



e-ISSN 3041-248X

Philosophy and Governance

<https://www.eu-scientists.com/index.php/fag>



Challenges and Directions for Improving the Effectiveness of Ukraine's State Anti-Corruption Bodies

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ARTICLE INFO

Research Article

DOI:

[10.70651/3041-248X/2025.12.05](https://doi.org/10.70651/3041-248X/2025.12.05)

Received:

24 October 2025

Accepted:

30 November 2025

Published online:

13 December 2025

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ABSTRACT

The article examines key challenges and current directions for improving the efficiency of state anti-corruption bodies in Ukraine in the context of deepening public administration reforms and strengthening requirements related to Ukraine's European integration. Several prospects for the development of anti-corruption bodies are systematized, which include an increase in the number of convictions in corruption cases, expanding transparency tools, developing integrity mechanisms, and increasing the volume of international technical assistance. Based on the analysis of modern scientific publications and the regulatory and legal framework of the study, systemic barriers that reduce the effectiveness of the activities of National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine, National Agency for the Prevention of Corruption, Specialized Anti-Corruption Prosecutor's Office, and High Anti-Corruption Court should be identified. Among them, the fragmentation of legal support, political vulnerability of institutions, lack of coordination between bodies, limited resource base, blurred jurisdictional powers, and low level of public trust should be highlighted. Given the range of existing problems, the modern anti-corruption system of Ukraine demonstrates both functional activity and various structural challenges. That is, its further effectiveness depends on the state's ability to ensure institutional autonomy, optimize the distribution of powers, strengthen human resources, develop coordination mechanisms, and increase the level of transparency in sensitive sectors. Therefore, the work determines that systematically overcoming these challenges is a prerequisite for strengthening the trust of civil society, increasing the effectiveness of anti-corruption policy, and bringing it into line with European standards of public administration. The work substantiates the need for comprehensive modernization of the anti-corruption infrastructure by strengthening the institutional independence of specialized bodies, introducing digital solutions in the field of financial control, automating public procurement procedures, and increasing the transparency of administrative services. The results obtained are of practical importance for the formation of a modern model of anti-corruption policy that can ensure the effectiveness of state institutions and create conditions for sustainable democratic development.



KEYWORDS

public administration, corruption, anti-corruption policy, institutional effectiveness, state policy, combating corruption in government bodies, anti-corruption system, legal regulation, corruption prevention strategies, digital transformation, public service, integrity, modern technologies, public participation, ethical values.



e-ISSN 3041-248X

Філософія та управління

<https://www.eu-scientists.com/index.php/fag>


Виклики та напрями підвищення ефективності державних антикорупційних органів України

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СТАТТЯ

АНОТАЦІЯ

Дослідницька

DOI:

[10.70651/3041-248X/2025.12.05](https://doi.org/10.70651/3041-248X/2025.12.05)

Отримана:

24.10.2025 р.

Прийнята:

30.11.2025 р.

Опублікована:

13.12.2025 р.

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У статті досліджуються ключові виклики та актуальні напрями підвищення ефективності державних антикорупційних органів України в умовах поглиблення реформ публічного управління та посилення вимог, що стосуються європейської інтеграції України. Систематизовано ряд перспектив розвитку антикорупційних органів, які включають збільшення кількості вироків у корупційних справах, розширення інструментів прозорості, розвиток механізмів доброчесності та збільшення обсягів міжнародної технічної допомоги. На основі аналізу сучасних наукових публікацій та нормативно-правової бази дослідження виявлено системні бар'єри, які знижують результативність діяльності Національного антикорупційного бюро України, Національного агентства з питань запобігання корупції, Спеціалізованого антикорупційної прокуратури та Вищого антикорупційного суду. Серед них слід виокремити фрагментарність правового забезпечення, політичну вразливість інституцій, дефіцит координації між органами, обмеженість ресурсної бази, розмитість юрисдикційних повноважень та низький рівень суспільної довіри. Зважаючи на спектр існуючих проблем сучасна антикорупційна система України демонструє водночас і функціональну активність, і низку структурних викликів. Тобто її подальша ефективність залежить від здатності держави забезпечити інституційну автономність, оптимізувати розподіл повноважень, посилити кадрову спроможність, розвинути координаційні механізми та підвищити рівень прозорості у чутливих секторах. Тому у роботі визначено, що системне подолання зазначених викликів є передумовою зміцнення довіри громадянського суспільства, підвищення результативності антикорупційної політики та приведення її у відповідність до європейських стандартів публічного управління. У роботі обґрунтовано необхідність комплексної модернізації антикорупційної інфраструктури шляхом посилення інституційної незалежності спеціалізованих органів, запровадження цифрових рішень у сфері фінансового контролю, автоматизації процедур публічних закупівель та підвищення прозорості адміністративних послуг. Отримані результати мають практичне значення для формування сучасної моделі антикорупційної політики, здатної забезпечити ефективність державних інституцій та створення умов для сталого демократичного розвитку.



КЛЮЧОВІ СЛОВА

публічне управління, корупція, антикорупційна політика, інституційна ефективність, державна політика, боротьба з корупцією в органах влади, антикорупційна система, правове регулювання, стратегії запобігання корупції, цифрова трансформація, публічна служба, доброчесність, сучасні технології, громадська участь, етичні цінності.

1. Introduction

Corruption remains one of the key threats to public administration and national security of Ukraine, significantly reducing public trust in authorities, slowing down economic development and complicating European integration. Despite the creation of a specialized institutional infrastructure, the level of its functional efficiency still does not meet the expectations of society and international partners. Recent studies [1–9] show the presence of systemic problems: legal uncertainty, lack of political support, limited resources, fragmentation of interagency interaction, digital underdevelopment and low level of public trust. The conditions of martial law and post-war reconstruction further actualize the need for an effective anti-corruption policy, as transparency and accountability are critical for managing international aid, budgetary resources, and maintaining national resilience [18]. In this context, the study of challenges and identification of directions for improving the effectiveness of state anti-corruption bodies is of particular importance, as it forms a scientifically grounded basis for the development of modernized policy instruments and improvement of management mechanisms in the field of anti-corruption.

2. Literature Review

The problems of the effectiveness of the state anti-corruption policy in Ukraine are widely covered in the works of modern researchers, who focus on the systemic nature of corruption threats and the need for comprehensive institutional reforms. The work of Pohorilets and Shulhan [1] emphasizes that the key barriers remain the inefficiency of the legal system, low rates of bringing cases to verdicts, and the vulnerability of law enforcement agencies to political influence. Similar conclusions are presented in Kalugina [2], which emphasizes the fragmentation of anti-corruption policy, conflicts between authorities and the insufficiency of coordinated interdepartmental mechanisms. Hronskyi [3] deepens the outlined problems, emphasizing institutional instability, overload of the judicial system and low level of public trust, which limits the effectiveness of the activities of such bodies as National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine (NABU), National Agency for the Prevention of Corruption (NACP) and High Anti-Corruption Court (HACC). The study by Smetanina and Melnyk [4] emphasizes the role of independence of anti-corruption institutions, improvement of financial control procedures and public involvement as factors in increasing the effectiveness of policy in this area. More modern approaches are reflected in Baldyniuk [5], who substantiates the importance of digitalization of public administration, automation of tax processes, development of electronic services and whistleblower protection as tools to reduce corruption risks. He also emphasizes the need for international coordination and the formation of a new culture of integrity in the authorities. The generalization of scientific achievements shows that modern research agrees on the key factors of low effectiveness of anti-corruption policy: political dependence of institutions, legal uncertainty, weak coordination between bodies and insufficient level of digital transparency. Instead, promising areas of reform include strengthening institutional autonomy, standardizing interaction procedures, developing e-governance, modernizing the judicial system, and intensifying the participation of civil society.

3. Problem Statement

The purpose of the study is to identify the key challenges that hinder the effectiveness of the state anti-corruption bodies of Ukraine, and to substantiate comprehensive areas for improving the effectiveness of their activities in the context of modern institutional, legal and socio-political transformations. The article will also include the structuring of institutional elements in the form of a generalized model of anti-corruption architecture. To achieve the goal, the following tasks have been set:

- to identify key institutional challenges to the functioning of anti-corruption bodies in Ukraine;
- to analyze the effectiveness of models of interaction between specialized and law enforcement institutions;
- assess the impact of martial law on the transparency and effectiveness of anti-corruption policy;

– to substantiate the directions for improving the efficiency of the activities of state anti-corruption bodies.

4. Methods and Materials

The study uses a set of general scientific and special methods: analysis and synthesis to generalize theoretical approaches to the effectiveness of anti-corruption institutions; a systematic approach to studying the structure and interaction of anti-corruption policy bodies; comparative legal method for comparing national practices with European standards; structural and functional analysis to determine the role of the NABU, NACP, Specialized Anti-Corruption Prosecutor's Office (SAPO), HACC and other state anti-corruption bodies; and analysis of secondary empirical data (in particular, reports of the NACP, international organizations, statistical materials).

5. Results and Discussion

The development of the institutional system of public authorities responsible for the formation and implementation of anti-corruption policy in Ukraine is the result of a long and multi-vector process of institutional design. It is determined by a complex of internal socio-political factors, as well as the need to adapt to European standards of governance and law enforcement. The anti-corruption infrastructure formed in Ukraine functions as a multi-level model, within which political centers for strategic decision-making, specialized bodies for prevention and counteraction to corruption practices, as well as law enforcement and analytical support institutions interact.

At the political level, the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine (Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine) plays a key role in shaping the foundations of the state anti-corruption policy. The central structural element in this system is the Committee on Prevention and Combating Corruption, which performs the functions of legislative support and at the same time exercises parliamentary control over compliance with integrity standards in government bodies. The President of Ukraine is a significant coordination center, under which the National Council on Anti-Corruption Policy operates, which is an advisory and coordinating body of the strategic level, which ensures the coordination of state initiatives with international recommendations and obligations. At the executive level, the leading actor is the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine (Cabinet of Ministers), which, through the institution of the Government Commissioner, coordinates the implementation of anti-corruption strategies, monitoring the implementation of state programs and synchronizing the activities of central executive authorities [6].

The modern anti-corruption architecture is also based on a system of highly specialized bodies created to ensure effective counteraction to corruption at various stages – from prevention to trial. The leading place among them is occupied by the National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine (NABU), which is authorized to conduct a pre-trial investigation of the most serious corruption offenses involving the activities of high-ranking officials. Its functioning is inextricably linked with the activities of the Specialized Anti-Corruption Prosecutor's Office (SAPO), which provides procedural guidance to the investigation and supports the state prosecution at the High Anti-Corruption Court (HACC). In this way, a holistic institutional cycle "investigation – supervision – justice" is formed, which increases the degree of inevitability of responsibility for top corruption. The creation of the HACC was a key step in ensuring the independence and specialization of judicial proceedings, which significantly reduces the risks of external influence and strengthens public confidence in the justice process [6–9].

The National Agency for the Prevention of Corruption (NACP) performs mainly preventive functions: it monitors and verifies electronic declarations, monitors compliance with conflict of interest regulations, coordinates the development and implementation of an anti-corruption strategy, forms state registers and provides methodological support for corruption prevention policies at the central and local levels.

In parallel with the complex of specialized anti-corruption institutions, law enforcement and procedural bodies play an important role in ensuring the integrity of the system. The prosecutor's office exercises procedural supervision over compliance with the law during the pre-trial investigation, represents the interests of the state in courts and maintains a balance between investigative and judicial structures. The Security Service of Ukraine (SBU), along with traditional tasks in the field of national security, detects corrupt acts of strategic importance for the state and submits materials for further investigation. The State Bureau of Investigation (SBI) focuses on establishing offenses committed by

high-ranking officials, judges, military personnel, and law enforcement officials, in particular when such crimes are related to corruption or the activities of anti-corruption institutions. The Asset Recovery and Management Agency (ARMA) ensures the arrest, search and management of property obtained by criminal means, which allows you to effectively block the financial resources of corrupt actors and ensure their economic benefits for the state. The Bureau of Economic Security (ESBU), as a new element of the institutional system, performs analytical and investigative functions on economic offenses, including the analysis of financial flows of corruption origin. The National Police ensures the investigation of offenses of minor gravity and administrative corruption, implementing anti-corruption policy at the basic territorial level [6–9].

The modern anti-corruption infrastructure of Ukraine is a multidimensional system in which competencies are distributed among specialized institutions and bodies of general law enforcement jurisdiction. Its distinctive feature is a hierarchical structure, interdependence of functions and a normatively fixed coordination structure that combines parliamentary and presidential control, procedural supervision of the prosecutor's office and specialized trial. As a result, a holistic model of anti-corruption policy is formed (Fig. 1), within which preventive, control and punitive mechanisms are coordinated with each other in accordance with the principles of the rule of law and European Union (EU) standards.

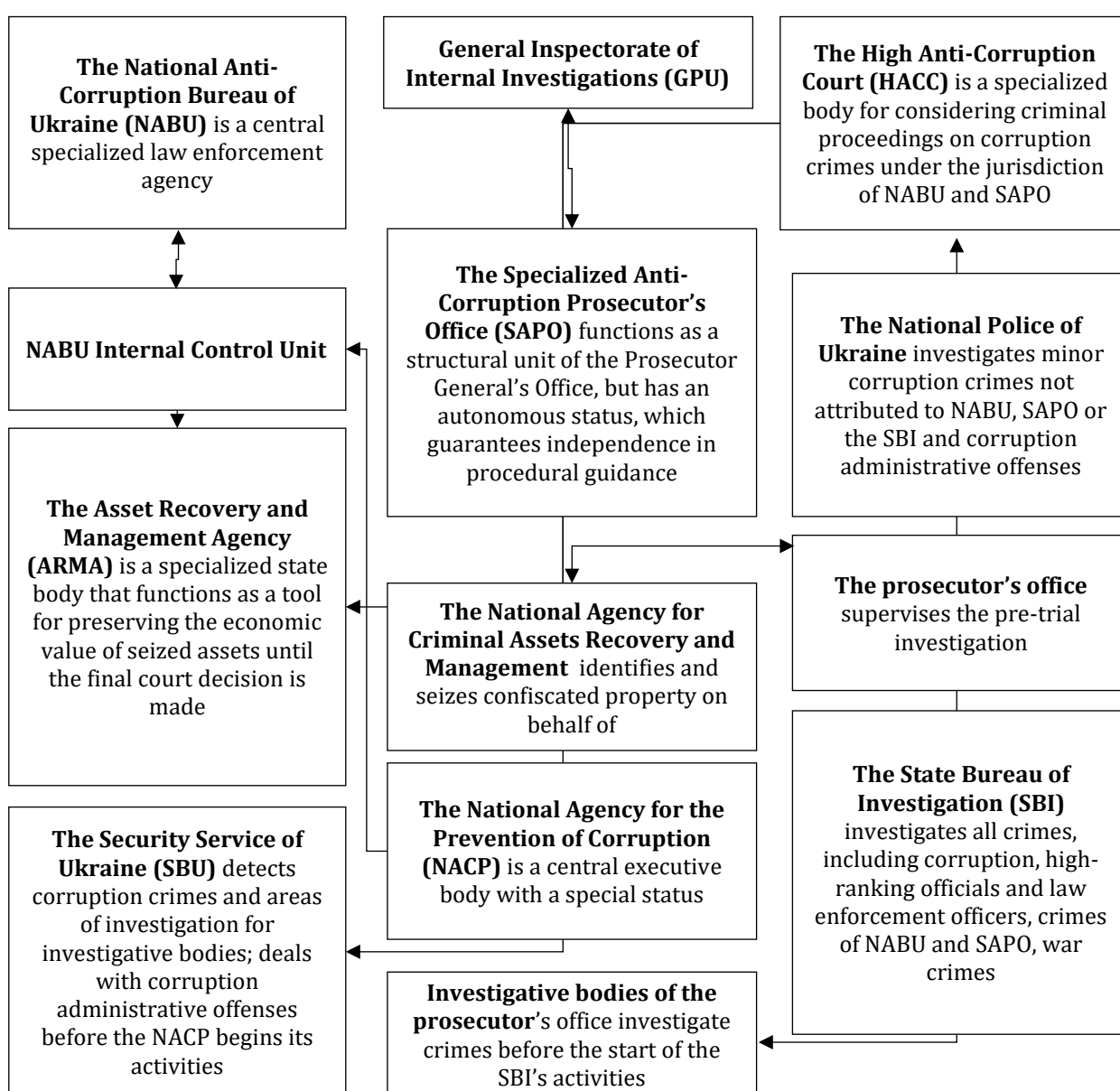


Figure 1. Model of interrelations of state authorities that form and implement the anti-corruption policy of Ukraine

Source: Generated by the author.

The interaction of state bodies in the field of anti-corruption policy has a systemic and institutional character: it is based on a combination of strategic, control and operational-executive powers, integrating the political, law enforcement and law enforcement segments into a single mechanism. At the legislative level, the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine plays a leading role, which determines long-term priorities of anti-corruption policy and monitors their implementation, including the assessment of the activities of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and special anti-corruption institutions. The functions of parliamentary control are strengthened by the activities of the Committee on Anti-Corruption Policy, which maintains constant communication with the NACP and receives analytical materials and reports from it.

At the executive level, coordination is provided by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine through the Government Commissioner for Anti-Corruption Policy and the system of central executive bodies. The structure of interaction is characterized by vertical accountability: ministries and other public authorities develop departmental anti-corruption programs in accordance with the national strategy and submit reports to the government and the NACP. In particular, the President of Ukraine and the National Council on Anti-Corruption Policy ensure the horizontal integration of national anti-corruption measures with international standards and recommendations of GRECO, the EU and the UN. Thanks to such interaction, the state anti-corruption policy acquires an external dimension and is oriented towards harmonization with the European legal field.

International technical assistance, in particular from the European Union, the World Bank and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), plays a significant role in strengthening institutional capacity. Since 2017, the EU, through the EUACI initiative, has been implementing a comprehensive program to support Ukrainian anti-corruption bodies, civil society and the media sector; The total budget of the program is €15.84 million [10]. The World Bank, within the framework of the Global Anti-Corruption Program for Development (AC4D), contributes to increasing transparency of the public sector, improving public procurement procedures, and developing a new anti-corruption strategy for the period 2026–2030. [11]. UNDP, in turn, ensures integrity building in the field of recovery and provides technical support for the implementation of anti-corruption reforms, including the development of modern educational tools for the public sector [12].

Within the specialized part of the institutional system, a “triangle” of criminal prosecution is formed, which includes NABU, SAPO and HACC. In particular, NABU is conducting a pre-trial investigation into corruption crimes committed by high-ranking officials; The SAPO provides procedural guidance and support to the prosecution; The HACC makes decisions on the merits of cases. Procedural interaction is built in accordance with the Criminal Procedure Code of Ukraine and is strengthened by mechanisms of parliamentary, institutional and public control. The NACP, in comparison with the investigative and prosecutorial unit, performs preventive and supervisory functions: it checks declarations, monitors the risks of conflicts of interest, develops a corruption prevention policy, and receives information from executive authorities, local governments, and law enforcement agencies. NACP analytical materials often become the basis for further investigations by NABU, the National Police, or the SBI.

The broader institutional contour includes the prosecutor’s office, which coordinates pre-trial investigations and ensures the representation of state interests in courts; the Security Service of Ukraine, which identifies corruption threats in the field of national security and transfers relevant materials to the investigative authorities; the SBI and the ESBP, which investigate crimes of officials and economic offenses, which creates a vertical of responsibility for the public service; and the National Police, which implements functions at the local level, ensuring the consideration of administrative and less serious corruption offenses. A special role in the system is played by ARMA, which acts as an institutional “bridge” between criminal prosecution and the financial sphere, searching, seizing and managing assets obtained as a result of corruption crimes. This ensures not only the safety of assets, but also their temporary use in the interests of the state, which increases the economic efficiency of anti-corruption policy.

Assessing the effectiveness of Ukraine’s anti-corruption policy in 2021–2024 (Fig. 2) demonstrates that, despite the established institutional infrastructure and an extensive system of preventive and punitive mechanisms, the level of public and business trust remains unstable. The dynamics of public sentiment shows that the key factor of influence is not so much the presence of specialized bodies as the assessment of their actual effectiveness, transparency and ability to act without political pressure, especially under martial law.

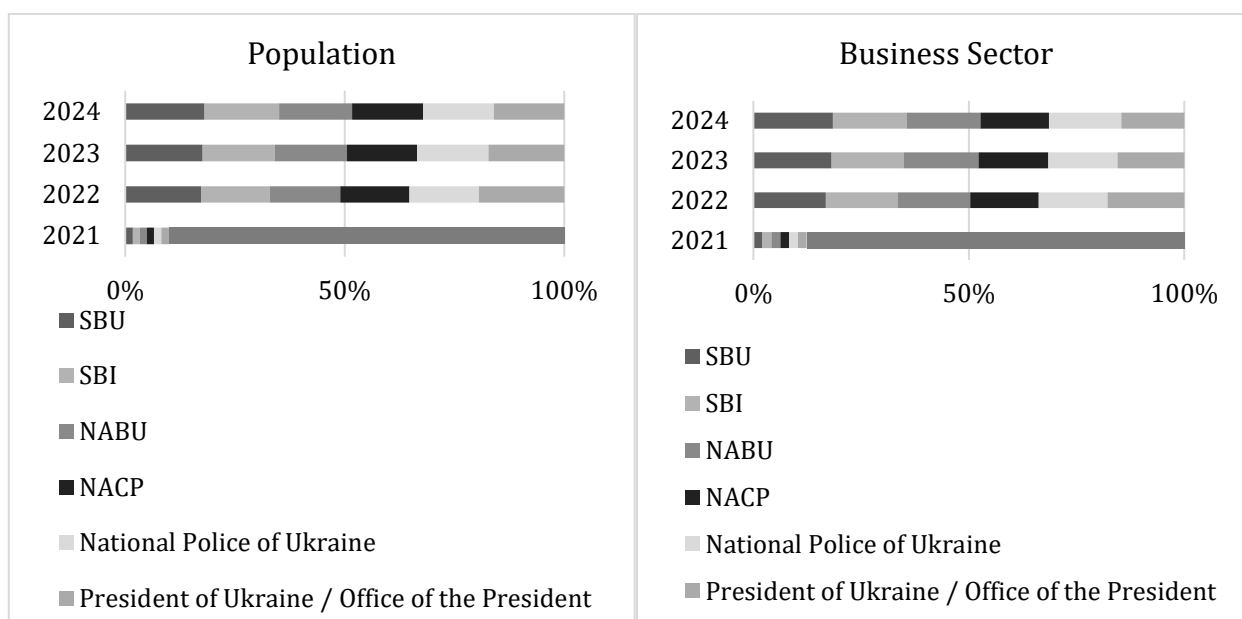


Figure 2. Assessment of the effectiveness of state bodies in the field of anti-corruption

Source: Formed by the author on the basis of [13].

According to the NACP analytical report “Corruption in Ukraine 2023”, more than 61% of citizens noted an increase in corruption compared to 2022, and almost half of entrepreneurs confirmed the deterioration of the situation [6]. In 2024, more than 90% of the population assessed corruption as “widespread” or “very widespread”, although only about 18% of respondents directly encountered it [13]. Such a discrepancy between real experience and a sense of systematism indicates a low level of trust in the ability of the state to ensure the inevitability of punishment.

Individual events confirm the vulnerability of institutional independence. An illustrative case was the case around draft law No. 12414 (July 2025), which, according to think tanks, created risks for the autonomy of NABU and SAPO. At the same time, the public outcry was caused by searches against NABU detectives and SAPO prosecutors, conducted without proper judicial permissions, which Transparency International Ukraine regarded as a threat to the institutional balance [14].

No less significant are high-profile corruption revelations in the field of defense procurement. In 2025, NABU and SAPO uncovered a large-scale scheme of embezzlement of more than UAH 733 million during the provision of the Armed Forces in 2022–2023, which had a particularly negative impact on public trust, as it concerned vital sectors of state security [15].

Despite the critical assessments, there are also positive trends: in 2023, the number of court decisions in corruption cases increased by 40% compared to previous years, and more than 1500 people were prosecuted, primarily for corruption offenses related to improper advantage [16].

Data on the perception of responsibility by different groups of the population and business (Fig. 3) show that the main expectations are directed to the Office of the President (more than 50%) and the Verkhovna Rada (more than 38%). On the other hand, specialized anti-corruption bodies receive medium or low ratings, which indicates the need to increase transparency and publicity of their activities [13].

The war significantly changes the context of anti-corruption policy. The introduction of emergency and simplified procurement procedures, a sharp increase in defense and humanitarian spending, as well as dependence on international support create additional risks for abuse, as well as increase the public demand for an immediate response of the state [17]. Insufficient adaptation of regulatory authorities to extreme conditions creates a sense of imbalance between threats and available tools for their containment.

One of the critical links in the national anti-corruption system is local self-government bodies, which ensure the implementation of anti-corruption measures at the basic level. The normative principles of their activities are determined by the Constitution of Ukraine [18], the Law of Ukraine “On Local Self-Government in Ukraine” [19] and the Law of Ukraine “On Prevention of Corruption” [20]. Local councils and their executive structures are responsible for the development and implementation of local anti-corruption programs, transparent use of budgets, openness of procurement through

ProZorro [21], introduction of mechanisms for resolving conflicts of interest and monitoring the activities of officials.

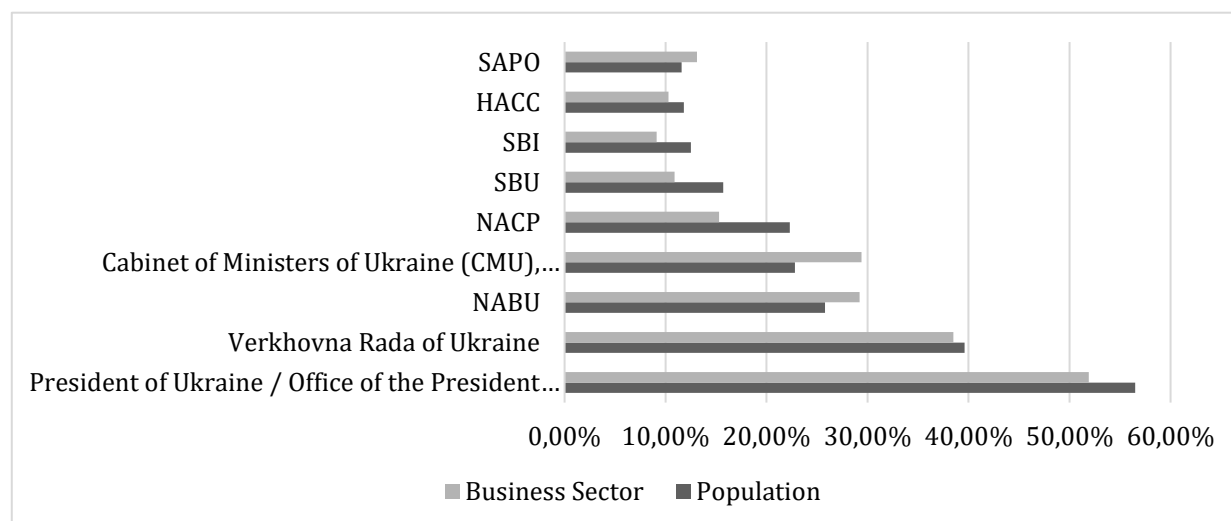


Figure 3. Distribution of responsibility for overcoming corruption

Source: Formed by the author on the basis of [13].

An effective tool for minimizing corruption risks is the introduction of e-governance and digital services, primarily through a network of ASCs, which standardize the procedures for the provision of administrative services and eliminate opportunities for informal influence [22].

In turn, local officials are personally responsible for compliance with the requirements of anti-corruption legislation, in particular regarding the submission of declarations, notification of conflicts of interest, and compliance with restrictions on part-time work [20]. The controlling entities are the NACP, the prosecutor's office, state audit services, courts and public organizations, which forms a multi-level monitoring architecture.

Thus, local self-government bodies play a key role in ensuring the anti-corruption sustainability of the state, combining regulatory, managerial and educational functions. It is at the local level that the primary mechanisms of trust, transparency and accountability are formed, on which the effectiveness of anti-corruption policy at the national level largely depends.

Given that the implementation of anti-corruption policy in Ukraine is carried out through a multi-level system of specialized, law enforcement and management institutions, the definition of structural dysfunctions that impede their effectiveness is of particular importance. The analysis shows that the effectiveness of the anti-corruption architecture is limited by a number of systemic factors: duplication of competencies between bodies, political influence on independent institutions, personnel shortage, fragmentation of procedural transparency, and the presence of risks of abuse in sectors of increased vulnerability, primarily in the field of defense procurement, which is especially important under martial law [13; 23].

The review shows that despite the presence of a full-fledged legislative and institutional framework, including the NABU, SAPO, NACP, SBI and HACC, the system remains insufficiently coordinated. The problem of overlapping powers between anti-corruption and law enforcement agencies leads to complicated coordination and a decrease in the effectiveness of investigations. Additional attention needs to be paid to the risks of political pressure, which are manifested both in attempts at legislative changes that may limit the autonomy of institutions, and in certain precedents of abuse of authority by law enforcement agencies [16]. Personnel imbalances – delays in appointments, outflow of qualified detectives and prosecutors – increase the vulnerability of the system and directly affect the quality of investigations.

A significant obstacle remains the low visibility of the results of the activities of anti-corruption bodies in society. Despite the increase in the number of convictions and the intensification of proceedings in 2023–2024, the level of trust of the population and business remains limited, and expectations regarding the fight against corruption are mainly addressed to the political leadership of the state, rather than to specialized institutions [13; 23]. This indicates that the issue of efficiency is inextricably linked with the quality of communication, transparency of processes and the ability of the state to ensure the real independence of key bodies.

The conditions of war exacerbate structural vulnerabilities: simplified procurement procedures, the need for quick solutions, and limited inspections create additional opportunities for abuse, especially in the defense sector, which is confirmed by the large-scale corruption schemes identified in 2022–2023. [17]. At the same time, the complexity of communication between central and local authorities, insufficient integration of electronic management systems, and weak public participation in monitoring the implementation of anti-corruption programs reduce the effectiveness of preventive mechanisms.

Thus, the modern anti-corruption system of Ukraine demonstrates both the presence of functional activity and a number of structural defects that need to be eliminated. Its further effectiveness will depend on the ability of the state to ensure institutional autonomy, optimize the distribution of powers, strengthen human resources, develop coordination mechanisms and increase transparency in sensitive sectors. Systematically overcoming these challenges is a prerequisite for strengthening public trust, increasing the effectiveness of anti-corruption policy and bringing it in line with European management standards.

The results obtained are consistent with the conclusions of previous studies on the systemic nature of the problems of functioning of anti-corruption institutions. In particular, the thesis on the negative impact of political dependence and fragmentation of interagency cooperation was also expressed in the works of Pohorilets and Shulhan [1], as well as Kalugina [2], which emphasize the risks of institutional conflicts and weak coordination between the subjects of anti-corruption policy. The results regarding the role of the independence of NABU, SAPO and HACC confirm the approaches of Gronskey [3], who focuses on the decisive role of the autonomy of specialized bodies to ensure the inevitability of punishment. At the same time, the data obtained by us complement the positions of Baldyniuk [5], demonstrating that digitalization and electronic transparency tools under martial law acquire both instrumental and reputational importance; thus influencing the level of public trust. However, unlike some previous studies [1–9], this study shows that the key limitation of effectiveness is not the formal presence of institutions, but the quality of their coordination and public accountability. It has been established that in the conditions of war, simplified procurement procedures and the concentration of management decisions objectively increase corruption risks, which is consistent with international observations, but at the same time actualizes the need to strengthen the role of preventive mechanisms and public control. Thus, the results of the study expand the scientific discussion, justifying that improving the effectiveness of state anti-corruption bodies should be based not only on institutional reforms, but also on the development of a culture of integrity, digital transparency and stable mechanisms for protecting their institutional independence.

6. Conclusions

The study made it possible to comprehensively characterize the modern institutional system of subjects of formation and implementation of anti-corruption policy in Ukraine and to identify the key factors that determine its effectiveness. The analysis showed that Ukrainian anti-corruption infrastructure has a developed multi-level organizational structure, within which political decision-making centers, specialized bodies for preventing and combating corruption, as well as law enforcement and analytical institutions interact. The creation of the NABU-SAP-HACC system, the introduction of the NACP functions, the activities of the Cabinet of Ministers, the Verkhovna Rada, the President and local self-government bodies form a holistic model that meets EU standards and is aimed at ensuring the inevitability of responsibility for corruption offenses.

At the same time, the results of the study showed that the institutional framework is not always transformed into high actual policy effectiveness. A range of systemic dysfunctions that slow down the implementation of anti-corruption mechanisms has been identified: duplication of powers between individual bodies, vulnerability of the independence of institutions, personnel shortage, insufficient transparency of activities, poor quality of interagency coordination and limited interaction with civil society. These problems have become especially acute under martial law, when accelerated procedures, increased defense spending, and an emergency management regime create additional risks of abuse, and public expectations regarding the results of the fight against corruption increase significantly.

Despite institutional challenges, there are also positive trends: an increase in the number of convictions in corruption cases, the activation of the “triangle” of criminal prosecution (NABU-SAP-HACC), the expansion of digital transparency tools, the development of territorial integrity mechanisms,

and institutional support from international organizations. International technical assistance plays an important role in shaping a sustainable anti-corruption ecosystem, contributing to the implementation of new management standards, modernization of procedures and professional development of personnel.

Thus, the effectiveness of Ukraine's anti-corruption policy directly depends on the ability of the institutional system to ensure coherence of actions, independence of key actors, transparency of procedures and active communication with the public. Increasing efficiency is possible under the conditions of eliminating duplication of functions, strengthening human resources, improving coordination mechanisms, expanding electronic services and consistently implementing international integrity standards. Under such circumstances, anti-corruption policy will be able to fulfill its systemic role in ensuring national resilience, strengthening citizens' trust and bringing Ukraine closer to EU membership.

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