
PREVENTING AND COMBATING CORRUPTION IN UKRAINE

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STATE ANTI-CORRUPTION POLICY

Banned political parties are required to submit reports to the National Agency on Corruption Prevention (NACP). The Agency [explained](#) that a formal ban does not automatically lead to the liquidation of a party as a legal entity. Therefore, until an official entry is made in the state register to dissolve the party, it remains obligated to report on its assets, income, expenditures, and financial liabilities in accordance with the Law "[On Political Parties in Ukraine](#)." This is crucial for completing the necessary legal procedures and preventing the illegal use of resources, particularly any state funding. The NACP clarified that submitting these reports does not mean the party's activities are being restored. The Agency has the authority to hold responsible individuals administratively liable for failure to file the required reports.

Previously, the Agency [published](#) a list of more than 130 political parties that had not submitted their reports for the second quarter of 2025. Among them were the "Opposition Platform – For Life," the "Communist Party of Ukraine," and the "Shariy Party".

UKRAINE'S INTEGRATION INTO THE EU AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

European Commissioner for Enlargement, Marta Kos, called on the EU Council to open accession negotiations with Ukraine. She also noted that Ukraine must continue to actively implement reforms, particularly in the anti-corruption sphere. She emphasized that joining the EU requires a deep transformation of the state and society, not merely the formal fulfillment of requirements. Kos stressed the importance of the independence of anti-corruption bodies, such as the National Anti-Corruption Bureau (NABU) and the Specialized Anti-Corruption Prosecutor's Office (SAPO), and once again condemned attempts to influence their work. According to her, while the restoration of guarantees for their independence is a positive step, the process must be closely monitored by all parties to safeguard Ukraine's European future.

DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION

Since 2020, digital services have saved Ukrainians and the state over UAH 184B, according to the [results of a study](#) by the company Civitta. The Ministry of Digital

Transformation [notes](#) that online services have made government services more accessible, faster, and significantly cheaper. For instance, the state previously spent over UAH 1,500 per offline service. Now, thanks to the Diia platform, the cost of an online service is six times lower, averaging just UAH 242. The largest savings are generated by basic services (UAH 49B per year), support programs (UAH 6.5B), and the digitalization of services with high corruption risks (UAH 7.4B). The study demonstrates that digitalization is a powerful tool for eliminating corrupt schemes and building a transparent state.

A new course and online simulator have been [launched](#) on the Diia.Osvita platform by the Ministry for Communities and Territories Development to instill principles of integrity among colleagues and partners in the reconstruction sector. It is noted that the [online course](#), titled "Integrity and Ethics: Course for the Ministry for Development of Communities and Territories of Ukraine," will help new employees adapt more quickly to their roles and better understand the principles of integrity. Meanwhile, the [online simulator](#) "Anti-Corruption Officers in the Recovery Sector: Onboarding to Profession" is designed for anti-corruption commissioners within the Ministry and at local government bodies. It models practical work situations, teaching them how to make sound decisions and organize effective anti-corruption efforts. Viktor Pavlushchyk, the Head of the NACP, emphasized that effective anti-corruption work is critical for a successful reconstruction.

WORK OF THE ANTI-CORRUPTION SYSTEM

Polygraph Combine case: for the first time, Ukraine successfully recovered funds stolen in a corruption scheme from abroad, totaling over EUR 3.3M. As [reported](#) by the National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine (NABU), a French company will pay this sum to the state budget in connection with a case involving corrupt practices at the state-owned enterprise Polygraph Combine "Ukraina." The investigation had previously established that Polihrafkombinat purchased materials from the French company at inflated prices through an Estonian shell company. In exchange, the former director of the state enterprise received an unlawful benefit in the form of copyrights for the designs of security features on official documents. In total, eight individuals have been served with notices of suspicion in the proceedings, including the former head of the state enterprise, who also served as Minister of Health from 2020 to 2021. It is noted that this outcome was made possible by a joint investigation team comprising NABU, the Specialized Anti-Corruption Prosecutor's Office (SAPO), and law enforcement authorities from France and Estonia, operating under the aegis of Eurojust.

Over its two years of operation, the Unified Whistleblower Reporting Portal has received nearly 7,000 reports of corruption. The NACP also [reports](#) that 138 individuals have been granted official whistleblower status, and more than 10,800 organizations have joined the portal. Additionally, for the first time, the NACP [implemented](#) a mechanism for paying rewards to whistleblowers and developed recommendations to streamline this process. The Agency notes that the portal has proven its effectiveness as a secure and

confidential tool, receiving positive assessments from users and international partners, and has helped foster a culture of whistleblowing in Ukraine.

Seizure of 18 hectares of land worth over UAH 160M: NABU and SAPO exposed a large-scale corruption scheme involving a sanctioned figure from the regime of fugitive president Yanukovich. A Kyiv-based developer, their proxies, and officials from the State Land Cadastre were also implicated in the scheme. The investigation established that in 2021, amid a corporate conflict between a former MP and the developer for control of a wholesale market in a Kyiv suburb, officials from the State Geocadastre illegally altered the land cadastre. This allowed the land to be leased to a controlled company, and subsequently registered in the names of fictitious persons before being resold to affiliated companies. Further transfers of the land plot have been halted by a seizure order issued at the request of SAPO prosecutors.

The NACP refuted the possibility of external influence on its activities during the lifestyle monitoring of a high-ranking Security Service of Ukraine (SSU) official. In response to criticism from a SAPO Prosecutor regarding allegedly superficial work, the NACP stated that it conducts lifestyle monitoring of officials strictly within the authority granted by the Law of Ukraine "On Corruption Prevention." Furthermore, the NACP clarified that its lifestyle monitoring mandate does not permit it to verify the legitimacy of business activities, access personal correspondence, or conduct searches. Such powers are reserved exclusively for law enforcement agencies. The NACP sent a formal request to SAPO, asking for the factual basis that their prosecutor relied on during his statement, so that the Agency can respond promptly.

As a reminder, in April 2024, investigative journalist Yevheniy Shulhat [uncovered](#) undeclared assets belonging to Illia Vitiuk, the former head of the SSU's Cybersecurity Department. In response to the report, the NACP launched a lifestyle monitoring procedure in accordance with its mandate and found no discrepancies between the information in Vitiuk's asset declaration and his actual standard of living.

Last week, it was revealed that NABU and SAPO conducted an investigation into the origins of Vitiuk's assets. As a result, he was [charged](#) with illicit enrichment and submitting false information in his asset declaration. The SSU [described](#) the serving of this notice of suspicion as "retaliation" for searches and notices of suspicion issued against NABU detectives.

PERSONNEL APPOINTMENTS AND COMPETITIONS

Eight new prosecutors joined the staff of the Specialized Anti-Corruption Prosecutor's Office (SAPO), as Head of SAPO Oleksandr Klymenko [announced](#) the winners of a competitive selection process. The new appointees are Yuliia Yevtieieva, Ivan Diachuk, Anatolii Korchynskyi, Pavlo Ivanin, Illia Martseniuk, Olha Slabkovska, Andrii Ponomarenko, and Ihor Polshchikov. It is noted that their appointment will strengthen SAPO's institutional capacity, bolster the fight against high-level corruption, and contribute to

more effective investigations. This was the first competition held since the Parliament passed a [law](#) in December 2023 that enhanced SAPO's independence.

MEDIA ABOUT CORRUPTION

"Undercover Operations. Access to State Secrets. The Mindich Case" – in an [interview](#) for NV radio, NABU Director Semen Kryvonos commented on the recent notice of suspicion served to a high-ranking SSU official Illia Vitiuk, as well as the cases of the NABU detectives detained by the Security Service of Ukraine: Ruslan Mahamedrasulov (on suspicion of aiding the aggressor state) and Viktor Husarov (on suspicion of high treason). Kryvonos stated that information about an alleged confrontation between NABU and the SSU is incorrect, and that the agencies continue to cooperate on investigations. According to him, NABU's activities are conducted within the legal framework, and the suspicion against the SSU official was based on evidence gathered during a pre-trial investigation that began back in 2024.

Regarding the arrests of the two NABU detectives, the Bureau launched two internal investigations and requested the case materials from the SSU and the State Bureau of Investigation (SBI), as well as the opportunity to question both Mahamedrasulov and Husarov as part of legal procedures. At the same time, Kryvonos emphasized that the appeal hearing for the pre-trial restraint measure in Mahamedrasulov's case has been postponed for the third time – consequently, he is being denied access to justice. The NABU Director is calling for this access to be ensured, as well as for an open judicial process.

As a reminder, on July 21, 2025, employees of the SSU and the Prosecutor General's Office [conducted](#) at least 70 searches concerning 15 NABU employees.

At that time, NABU detective Ruslan Mahamedrasulov was [detained](#) on suspicion of aiding the aggressor state and placed in pre-trial detention without the right to bail. The Anti-Corruption Action Centre [notes](#) that Mahamedrasulov has now been illegally held in custody for almost 50 days without the right to appeal.

The SSU [arrested](#) another NABU employee, Viktor Husarov, on suspicion of high treason and "unauthorized interference in electronic systems." On September 8, the Kyiv Court of Appeal heard his appeal against the pre-trial restraint measure and [upheld](#) his detention.

Today, September 10, it was also reported that the Security Service of Ukraine (SSU), the Prosecutor General's Office, and the State Bureau of Investigation (SBI) [exposed](#) a deputy head of one of NABU's detective units for filing a false asset declaration and concealing real estate. Reportedly, he failed to declare an apartment in Uzhhorod that his family purchased for nearly \$100,000 in 2023, registering it in the name of a proxy. The following year, he listed the property as rented, despite the fact that no rent payments were made. Furthermore, it is noted that his parents hold Russian citizenship and reside in occupied

territory - a fact the official failed to disclose when applying for state security clearance. His clearance has since been revoked.

"One in Three Ukrainians Has Personally Faced Demands for Bribes". A recent [study](#) by Transparency International Ukraine demonstrates that corruption remains one of the key problems for Ukrainians: 87% consider it a widespread phenomenon, yet only one in three has personally encountered demands for bribes. When asked about specific areas, 89% of respondents consider political corruption a serious problem, 81% point to corruption in business, and only 63% describe everyday corruption as a "very" or "rather serious" problem. At the same time, more than half of Ukrainians (51%) view the authorities as inactive in combating corruption, and nearly three-quarters (73%) are convinced that the problem can only be overcome through systemic reforms. Importantly, over half of those surveyed (60%) believe the most telling measure of an effective fight against corruption is the number of officials who are actually punished, which includes imprisonment or confiscation of property.

"HACC Turns Six: Analysis of Achievements, Challenges, and Recommendations". In a separate report, Transparency International Ukraine [notes](#) that the High Anti-Corruption Court (HACC) became a key element of Ukraine's anti-corruption infrastructure, demonstrating a growing number of cases heard and high standards of work, even amidst increased pressure and disinformation campaigns. However, the HACC faces several systemic challenges. The most acute among them is the ineffective regulation of statutes of limitations, which often leads to suspects being released from liability. Other major issues include the abuse of procedural rights and the problem of suspects absconding. The report includes recommendations aimed at improving legislation, strengthening oversight of procedural actions, and ensuring proper supervision of suspects. These measures are intended to bolster the HACC's institutional capacity and enhance the effectiveness of the fight against corruption in Ukraine.