respondents did not view much progress in terms of prevalence of corruption in Ukraine. This is perhaps the most impressive figures showing that businesses view corruption as a totally widespread phenomenon in Ukraine. These results highlight

the enormous challenges companies face while doing business in Ukraine.

There is some good news though, as the number of persons who encountered corruption directly has slightly decreased.

Is there any progress?

This is probably the main question that directly correlates to the purpose of the survey — assessing businesses' perception of corrupt practices in Ukraine.

When asked whether they believe that corrupt practices have decreased since March 2014, most companies answered negatively.

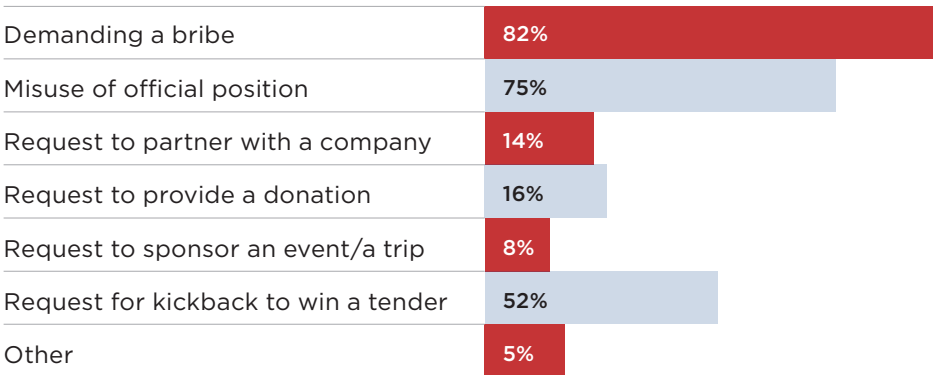
73% of respondents don't see any progress in the fight against corruption

Most interestingly, the figure for 2014 is exactly the same. The absence of positive dynamics should definitely worry officials responsible for fighting corruption as they show businesses' disbelief in the government's reports on actions taken and progress reached.

General assessment of corruption in Ukraine

Which type of corruption is the most widespread in Ukraine?

Figure 2 | Most widespread types of corruption*



* The respondents were suggested to choose up to three answers.

Expectedly, the demanding of a bribe is considered the most widespread type of corruption in Ukraine. Likewise, this type of bribe was the leader in 2014. This is despite the liability for such offence having significantly increased during the last two years.

Obviously, the liability cannot be an adequate deterrent factor when there is no enforcement, which is the case in Ukraine as you will see from the figures above, and

when the offender does not consider the punishment as inevitable. It is worth noting that in our last questionnaire the list of types of corruption was extended to include requests for donations, sponsorship of an event or trip, and the request for kickback to win the tender. The latter type scored third place, and it reflects the widespread opinion that the area of procurement is one of the most corrupt. It is certainly one of the areas where new anti-corruption authorities should look.

“ Illegal tax pressure in order to receive a kickback for cutting illegal part is widespread

Respondents who chose to submit their own answers mentioned illegal tax pressure aimed at receiving kickback and also judicial corruption.

Is corruption a must for being successful in Ukraine?

The below are probably the most reassuring figures of the Report — most respondents currently do not think that they

have to give bribes to be competitive in Ukraine.

Figure 3 | Corruption as a prerequisite for better competitiveness

	2014	2015
Do you think that companies in Ukraine have to engage in corrupt activities in order to have higher chances to succeed?	<p>39% No, there is no need to engage</p>	<p>65% No, there is no need to engage</p>

We perceive it as a very promising dynamic, as the results for 2014 were the opposite — only 39 percent answered that corruption is not necessary to be successful in Ukraine.

In 2014 we asked about the reasons for

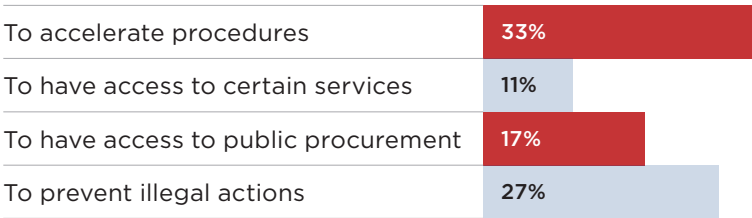
engaging in corruption. The participants were able to select one or multiple answers from a defined list of choices. First three picks were “to accelerate procedures” (81%), “to have access to certain services” (64%) and “to have access to public procurement” (46%).

General assessment of corruption in Ukraine

In 2015 we decided to identify the most widespread reason, hence respondents were able to pick only one answer. While the 'leader' remained the same, there are some dynamics in other spheres (Fig. 4). The respondents were also able to provide

their own version, and the answers were quite interesting. Below you can see some answers for 2014 and 2015. Larger font size indicates that respective reason was picked by two or more respondents. The larger font size — the more picks.

Figure 4 | Most widespread reason for engaging in corruption activities



2014	2015
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction of artificial penalties • To get VAT refund • Try to avoid and do clean deals • No other choice • To avoid false charges 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To engage in virtually any business above a certain dollar level • All options • Not to interfere with normal work • Easy life • To receive market advantage

Is corruption concentrated in the capital or dispersed across the country?

Figure 5 | Levels of government where corruption is most widespread

2014



2015



● % Local ● % Central ● % Local and central ● % Independent agencies and expert bodies

The most obvious trend which follows from the data above is a significant increase of corruption in the local level — from five to 17 percent. Last year’s election to local councils is a very good check-

point, and we are curious to see if there will be any positive dynamics in 2016. The vast majority of respondents though still observe corruption both in local and central governments.

When asked whether the Ukrainian anti-corruption legislation complies with international standards, more than half of the respondents answered negatively.

In 2014 results were opposite — almost 75 percent of respondents thought that our anti-corruption laws do comply.

60% of respondents think that Ukrainian anti-corruption laws do not comply with the international standards

We didn’t expect to see such downward dynamics considering the adoption of the new anti-corruption law and other legislative developments in this field.

General assessment of corruption in Ukraine

It is likely that the answers were rather emotional and caused by the general negative assessment of the government's anti-corruption efforts. The factor that

contributes to this speculation is that not a single respondent provided comments on how exactly our legislation is non-compliant with international standards.

Figure 6 | Efficiency of anti-corruption laws implementation by the law enforcement authorities

	2014	2015*
Do Ukrainian law enforcement authorities implement anti-corruption legislation efficiently?	96% No, they don't	89% No, they don't

** New option "Cannot answer" was added.*

While the part of respondents who believe that law enforcement bodies are not effective in implementing anti-corruption legislation has decreased, the trend is rather negative, as not a single respondent believes that our authorities are efficient in their efforts (compared to four percent in 2014). In 2015 11 percent of those surveyed were unsure about the efficiency of law enforcement bodies in fighting corruption.

However, such figure may be explained partially by the fact that during 2014 no authority was responsible for preventing corruption in Ukraine. This function is to be performed by the National Corruption Prevention Agency (NCPA), which is still in the process of being established. The same applies to the National Anti-Corruption Bureau, which investigates high-profile corruption. The Bureau was established almost a year ago, but it has not been

functioning at full strength due to staff recruitment and then due to delays with the appointment of the Anti-Corruption Prosecutor. On the other hand, such state

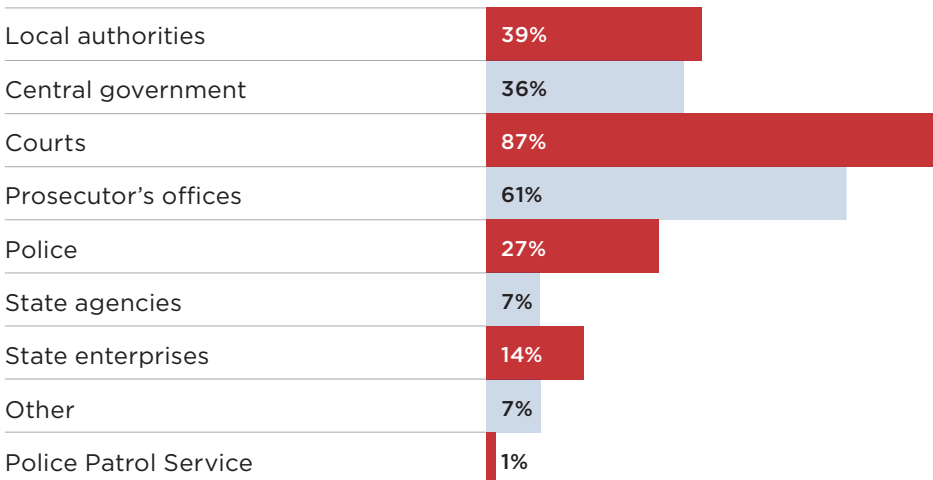
of affairs is a good starting point to assess whether the NCPA and the Bureau will prove they can be game changers and contribute to tangible progress in this field.

Which are the most corrupt institutions in Ukraine?

For the second year in a row, courts are seen as the most problematic institutions in terms of corruption. These figures cor-

respond with the extremely high demand from the society for the radical reform of the judicial system.

Figure 7 | The most problematic institutions in terms of corruption*



* The respondents were suggested to pick up to three answers.

General assessment of corruption in Ukraine



Not far from courts are the prosecutor's offices. It is worth noting that last year the parliament deprived the prosecutor's office of the general supervision function, which was one of the main sources for corruption. Moreover, the prosecutors will no longer investigate criminal cases, apart for violations by other law enforcement authorities. Thus, it is likely that this year's figure for this authority will look better.

The figure for local authorities confirms the trend highlighted above — respondents see more corruption on a local level in comparison with 2014.

“ All authorities are corrupt except new police (yet)

When choosing to provide its own version, many respondents mentioned State Fiscal Service (SFS) (Ukrainian tax authority). It corresponds with the other negative answers throughout the Survey related to SFS — illegal tax pressure, inability to get VAT refund, etc. It is likely that if added to the list of predefined choices, courts and the prosecutor's office would have a decent competitor.

The Survey shows that most companies have established anti-corruption programs to deal with corruption risks. Some com-

panies have another document to regulate compliance measures, though the respondents did not dive into specifics.

Figure 8 | Existing approaches to implementation of compliance measures

<p>Do you have an anti-corruption program in your company?</p>	<p>84% Yes, we have such program established</p>	<p>11% No, we haven't established an anti-corruption program</p>	<p>5% Compliance measures are regulated by another document</p>
---	---	---	--

Figure 9 | Percentage of companies employing a compliance officer

	2014	2015
<p>Does your company currently have a compliance officer?</p>	<p>72% Yes, we have a compliance officer</p>	<p>76% Yes, we have a compliance officer</p>

Here we can see some positive dynamics in comparison with 2014. There is a high probability that the improvement was caused by the latest legislative changes requiring that companies implement necessary and adequate compliance measures. Additionally, in case the company participates in public procurement, the law establishes

direct requirement to engage a person responsible for managing the compliance program.

It is also worth noting that there are more respondents whose companies plan to engage a compliance officer in the future if compared with the results for 2014.

Companies' anti-corruption practices

Were the latest legislative changes a driver for your company to reshape compliance policies?

It seems that despite the adoption of the new anti-corruption law, which establishes specific requirements for the private sector to prevent corruption, most companies did not see the necessity to amend

their existing compliance procedures. It may be so due to the fact most Chamber members are international companies already having strict anti-bribery policies.

Figure 10 | Influence of new anti-corruption laws on companies' compliance procedures



- % Companies that amended their compliance procedures to comply with the new laws
- % Companies that undertook no actions in this regard
- % Companies that didn't know about the changes in anti-corruption laws

Many businesses establish procedures for reporting violation of compliance procedures in an effort to tackle corruption. At the same time, almost a quarter of those surveyed report they do not have such procedures, while a few companies are in the process of establishment or plan to do so.

64% of surveyed companies established the procedure for internal reporting of corruption cases

Some companies went further and established rules for both internal and external reporting.

At the same time, some of the respondents mentioned that they inform about revealed corruption according to the requirements of applicable laws, while some simply don't know if the whistleblowing hotlines or similar mechanisms are available, or such mechanisms are not clear enough.

Answering the question “What should be done to encourage companies to report corruption?”, most of the respondents marked proper investigation and punishment of the grafters as key conditions for reporting.

At the same time, improper protection of whistleblowers is not recognized as an obstacle for blowing the whistle. It is not surprising since individual reporting to law enforcement authorities is a rather rare phenomenon in Ukraine, hence there are simply not many whistleblowers to protect. As confirmed by the data below, some respondents do not yet believe in productive cooperation within corruption investigations and fear that instead of punishing the grafter reporting may endanger the business.

The respondents were able to provide their own answer, and many stressed that only joint implementation of all suggested measures may convince them to cooperate.

There was also a related question about conditions businesses require to start reporting corruption offences. Again, most respondents conditioned reporting by the proper use of the submitted information to ensure punishment of the offender. Interestingly, only eight percent of respondents stipulated that the information about him/her or the company should remain anonymous. This highlights the readiness of business to act in an open manner and fully cooperate with the authorities.

Other approaches such as anonymous reporting through the intermediary were

Figure 11 | Necessary measures to encourage reporting corruption offences



Companies' anti-corruption practices

also suggested. It should be noted though that such anonymous reporting by the private sector is not stimulated by Ukrainian laws, and the intermediary may be requested to provide the information about the whistleblower by law enforcement authorities. Therefore,

appropriate technical means should be used by the intermediary to enable reporting which is actually anonymous.

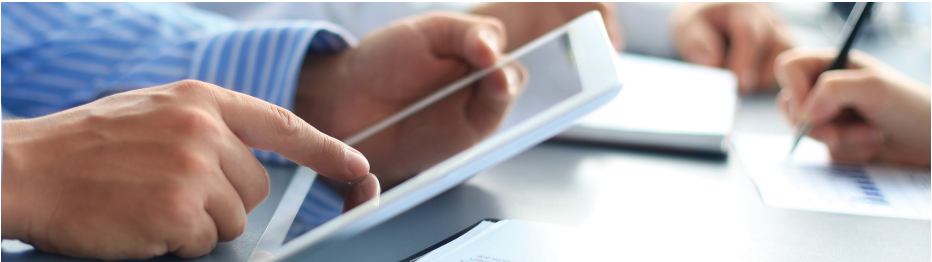
“ *The reporting should be anonymous and part of a wide group representing the industry*

Figure 12 | Assessment of the quality of cooperation with law enforcement authorities and punishment of persons committing corruption offences

	2014	2015
Does your company have an example of successful cooperation with a law enforcement agency on alerted corruption case?	<p>17% Yes, corruption is widespread</p>	<p>7% Yes, corruption is widespread</p>
Does your company have an example of successful punishment of a person committing a corruption offence by the court?	<p>12% Yes, I've faced corruption</p>	<p>2% Yes, I've faced corruption</p>

As you can see from the figures above, the number of examples when the companies were able to cooperate successfully with the enforcement authorities and saw a grafter being put in jail by the court has decreased. This dynamics fully cor-

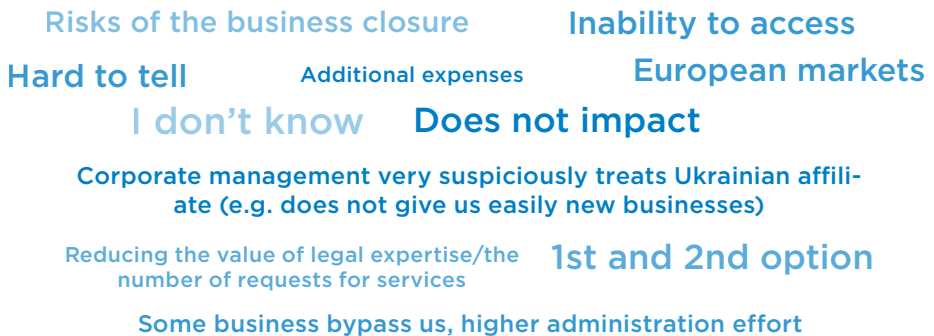
responds with the figures in the previous chapter showing the highest level of corruption among courts and prosecutor's offices, as well as businesses' disbelief in the ability of mentioned authorities to implement anti-corruption laws effectively.



How the general perception of corruption level in Ukraine impacts businesses?

Most respondents indicated that the high level of corruption in Ukraine results in higher expenses on legal support. Not far behind are “higher expenses on audit and compliance procedure” and then “refusing cooperation from partners from other jurisdictions.”

In 2015 we added an option for the respondents to provide their own answers and, as you can see below, the answers are quite insightful. Larger font size indicates that respective reason was picked by two or more respondents. The larger font size – the more picks.



Opinions

The vast majority of respondents think that no other measure than fighting corruption should be the main priority of the government to improve business climate and investment attractiveness in Ukraine. Taxation burden, bureaucracy and other factors was picked only by 18 percent of the respondents. This is a

clear signal from the business community about what should be the government's focus.

82%

of respondents think that fighting corruption is the number one priority to improve the business climate in Ukraine

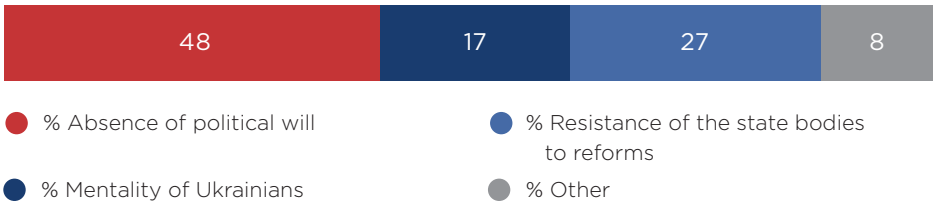
The following figures, in our opinion, strongly resonate with the public mood. Despite all the reported successes and achieved progress, most respondents do not think that there is enough political will to fight corruption, and it is still the biggest obstacle in corruption elimination.

Unwillingness of officials to accept new rules of the game is the second biggest deterrence to overcome corruption. For

many such new rules mean termination of their employment or putting an end to illegal income from corrupt schemes.

Some respondents named low salaries, imperfect legislation and economic chaos as the factors deterring the government from fighting corruption effectively. Some also think that the biggest problem is that corruption is not perceived as such, and is instead a part of standard routine.

Figure 13 | Biggest obstacles in eliminating corruption in Ukraine



What are the most effective ways to fight corruption?

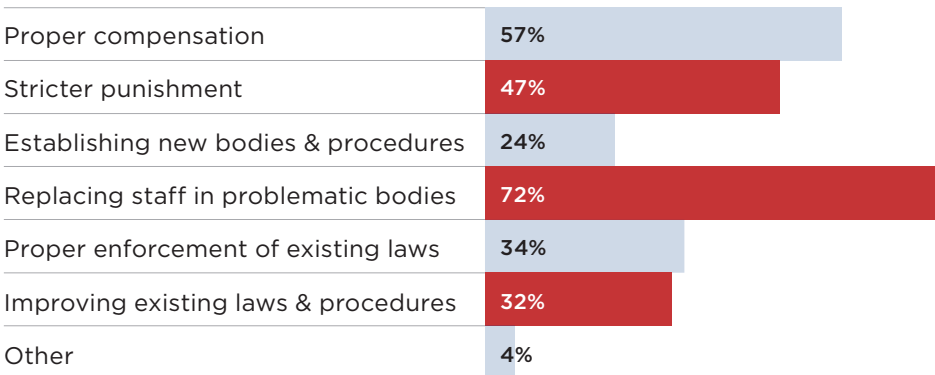
Almost 75 percent of respondents are confident that there is no better approach to eliminate corruption than replacing all staff in the most problematic bodies, as it has been done with the police.

When compared with 2014, many respondents also voted for replacing the government and establishing new bodies instead of corrupt ones. But they still believed that improving existing laws and procedures may be more helpful to achieve the

goal. The results for 2015 show businesses' opinion that no significant changes are possible while the public servants who served the previous totally corrupt regime still hold their positions.

Proper compensation is another vital key for tackling corruption. Even if all staff in corrupt authorities are replaced, low salaries sooner or later may stimulate many newcomers to look for additional sources of income.

Figure 14 | Most effective ways to fight corruption*



* The respondents were suggested to pick up to three answers.

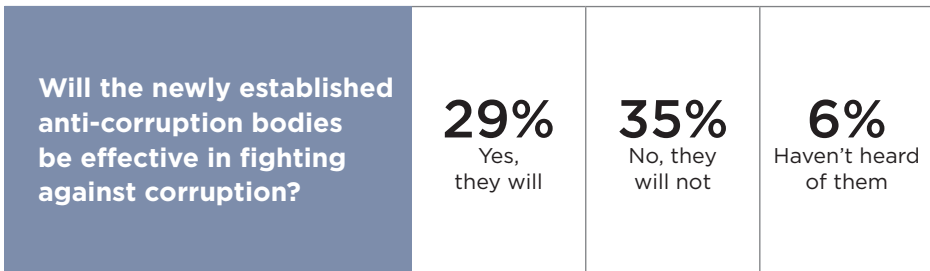
Opinions

Almost half of the respondents think that existing laws are not strict enough in terms of punishment for corruption. However, considering the increasing trend towards tightening sanctions for corruption during the last few years, we believe that the respondents were not calling for strengthening penalties here, but rather meant that existing laws should be enforced and the offenders should be punished when violations occur.

Some respondents provided their own answers and insisted on changing the education model and providing better training for officials. However, many still stressed that any measure may only be effective if there is the political will to support and stimulate such initiatives.

“ These measures will be effective only if there is political will

Figure 15 | Assessment of the potential effectiveness of new anti-corruption authorities in fighting corruption



Initial impression from the figures above is that respondents were rather pessimistic when answering whether the new anti-corruption authorities will be effective in tackling corruption. However, it should be noted that 30 percent of respondents

chose to provide their own answers, and these answers are quite reassuring.

“ Yes, they may be effective but subject to “transparent citizens“

The main motive which can be observed is that many respondents still hope anti-corruption authorities will meet expectations of society and will deliver tangible results. Some respondents cannot predict how

effective the new authorities will be and wait for them to show themselves in action; some stress again that unless political will is present no noticeable progress can be expected.

Is there any significant progress so far?

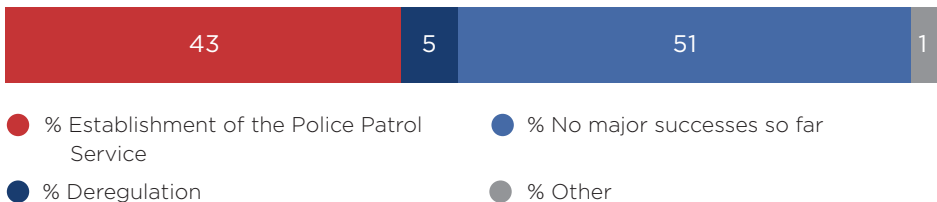
While previous questions were rather focused on revealing problematic areas and gathering feedback on how the government may improve its ways to fight corruption, this question was meant to identify the biggest success in the fight against corruption during 2014-2015. As you can see from the figures below, most respondents still do not see any major successes.

Almost half of all respondents see the establishment of the Police Patrol Service as the most positive development, while just

a few think deregulation initiatives are the most positive development.

It should be noted that there were just three predefined answers, but respondents were able to provide their own versions. However, only one respondent chose to share personal vision on this topic, mentioning reforms undertaken by the Ministry of Justice and the conducting of public procurement through international organizations as the biggest anti-corruption successes.

Figure 16 | Biggest successes in the fight against corruption between March 2014 - October 2015



Recommendations

More than a half of the respondents expect to see some progress in 2016 in terms of fighting corruption.

51% of respondents are optimistic about prospects for the fight against corruption in 2016

Despite showing results that are generally positive, such a large number of “pessi-

mists” (49 percent) should indeed worry the government. Much has been done, from adopting the new anti-corruption law to establishing authorities who will be focused solely on preventing and fighting corruption, but, as we can see, it was not enough to overcome the businesses’ distrust. It remains to be seen whether the government will be able to prove its effectiveness, and if the figures for 2016 will improve.

Recommendations

For those who have read this report and see the main figures and dynamics, our recommendations will be a “no-brainer.” In addition, key recommendations are often broadcast by many politics and civic activists. Nevertheless, we believe that the below summary will be useful to understand the main expectations and demands of the business community.

One of the main trends easily noticed in this report is the high level of businesses’ disbelief in government’s anti-corruption efforts, and this is the first target to shoot. Companies no longer trust promises and new initiatives but instead urge for real actions and results. Obviously, such actions should be consistent, and the government should not compromise itself in any way, which was not a rarity in 2015. Such consistent effort is crucial for the private sector to see the political will and intention for funda-

mental changes. Another key factor for ensuring an efficient fight against corruption is the total and unquestionable support by the government of new anti-corruption authorities, which are expected by many to be the main drivers for change. Not without obstacles, these authorities have finally received the necessary financing so they have minimum conditions to do what businesses expect them to do. It is also crucial that the financing is not cut for various reasons and that the financial independence of anti-corruption authorities is continuously ensured.

A related matter is the proper compensation in the public sector. It would be hard to accomplish this under the current conditions and unstable economic situation, thus the government should be creative. The latest initiative to establish a fund financed by the international donors to pay salaries



to high-ranking officials and managers of state enterprises seems like a good idea. In addition, eliminating existing corruption schemes would release the tremendous amount of money currently washed away from the state budget.

As the courts are seen as the most corrupted authorities for a second year in a row, the necessity for a radical reform of the judicial system becomes inevitable. Otherwise, the effect of any efforts of the anti-corruption agencies will come to naught. The negative experience with the lustration had shown that judges can protect themselves successfully from any threatening initiatives.

Therefore, completely new approaches should be applied. Among the latest sound initiatives— establishing the new anti-corruption courts and gradually replacing the judges who had compromised themselves in the existing courts. It strongly resonates with the results above, as replacing staff in






problematic bodies is considered to be the most effective way to fight corruption.

The results also reveal that the most widespread reason for engaging in corruption activities is the acceleration of the procedures. Thus, it seems as an intuitive decision to push harder for further deregulation and simplification of procedures in order to eliminate the demand side of corruption. Much has been done in 2015 and this pace should continue.

These are merely the basic measures necessary to create the foundation for further changes. Being the voice of the business community, the above recommendations are — as would be expected — directed at the public sector; however, the private sector also has its homework to do. Only continuous dialog and a joint effort will help to make a tangible shift in the fight against corruption, improve the investment climate and secure continuous growth.




New anti-corruption authorities and their role in the anti-corruption mechanism

National Anti-Corruption Bureau

-  Headed by: **Artem Sytnyk**
-  Website: <http://www.nabu.gov.ua/en>
-  Hotline: 0 800 503 200
-  Role: Investigation of corruption offences
-  Main functions: Investigation of abuse of power and corruption offences when committed by Ukrainian high-ranking officials, exceed a certain monetary threshold (approx. UAH 700k), or involve bribing any foreign official or Ukrainian high-ranking official
- Powers towards businesses:

 - Receive information on business operations, accounts, deposits, transactions with legal entities or individuals. Such information should be provided within three working days, or within five working days in case of grounded request for postponement
 - Sealing off premises for up to 10 calendar days and seizing the documents and material objects subject to the court decision
 - Using private vehicles in exceptional cases and with subsequent compensation of the damages

Special Anti-Corruption Prosecutor's Office

-  Headed by: **Nazar Kholodnytskyi**
-  Role: Public prosecution of corruption offences
-  Main functions: Maintenance of the public prosecution in the courts, supervision of investigations by National Anti-Corruption Bureau, representation of the state and citizens in corruption-related cases.

National Corruption Prevention Agency



Headed by: **Nataliya Korchak, Oleksandr Skopych,
Ruslan Ryaboshapka and Ruslan Radetskyi.**
One member is yet to be elected



Role: Prevention of corruption offences



Main functions: Elaborating the state anti-corruption policy, maintaining the register of corruption offenders, coordinating anti-corruption efforts, verification of assets declarations

Powers towards businesses:

- Receive the information necessary for fulfillment of Agency's tasks from legal entities. Such information should be provided within 10 working days
- Receive claims on violations of the anti-corruption laws from legal entities, perform respective fact checking
- Issue orders on violation of ethics legislation and other anti-corruption limitations
- Bring offenders to administrative liability for corruption offences or related wrongdoings

For more information, please contact
Volodymyr Monastyrsky at: volodymyr.monastyrsky@dentons.com



American Chamber of Commerce in Ukraine:

12 Mykoly Amosova Str., 15th floor,
Kyiv 03680, Ukraine
Tel.: +380 44 490 5800
www.chamber.ua